Caravan's
How to Prepare for
Lectureship and Subject Specialist

PSYCHOLOGY

MCQs

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About This Book

The motive behind compiling this book is twofold: to meet the demands of a growing trend towards setting MCQs in examinations held across the country for different purposes, and to help the students to tackle the problems they face while preparing for such exams.

The examination method based on MCQs is better in the sense that on the one hand it leaves very little room for errors made during the marking of papers and on the other hand the examinee is spared the ills of the examiner's personal likings and dislikings, as well as, the negative repercussions arising from negligence committed during paper evaluation.

Rather than being confined to the text of a single book, the contents of this book encompass all the major topics and concepts. However, the statements of questions have been set out in such a way that you may fare well in an MCQ-based examination of any level/any purpose.

Though this book consists of more than 3000 MCQs, it cannot be claimed that it contains exactly the same questions as are likely to be asked in the examination you are preparing for. It is because psychology is a very rich subject with concepts galore. Some concepts allow of very few questions couched in beautiful statements and appended with suitable options, while some concepts are such that many questions with one correct answer can be formed from them by giving a twist to the statement of the question. Therefore, it depends on how adept the paper-setter is in juggling with words and how well he can manipulate various concepts to form questions. This book has the quality that it offers many questions constructed out of every important concept, and makes sure that the student is able to find out the correct answer even when the same concept has been presented in different situations.

Four complete tests consisting of 100 questions each have been appended for practice at the end of the book. A 2500-word glossary has also been given. Both these appendages will be a great help from examination point of view. If necessary, the glossary can also be used to prepare short answers.

Much effort and care has gone into preparing this book and making it error-free. However, composing, proofreading, and preparing Key to questions are such ticklish matters that the chance of an error going unnoticed cannot be ruled out. Hence apologies in advance, should there be any error left uncorrected.

Wish you all the best for successful future.

14.08.2011 *Author*

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Chapter 1

Introducing Psychology and Research Methods

in Psychology

1. Modern psychology started during the last century in
(a) Germany (b) Britain (c) Russia (d) USA

2. Psychology is concerned with the study of
(a) overt behavior only (b) how groups exchange resources
(c) mind and behavior (d) how aggregate behavior is specified

3. Psychology is the science of
(a) objective introspection (b) behavior and mental processes
(c) inductive reasoning (d) emotions

4. Which of the following statements characterizes the cognitive-structuralist orientation in developmental psychology.
(a) the child is a "blank slate"
(b) sexual drives play an important role in early development
(c) the child is a passive receptor of stimuli
(d) the child actively constructs her or his own knowledge

5. The study of psychology is most concerned with which field of scientific inquiry?
(a) the science of philosophy
(b) the science of behavior and mental processes
(c) the science of developmental processes
(d) the science of emotional and mental processes

6. The dual-code hypothesis suggests that:
(a) abstract information is encoded visually and verbally
(b) words which are low in imagery tend to be recalled better than words which are high in imagery
(c) concrete .information tends to be recalled better than abstract information
(d) feature lists for a category contain both required and typical features of instances in that category

7. An experimenter who has been carefully trained in the techniques of self-observation uses himself as his subject. He attempts to analyze his own immediate experience into its elements. This study would most likely occur in the laboratory of:
(a) John Watson (b) Max Wertheimer
(c) Hermann von Helmholtz (d) Edward Titchener

8. First experimental lab of Psychology was established in
(a) France (b) America
(c) Germany (d) Japan

9. if the differential threshold for a standard stimulus of 20 gram is 2 grams, then, according to Weber's law, the differential threshold for a standard stimulus of 50 grams is?
(a) 2 grams (b) 3 grams (c) 5 grams (d) 10 grams

10. In an experiment, the control group should be treated in the same Way as the experimental group except for:-
(a) completing pretest measures
(b) completing post-test measures
(c) receiving different levels of the independent variable
(d) receiving different levels of the confounding variable

11. A behavioral psychologist is interested in behavior that
(a) can be observed (b) the organism chooses to perform
(c) can be inferred (d) is part of the conscious experience .

12. A researcher wishes to run an experiment, but is concerned that variations in the subjects' intelligence quotients (IQs) might confound the results. All of the following are possible solutions to this problem except for:
(a) using a matched-subjects design (b) holding IQ level relatively constant
(c) running a double-blind experiment (d) randomly assigning subjects to groups

13. A researcher wants to test the hypothesis that the number of bystanders affects the probability of helping behaviour, she sets up three conditions: one with no bystanders, one with two bystanders, and one with four bystanders. Which of the following is true?
(a) there is one independent variable having three levels
(b) there are three independent variables having one level each
(c) there is one independent variable and three dependent variables
(d) there is one independent variable having four levels

14. Ernst Weber introduced the notion of:
(a) physiological zero (b) response bias
(c) motion parallax (d) just noticeable difference

15. "Give me a group of infants, and if I could control the world in which they are raised, I could predict which will become doctors and which wili become sculptors." This statement is most likely based on:
(a) the utilization of the methods of classical conditioning
(b) the Freudian explanation of human behaviour
(c) an early behaviourist conception of the nature of human development
(d) a functionalists emphasis on the adaptive nature of behaviour

Next two questions are referred to the following paragraph.

The relationship between fatigue and clerical errors is under investigation. A group of 15 clerks volunteers to proof-read a list of 500 words for spelling errors. The first list is

presented to the clerks at 10 A.M., the same group is then asked to proof a comparable, but not identical list at 6 P.M., after the clerks have been working all day.

16. This type of design is known as:
(a) matched-pair design (b) independent-subject design
(c) nested design (d) within-subjects design

17. The independent variable of interest in this experiment is the:
(a) type of word, list (b) hour of the working day
(c) number of errors per list (d) number of words per list

18. Which of the following is the defining characteristic of random sampling?
(a) the sample is a stratified sample
(b) the sample is a miniature version of the population
(c) each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected for the sample
(d) the sample is representative of the population

19. "Give me a child till that child is five years old, and I will make of him anything you want doctor, lawyer, thief," a likely quote from _____
(a) Thorndike (b) Watson (c) Hull (d) Pavlov

20. For best research control of genetic factors, which of the following should be used in experimentation?
(a) siblings (b) identical twins
(c) factor analysis (d) longitudinal approach

21. That its findings cannot be checked by other researchers is a criticism frequently leveled at proponents of
(a) behaviourism (b) functionalism
(c) neo-behaviourism (d) introspectionism

22. An experimenter investigates test anxiety in military academy cadets by utilizing • galvanic skin response measurement. The GSR represents
(a) dependent variable and operational definition of anxiety
(b) independent variable and operational definition of anxiety
(c) intervening variable and operational definition of anxiety
(d) only operational definition of anxiety

23. Reviewing existing records to confirm a hypothesis about the behavior of a terrorist is
(a) case study (b) survey research
(c) archival research (d) field research

24. The function of a theory is to
(a) prove a hypothesis
(b) establish a law
(c) explain and relate observed facts

(d) develop the steps to be used in experimentation

25. The life history method is a
(a) laboratory method
(b) field study method
(c) latitudinal method
(d) longitudinal method

26. A researcher sits beside a playground, carefully observing a small group of children. The method being utilized is
(a) field study
(b) case history
(c) survey
(d) life history

27. William McDougall
(a) criticized the stimulus-response mode of thought
(b) criticized the notion of purposive behaviour
(c) aligned Himself with the arguments of Thorndike
(d) initiated the work that eventually led to Pavlov's theories

28. In a test situation, the examiner wants there to be only one independent variable, the individual being tested. To ensure this, the examiner administers a/an
(a) item analysis
(b) factor analysis
(c) standardized test
(d) individual test

29. Which of the following is no longer considered a scientific method appropriate for' psychology?
(a) non-parametric
(b) introspection
(c) field research
(d) parametric statistics

30 A between subjects design is less efficient than a within subjects design; because
(a) it has more subjects
(b) it has less validity
(c) it is less reliable
(d) it must deal with differences among subjects

31. In order to produce effects in experiments, researchers manipulate
(a) subjects
(b) dependent variables
(c) independent variables
(d) test variables

32. Correlational studies
(a) indicate causality
(b) are more valid than laboratory studies
(c) indicate some relationship between two variables
(d) involve manipulation of independent variables
33. All of the following choices are advantageous of field research except:
(a) "real people" are studies
(b) reactions of subjects are more natural
(c) behaviour is not influences by the psychologist

(d) there is an appropriate control involved

34. The purpose of "Q-technique" is
(a) to measure accurate norms of population
(b) item analysis in factorial design
(c) to measure correlation between X and Y variables
(d) to measure a person's opinion of himself

35. In an experiment studying the effects of different drugs on reaction time, each subject is presented with all of the conditions in the experiment. This is an example of a
(a) factorial design (b) within subjects design
(c) between subjects design (d) quasi-experimental design

36. Which of the following best describes correlational analysis?
(a) a measure of causation X on Y
(b) a measure of causation between X and Y
(c) a measure of linear association between two characteristics
(d) a measure of association between two variables c

37. Abraham Maslow is a chief proponent of the-school of human behaviour
(a) behaviourist (b) structuralist
(c) humanist (d) functionalist

38. William James, James Cattell, John Dewey and E. L. Thorndike all belonged to which school of thought?
(a) Structuralist (b) Behaviourist
(c) Gestaltists (d) none of the above

39. In psychology, the concept of motivation was first described in terms of instinctive behaviour. On whose theory was this concept largely based?
(a) Hume (b) Descartes (c) Darwin (d) James

40. The double blind technique refers to a method of experimentation
(a) where neither the experimental nor control group know the purpose of the study
(b) often used in perceptual research
(c) where neither the subject nor the experimenter knows whether the subject is in the experimental or control group
(d) involving the absence of sight in both eyes

41. Identify the pair which represents an INCORRECT association
(a) Wertheimer - trait approach to personality
(b) Cattell - factor analysis of personality
(c) Johnson - problem solving
(d) Osgood - semantic differentials

42. Identify the pair which represents an INCORRECT association

(a) Schachter - emotion development
(b) Piaget - cognition development
(c) Murray - Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)
(d) Seligman - social exchange theory

43. Structuralism, the first theoretical school in psychology, evolved primarily from the work of
(a) Wundt (b) Kohler (c) Watson (d) Tolman

44. A research design which contains features of both between-subject and within-subject designs is
(a) factorial design (b) omnibus design
(c) mixed factorial design (d) multiple design

45. Any procedural variable which can cause a subset of the population to be nonrepresentative of the population is a
(a) sample error (b) sample bias
(c) population error (d) population bias

46. In an experiment, the subject's response is best known as the
(a) dependent variable (b) independent variable
(c) experimental variable (d) dependent response

47. Ethologists insist that
(a) animals be studied under laboratory conditions
(b) the natural environment must be included in an analysis of animal behaviour
(c) teaching language to chimps is immoral
(d) evolution is irrelevant to the study of instincts

48. In ethology, fixed action patterns refer to
(a) the way a group of neurons fire (b) limits on an animal's ability to learn
(c) instinctive behaviour (d) group behaviour among humans

49. Sports psychology is concerned with
(a) instituting fair rules
(b) the dangers of injury
(c) improving the players' performance
(d) making sure that the game is not beyond the capability of the players

50. A parapsychologist would study which of the following phenomena?
(a) psycho-kinesis (b) precognition .
(c) telepathy (d) all of the above
51. The child as a "Tabula Rasa" was first introduced by
(a) Freud (b) Hall (c) Locke (d) Rousseau

52. Belief in the id would be the _____ view, whereas recording the frequency of acts of aggression would represent the _____ approach.
(a) functionalist, structuralist (b) structuralist, a priori
(c) structuralist, functionalist (d) gestalt, introspection

53. A psychologist who studies the variables that contribute to effective reading skills is a/an _____ psychologist.
(a) applied (b) clinical (c) industrial (d) counselling

54. Which of the following areas of applied psychology is largest in terms of the number of psychologists employed?
(a) school (b) community
(c) clinical (d) industrial / organizational

55. Which individual is correctly matched with their theory?
(a) Lewin - field theory (b) James - law of effect theory
(c) Wundt-pragmatism theory (d) Freud-personal construct theory

56. Everything under the control of the researcher is known as a/an-variable. The Everything under the control of the researcher is known as a/an
behaviour of the subject is the —-— variable.
(a) planned,, random (b) dependent, independent
(c) dependent, random (d) independent, dependent

57. The ability to move objects with mental concentration is an example of
(a) clairvoyance (b) kinethesis
(c) psychokinesis (d) precognition

58. The research technique that allows the most control of variables by the experimenter is
(a) the survey (b) naturalistic observation
(c) the formal experiment (d) the case study

59. Each of the following is an authentic speciality of American Psychiatric Association except
(a) industrial and organizational psychology
(b) mental retardation
(c) astrological psychology
(d) test and measurement

60. Which of the following famous people observable behaviour?
(a) Sigmund Freud (b) Carl Rogers
(c) Harry Stack Sullivan (d) John B. Watson
61. "Driver attention as a function of car radio sound" is a phrase in which the driver attention aspect represents the
(a) intervening variable (b) independent variable

(c) dependent variable (d) irrelevant variable

62. The structuralist school of psychology viewed consciousness as
(a) divided into, three separate layers
(b) a flow of ideas without clear boundaries
(c) a collective unit passed down genetically
(d) a set of discrete sensations

63. A double-blind experimental design is used to minimize
(a) cohort effects (b) experimenter bias
(c) the halo effect (d) reactance

64. Abraham Maslow is wellknown as
(a) a forerunner of the humanistic movement in psychology
(b) the creator of cognitive-behavioral therapy
(c) the creator of client-centered therapy
(d) a forerunner of object-relations theory

65. If we want to test our prediction that students who underline chapters as they read retain the information better than those who do not, we would first have to state this prediction that is
(a) an experiment (b) a Theory
(c) a hypothesis (d) a hunch

66. The four main goals of psychological research are
(a) description, experimentation, prediction, and control
(b) description, explanation, assessment and manipulation
(c) description, prediction, assessment and manipulation
(d) description, explanation, control and validity

67. A verifiable scientific finding is one that can be
(a) observed in real life (b) proven impossible to test
(c) replicated with the same result (d) none of these

68. An independent variable is
(a) the only variable of interest
(b) a variable that is independently verified
(c) a variable whose value depends on that of the dependent variable
(d) the variable that is manipulated by experimenter

69. The first task in psychology is to carefully observe and to objectively describe
(a) animals (b) behaviour
(c) social institution (d) symptoms of abnormality
70. The statement that psychology is empirical means
(a) psychology is different from other sciences

(b) the methods of psychology are based on controlled experiments and on observations made with great precision and objectivity
(c) scientific psychology originated in Greek and Roman ages
(d) psychological principles are based on consensus of scientist

71. In psychology, case studies are used to
(a) draw conclusions about individual behaviour on the basis of group finding
(b) draw general conclusions about behaviour of the client
(c) assess heritability of individual
(d) show importance of case study

72. Structuralism and functionalism are similar in that both
(a) emphasize the analysis of mental structures
(b) emphasize the fluid, personal nature of consciousness
(c) regard psychology as the science of conscious experience
(d) emphasize the observation of behaviour rather than consciousness

73. The school of psychology that argue that nearly all behaviour is a result of conditioning and that the environment shapes behaviours is labeled
(a) gestalt, Wertheimer (b) psychoanalytic, Freud
(c) behaviourism, Titchener (d) behaviourism, Watson

74. Psychologists, who typically apply psychological principles to diagnose and treat emotional problems, including mental illness and martial and family conflict, are in the subfield called
(a) biological (b) clinical and counseling
(c) social and personality (d) school and educational

75. The first step in any research project is generating a
(a) theory (b) experiment (c) hypothesis (d) proposition

76. In the early stages of research, the most efficient way of making progress towards explaining a phenomenon is to
(a) videotape (b) precisely measure
(c) survey (d) observe

77. A scholarly summary of a body of research on some topic is called
(a) case history (b) literature review
(c) meta-analysis (d) theory

78. The principle governing the eth'cal treatment of human participants in research essentially states that the hazards anticipated in the research project should be not greater than those encountered in daily activities
(a) informed consent (b) right to privacy
(c) minimal risk (d) informed participants

79. S - R psychology is an approach associated with the "perspective"
(a) behavioural (b) psychoanalytic
(c) cognitive (d) subjectivist

80. Psychologists who are interested in the perception of the motion, part-whole relationships and in how people judge size were identified with what school of psychology?
(a) psychoanalytic (b) gestalt (c) behavioural (d) structural

81. Relating overt behaviour to electrical and chemical events taking place inside the body is characteristic of which contemporary psychological perspective?
(a) behavioural (b) subjectivist (c) biological (d) cognitive

82. Consideration of participants in psychological research as _____ in the research enterprise is a central principle of ethical research today

(a) informed participants (b) full partners
(c) willing participants (d) co-investigators

83. The clinical interview typically includes
(a) a follow up evaluation and assessment after therapy is terminated
(b) the initial diagnosis of a client's psychological functioning
(c) the psycho physiological assessment
(d) the client's initial and final evaluation

84. A hypothesis is
(a) the independent variable
(b) an explanation of a phenomenon
(c) a testable prediction derived from a theory
(d) the dependent variable

85. The amount of association between two or more variable is
(a) correlation (b) naturalistic observation
(c) reliability (d) synchronicity

86. Gestalt theory emphasized
(a) a flow of consciousness (b) our tendency to see patterns
(c) the atoms of thought (d) none of these

87. The group in experiments which receive no treatment is
(a) control group (b) experimental group
(c) both of them (d) none of these

88. The cause of abnormal behaviour is only physiological, it is explained by
(a) psycho model (b) medical model
(c) psychosocial (d) none of these

89. Psychology has been defined by psychologists as
(a) the study of behaviour
(b) the study of mental activity
(c) the science that studies behaviour and mental processes
(d) all of these

90. In order to understand the unusual behaviour of an adult client, a clinical psychologist has carefully investigated the client's current life situation and his physical, social and educational history. Which research method has the psychologist employed?
(a) the survey
(b) the case study
(c) experimentation
(d) naturalistic observation

91. A person who tries to lessen tension between management and workers is
(a) psychiatrist
(b) social psychologist
(c) educational psychologist
(d) industrial psychologist

92. Psychcphysics is the study of the relationships between
(a) psychology and physics
(b) stimuli and physical energies
(c) perception and physiological process
(d) sensory attributes and physical energy

93. The discipline that deals with sampling data from a population and then drawing inferences about the population from the sample, is:
(a) hypothesis testing
(b) multivariate experimentation
(c) statistics
(d) independent sampling

94. When two variables are correlated, variation in one?
(a) may possibly cause variation in the Other
(b) can only be inferred with social validation
(c) can the cause of variation in the other only if the correlation is positive
(d) always suggests a casual relationship with the other

95. In psychological research, a _____ is defined as an entity that can occur with different values:
(a) hypothesis
(c) theory
(b) measurement system
(d) experimental group

96. The ability to exercise precise control over a variable is what distinguishes the _____ method from other methods of scientific observation?
(a) randomized selection
(b) control group identification
(c) experimental
(d) hypothesis testing

97. A specification of how a researcher measures a dependent variable is known as a/an
(a) hypothesis
(b) control condition

(c) replication (d) operational definition

98. The first psychology laboratory was established in _____ by _____
(a) Russia; Ivan Pavlov (b) Germany; Wilhelm Wundt
(c) Austria; Sigmund Freud (d) The United States; William James

99. Wilhelm Wundt used the research method known as
(a) psycholinguistics (b) psychoanalysis
(c) introspection (d) massed practice

100. Contemporary psychology is best defined as the science of
(a) conscious and unconscious mental activity
(b) observable responses to the environment
(c) behaviour and mental processes
(d) thoughts, feelings, and perceptions

101. The biological and behavioural perspectives are most likely to differ with respect to the issue of
(a) nature versus nature (b) rationality versus irrationality
(c) observation versus introspection (d) basic versus applied research

102. Correlations are useful for
(a) explaining attitudes
(b) predicting behaviour
(c) discovering the causes of behaviour
(d) doing all the above

103. Which psychological perspective would be most likely to emphasize that people can learn to discontinue bad habits such as smoking?
(a) biological (b) social-cultural
(c) behavioural (d) cognitive

104. Which perspective is most concerned with the unique ways in which individuals interpret their own life experiences?
(a) cognitive (b) behavioural
(c) social-cultural (d)- biological

105. Which psychological perspective is most likely to be concerned with identifying the limits of human reasoning?
(a) behavioural (b)cognitive (c) biological (d) social-cultural

106. The psychoanalytic perspective is distinctive because it emphasizes that behaviour is influenced by
(a) genetics, nutrition, and blood chemistry
(b) environmental forces
(c) unconscious desires and unresolved conflicts

(d) a conscious understanding of life circumstances

107. Which psychological specialists are most likely to be involved in applied research?
(a) industrial/organizational psychologists
(b) developmental psychologists
(c) personality psychologists
(d) biological psychologists

108. Clinical psychologists are most likely to be involved in
(a) assessing the linkages between biology and behaviour
(b) the experimental study of motivation and emotion
(c) the systematic study of how people are influenced by enduring personality traits
(d) providing therapy to troubled people

109. Which of the following is first school of psychology
(a) structuralism (b) behaviorism
(c) gestalt school (d) functionalisms

110. The specialist most likely to prescribe a drug for the treatment of psychological disorder is a
(a) developmental psychologist (b) clinical psychologist
(c) psychiatrist (d) personality psychologist

111. Psychological theories
(a) explain observed facts (b) organize scientific observation
(c) generate hypotheses (d) do all the above

112. A hypothesis is a a/an
(a) observable relationship between specific independent and dependent variables
(b) set of principles that organizes and explains newly discovered facts
(c) testable prediction that gives direction to research
(d) un-provable assumption about the unseen processes that underlie psychological functioning

113. The case study is a research method in which
(a) a representative sample of people are questioned regarding their opinions or behaviours
(b) an individual is studied in great detail
(c) organisms are carefully observed in their natural environment
(d) an investigator manipulates one or more variables that might affect behaviour

114. In which type of research is a representative sample of people asked to answer questions about their behaviours or opinions?
(a) experiment (b) the survey (c) the case study (d) naturalistic observation

115. The survey method is most commonly used in

(a) correlational studies
(b) naturalistic observation
(c) case studies
(d) experiments

116. Which research method would be most appropriate for investigating the relationship between the religious beliefs of Pakistanis and their attitudes towards terrorism?
(a) the survey
(b) naturalistic observation
(c) the case study
(d) experimentation

117. In order to assess reactions to a proposed tuition hike at her college, Zehra sent a questionnaire to every fifteenth person in the college registrar's alphabetical listing of all currently enrolled student. Zehra employed the technique of
(a) random assignment
(b) replication
(c) correlation
(d) random sampling

118. In a psychological experiment, the factor that may be influenced by the manipulated experimental treatment is called the-variable
(a) dependent
(b) experimental
(c) control
(d) independent

119. After noting that a majority of professional cricketers are from Karachi, selectors concluded that citizens of Karachi are better athletes than members of other cities. Their conclusion best illustrated the danger of
(a) replication
(b) generalizing from extreme cases
(c) the hindsight bias
(d) the false consensus effect

120. Psychologists who carefully watch the behaviour of chimpanzees in the jungle are using research method known as
(a) the survey
(b) experimentation
(c) naturalistic observation
(d) the case study

121. A statistical measure that indicates the extent to which changes in one factor are accompanied by changes in another is called a/an
(a) replication
(b) independent variable
(c) correlation
(d) dependent variable

122. If psychologists discovered that wealthy people are less satisfied with their marriages than poor people are .this would indicate that wealth and martial satisfaction are
(a) causally related
(b) negatively correlated
(c) independent variables
(d) dependent variables

123. The perception of a relationship between two variables that does not actually exist is called
(a) the hindsight bias
(b) the false consensus effect
(c) an illusion of control
(d) illusory correlation

124. Which of the following is most helpful for revealing cause-and-effect relationship?
(a) the survey
(b) the experiment
(c) correlations
(d) naturalistic observation

125. A researcher would be most likely to discover a positive correlation between
(a) self-esteem and depression
(b) financial poverty and physical health
(c) intelligence and academic success
(d) school grads and school absences

126. Experimental groups, treatment groups, and control groups represent ways to _____ outcome variables.
(a) manipulate
(b) correlate
(c) validate
(d) generalize

127. In order to study the effect of loud noise on worker's productivity, researcher had one group of research participant's work in a noisy room and a second group in a quiet room. Those who worked in the quiet room were exposed to the _____ condition
(a) experimental
(b) case study
(c) control
(d) dependent variable

128. Research participants are randomly assigned to different conditions in an experiment in order to
(a) reduce the likelihood that participants within any condition know each other
(b) increase the likelihood that research participants are representative of people in general
(c) reduce the likelihood of any preexisting differences between the groups of participants assigned to the different conditions
(d) increase the likelihood that the different experimental conditions have the same number of participants ,

129. In an experimental study of the effects of anxiety on self-esteem, anxiety would be the _____ variable
(a) experimental
(b) independent
(c) correlational
(d) dependent

130. The most foolproof way of testing the true effectiveness of a newly introduced method of psychological therapy is by means of
(a) survey research
(b) case study research
(c) correlation
(d) experimental research

131. A psychologist wants to determine whether the lighting level in a room affects the performance of students on tests. He has one group of students take a test in a brightly lit room, and a comparable group take the same test in dimly lit room. In this experiment, what are the variable?

(a) the bright light is the independent variable and the dim light is the dependent variable
(b) the level of light is the independent variable and the test score is the dependent variable
(c) the test score is the independent variable and the' group of students is the dependent variable
(d) the group of students is the independent variable and the test score is the dependent variable

132. An experimental psychology lab was first established in 1879 by
(a) Rene Descartes (b) William James
(c) Sigmund Freud (d) none of the above

133. An awareness of extensive cultural differences in attitudes and values is most helpful for avoiding
(a) replication (b) random sampling
(c) the hindsight bias (d) the false consensus effect

134. Psychologists study animals because
(a) animal behaviour is just as complex as human behaviour
(b) experiments on people are generally considered to be unethical
(c) the ethical treatment of animals is not mandated by professional guidelines
(d) similar processes often underline animal and human behaviour

135. A cross-sectional study is one in which
(a) the same people are retested over a period of years.
(b) different age groups are tested at the same time.
(c) different characteristics of a given individual are assessed at the same time.
(d) the behaviour of a group is assessed by different researchers.

136. A researcher who administers a personality test to the same children every 3 years as they progress through school is conducting a-study.
(a) longitudinal (b) sequential
(c) cross-sectional (d) chronological

137. Who was the first of the following individuals to emphasize that psychology should be restricted to the scientific study of observable behaviour?
(a) Wundt (b) Skinner (c) Bandura (d) Watson

138. Prediction is to-as explanation is to _____
(a) case study; survey
(b) correlation; experimentation
(c) random assignment; random sampling
(d) independent variable; dependent variable

139. Which of the following statements about psychology best justifies its status as a science?
(a) it answers questions based on the systematic collection and logical ^analysis of objectively observable data
(b) it produces theories about how the mind functions
(c) its foundations are rooted in biology
(d) it contains theories about the causes of behaviour, how the mind functions,^ and the interaction between behaviour and the mind

140. Which of the following schools of thought considered psychology as a search for the mind's elementary parts and the Jaws by which they are combined?
(a) Structuralism
(b) Functionalism
(c) both Structuralism and Gestalt psychology
(d) both Functionalism and Structuralism

141. if psychology can be defined as the science of behaviour and the mind, why are the data in psychology always drawn from behaviour?
(a) behaviour can be influenced by physiology and the mind cannot
(b) behaviour can be influenced by the environment and the mind cannot
(c) behaviour can be observed and the mind cannot
(d) all of the-above

142. Psychology arose in the nineteenth century from development in a number of area, primarily
(a) science and culture (b) culture and philosophy
(c) science and philosophy (d) philosophy and religion

143. According to the theory of dualism, behaviour is controlled by
(a) the mind and the brain (b) the heart and the will
(c) the body and the soul (d) the brain and the muscles

144. Which philosophical movement claimed that the human mind consists of elementary ideas that originate from sensory experience?
(a) nativism (b) empiricism (c) dualism (d) interactionism

145. In the context of Titchener's search for the most elementary sensory experiences, introspection is a research method involving a detailed verbal report on
(a) one's own conscious sensory experience
(b) how one's own personality affects one's conscious sensory experience
(c) how one's own behaviour affects one's conscious sensory experience
(d) all of the above

146. Cause is to effect as _____ is to _____
(a) prediction; explanation
(b) correlation; experimentation

(c) independent variable; dependent variable
(d) control condition; experimental condition

147. What was the significance of evidence published by nineteenth-century scientist Paul Broca that loss of the ability to speak is linked to damage in a specific area of the brain?
(a) it refuted the idea that mental processes interact to produce behaviour
(b) it supported the idea that only human animals can speak
(c) it suggested the idea that natural divisions may exist among mental processes
(d) it refuted the idea that nonhuman animals are capable of speech

148. A researcher would be most likely to discover a positive correlation between
(a) self-esteem and depression
(b) financial poverty and physical health
(c) intelligence and academic success
(d) school grads and school absences

149. Which of the following best characterizes cognitive psychology^ approach to the mind?
(a) cognitive psychologists ignore the mind because they cannot observe it directly
(b) facts about the mind are used to make inferences about observable behaviour
(c) facts about observable behaviour are used to make inferences about the mind
(d) the mind is considered identical to the brain and is studied through direct measurement of brain activity

150. In an experiment, the independent variable is the one that the researcher
(a) systematically varies
(b) hypothesizes to be affected by another variable
(c) must measure
(d) b and c

151. Watson argued that all behaviour is composed of reflexive responses to stimuli, but Skinner later argued that behaviour is determined
(a) patterns
(h) consequences of responses
(c) predictability of responses
(d) strength of responses

152. The key insight that led Wundt into his specific line research in of experimental psychology, was that
(a) specific part of the brain serve specific psychological functions
(b) any mental process takes some finite amount of time
(c) behavioural processes have come about through a long period of evolution by natural selection
(d) through careful training in introspection, people can objectively evaluate their own psychological experience
153. Freud's speculations about the existence of an unconscious mind probably arose primarily as a result of his

(a) laboratory observations of human subjects as they dreamed
(b) analyses of the relationships between cultural constraints and the behaviour of the individual
(c) naturalistic observations of people as they interacted with one another
(d) interviews with medical patients whose complaints could not be explained physiologically

154. One of Darwin's key ideas is that, because of natural selection, animals have an inborn tendency to behave in ways that
(a) require the lowest energy expenditure
(b) they individually select from various natural alternative
(c) they learn from their parents
(d) help them to survive and reproduce

155. Teacher carefully monitors and records the behaviours of children on school playgrounds in order to track the development of their physical skills. He is most clearly engaged in
(a) survey research
(b) naturalistic observation
(c) experimentation
(d) replication

156. In a study of the effects of alcohol consumption, some participants drank a nonalcoholic beverage that actually smelled and tasted like alcohol. This nonalcoholic drink was a
(a) replication
(b) placebo
(c) random sample
(d) double blind

157. When cognitive psychologists talk about understanding the mind, they are usually talking about something similar to
(a) tracing to wiring of a complicated switchboard
(b) understanding the hardware of a computer
(c) specifying the steps of a computer programme
(d) identifying the responses produced by each of the controls on a car's dashboard, without being concerned about the internal mechanisms that mediate those responses .

158. Which of the following statements best represents Freud's psychoanalytic theory?
(a) the split between the conscious and unconscious mind is a serious mental disorder
(b) unconscious thoughts and wishes are often unacceptable to the conscious mind
(c) the unconscious mind is the blank slate on which the conscious mind takes shape
(d) psychoanalysis is an objective means of drawing inferences about the mind from observations of behaviour

159. Which school of thought restricted psychology's subject matter to the observable actions of people and other animals?
(a) structuralism
(b) physiological psychology
(c) behaviorism
(d) ethnology

160. A psychologist is testing the effectiveness of a program to help people stop smoking, one group uses a nonprescription drug. A comparable group receives something that is exactly like the drug but lacks the active ingredient. Subjects are asked to record the number of cigarettes smoked daily for three months. What is the dependent variable?
(a) whether or not subjects receive the real drug
(b) the three-month period that the program lasts
(c) average daily number of cigarettes smoked
(d) the initial degree of addiction

161. Wiihelm Wundt is credited as the founder of scientific psychology because
(a) he invented the term
(b) he was the first to conduct psychological research.
(c) he published the first textbook that defined psychology as a science and opened the first university-based psychology laboratory
(d) he was the first theorist to consider the role of psychology in psychological processes

162. Charles Darwin's concept of natural selection is most important for which of the following general perspectives in psychology?
(a) functionalism (b) structuralism (c) reflexology (d) psychoanalysis

163. Which of the following would contemporary psychologists be most likely to choose as the main limitation of introspection as a data-collection technique?
(a) its data are not available to an outside observer
(b) it requires enormous skill, which few psychologists have mastered
(c) its data pertain to the mind and may have nothing to do with behaviour
(d) because of its potential dangers, its ethics have been questioned

164. A psychologist strongly influenced by Darwin's theory of evolution would probably tend to be most attracted to
(a) Structuralism (b) Gestalt psychology
(c) Functionalism (d) Cognitive psychology

165. The major advantage of a laboratory study over a field study is that
(a) the laboratory provides an artificial environment
(b) the laboratory provides a controlled environment
(c) the laboratory provides a secure environment
(d) the laboratory can duplicate the subject's natural environment

166. The German word "Gestalt" means
(a) random combination (b) whole form
(c) conscious perception . (d) unconscious illusion

167. For which school of thought was psychology decidedly not the science of the mind?
(a) structuralism (b) behaviourism
(c) Gestalt psychology (d) psychoanalysis

168. Wundt's search for elementary mental processes that combine to produce complex mental processes led to which of the following schools of thought?
(a) functionalism (b) behaviourism
(c) psychoanalysis (d) structuralism

169. In an experiment, the variable hypothesize to be the cause is called _____ and the variable hypothesized to be affected is called
(a) the independent variable; the dependent variable
(b) the dependent variable; the independent variable
(c) the experimental variable; 'the independent variable
(d) the constant; the variable

170. Which of the following is true Watson's and Skinner's version of behaviourism?
(a) both theorists were extremely cautious about the nature and implications of their understanding of behaviour
(b) both theorists studied animal behaviour and believed that the S-R relationship held only for nonhuman animals
(c) both theorists argued that unobservable events or mediating concepts, such as ideas or needs, are not useful as explanatory constructs in psychology
(d) both theorists saw all behaviour as the result of innate reflexes that are lawfully related to environmental stimuli

171. Which branch of psychology is defined as an effort to understand the specific biological mechanisms that control behaviour and psychological experience?
(a) ethnology (b) neuropsychology
(c) physiological psychology (d) structuralism

172. The study of the role of specific areas of the nervous system in organizing and controlling behaviour that is specifically human is called
(a) comparative psychology (b) clinical psychology
(c) physiological psychology '(d) neuropsychology

173. What led Sigmund Freud to the ideas that formed the foundation of psychoanalysis?
(a) Freud was a physician who drew his insights from work in the laboratory where he studied the intricacies of the human brain
(b) Freud was a physician who treated many patients who seemed to suffer from disturbing, buried memories rather than truly physical ailments
(c) Freud was a university professor who produced this insight not on the basis of firsthand experience but rather from broad reading
(d) Freud was a university professor who tested a wide range of individuals drawn from Viennese society and was struck by the differences between their public and private selves

174. Which of the following individual were major figures in behaviourism?
(a) John B. Watson and B. F. Skinner
(b) Jean Piaget and John B. Watson

(c) Noam Chomsky and Jean Piaget
(d) B. F. Skinner and Noam Chomsky

175 The double-blind procedure is most likely to be utilized in
(a) the survey method
(b) the case-study method
(c) calculating correlations
(d) experimental research

176. The most distinctive aspect of Freud's theory of psychoanalysis is the belief that the conscious mind is influenced by
(a) innate factors
(b) learning and experience
(C) external stimuli
(d) unconscious thought processes

177. Which of the following assumptions about human nature is not central to the humanistic psychology of Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow?
(a) authority figures in a child's life play a critical role in the development of the child's self-esteem
(b) people engage in creative activity to help themselves satisfy basic needs that humans share with other animals
(c) people are innately motivated to engage in activities aimed at improving the happiness and quality of life of themselves and others
(d) the origin of many psychological problems lies in a belief that one has no control over one's life and that one is not worthy of respect or love

178. One of the major goals of humanistic therapy is to aid the individual in developing
(a) stable family relations
(b) unconscious thought processes
(c) strong ego defenses
(d) positive self-concepts

179. A cognitive psychologist might argue that the structure of basic cognitive processes (such as memory) is similar in all humans, so it is not necessary to compare people from different cultures in order to understand how the mind works. A cultural psychologist might criticize this assertion by pointing out that
(a) knowledge accumulates in a society over time and influences thinking
(b) through social interaction with adults, children learn to think in ways that adults in their culture think
(c) Language and emotional experience, which vary across cultures, strongly influence cognitive processes
(d) all of the above

180. John B. Watson is typically called an S-R psychologist. How does this label not fit B. F. Skinner?
(a) skinner postulated the existence of an intervening variable, O (for the characteristics of the organism), between the stimulus, S, and the response, R
(b) skinner was not interested in stimuli, but only in responses and their consequences
(c) skinner rejected the notion that human behaviour is fundamentally similar to animal behaviour
(d) skinner rejected the notion that all behaviour consists of reflexes

181. Social psychology is the study of
(a) how the behaviour of individuals is influenced by others
(b) how the behaviour of groups is influenced by their cultural heritage
(c) how the behaviour of individuals is influenced by their cultural heritage
(d) all of the above

182. What is the dominant approach in psychology today?
(a) physiological psychology (b) cognitive psychology
(c) ethnology (d) behaviourism

183. The term "cognition" means
(a) freewill (b) knowledge (c) observation . (d) objectivity

184. Freud's most important contribution was
(a) his demonstration that human beings are not driven by sexual and aggressive instincts, as had been suggested by Darwin
(b) the integration of the concepts of structuralism and functionalism into a single theory
(c) his concept of the unconscious mind
(d) the development of rigorous experimental procedures to test his theory

185. Noam Chomsky argued that language must be understood not in terms of stimulus-response chains but in terms of mental rules that are in part wired into the brain as a result of evolution. His position is, most explicitly, an attack on
(a) cognitive psychology (b) behavioural psychology
(c) physiological psychology (d) Gestalt psychology

186. Cognitive psychology should be considered
(a) a specialized approach to human psychology that excludes ideas and methods from other disciplines
(b) a branch of linguistics rather than a field of psychology
(c) a constellation of approaches unified by the attempt to explain behaviour in terms of mental structures and processes
(d) the study of conscious mental experience through the technique of introspection

187. Jean Piaget, contributed greatly to cognitive psychology through his accounts of
(a) animal behaviour in the natural environment
(b) intellectual development in children
(c) the mental rules underlying languages use
(d) information processing in computers

188. What is the most direct way to test a hypothesis about a cause-effect relationship?
(a) a correlational study (b) a descriptive study
(c) an experiment (d) a self-report

189. In———, the researcher systematically varies----
(a) an experiment; the independent variable
(b) an experiment; the dependent variable
(c) a correlational study; the independent variable
(d) a correlational study; the dependent variable

190. The various groups that participate in an experiment will necessarily differ with respect to their
(a) dependent variable
(b) independent variable
(c) either a or b
(d) none of them

191. A psychologist interested in the effect of music on concentration gives three similar groups of subjects a task requiring concentration and has each group listen to a different type of music during the task. The psychologist is conducting
(a) an experiment
(b) a correlational study
(c) a descriptive study
(d) a self-report study

192. A researcher has two groups of subjects, one that has been taught a problem-solving technique and one that has not. Both groups are given a set of ten problems to solve in twenty minutes. What is the dependent variable
(a) the set of problems that subjects are given
(b) the number of correct solutions subjects give to the problems
(c) whether or not subjects have been taught the problem-solving technique
(d) there is no dependent variable in this study

193. A psychologist is testing the effectiveness of a weight loss program. One group receive a diet and a specific counseling program. Another group receives the same diet and speaks to the counselors regularly but does not receive the specific counseling program. Subjects are weighed weekly for 6 months. What is the independent variable?
(a) whether or not the subjects receive the counseling program
(b) the 6-month period of the program
(c) average weekly weight loss
(d) type of counseling program

194. Which development contributed most to the cognitive revolution in psychology in the second half of the twentieth century?
(a) increased understanding of the physiology of the brain
(b) increased acceptance of Darwin's theory of natural selection
(c) increased understanding and use of computers
(d) both a and b

195. A study in which the researcher does not manipulate any variable but measures two variables to find relationships between them is
(a) a descriptive study
(b) an experiment
(c) a correlational study
(d) a double-blind study

196. Researcher Rukhsana classified families according to the parents' discipline style and measured behavioural characteristics of the children. She then looked for a relationship between the children's behaviour and their parents disciplinary style. This type of research design is
(a) an experiment
(b) a descriptive study
(c) a correlational study
(d) a self-report study

197. A psychologist systematically observes and records the behaviour of children on their first trip to a dentist's office. This psychologist is performing
(a) an experiment
(b) a correlational study
(c) a descriptive study
(d) a self-report study

198. Which of the following is not an example of naturalistic observation
(a) watching workers on an assembly line in a factory
(b) increasing the tempo of music played in a bar and observing whether more alcohol is consumed when the tempo is faster
(c) determining the relationship between high school S.A.T. scores and college grade-point averages
(d) depriving rats of water for six hours and measuring their general level of activity during this period of time

199. Psychological tests cover a wide range, including Rorschach (inkblot) tests, intelligence tests, personality profiles, and animal mazes. The one characteristics typical of all psychological tests is that they
(a) involve naturalistic observation
(b) measure naturally occurring behaviour
(c) measure artificial behaviour
(d) present a stimulus to subjects and record the response

200. A laboratory study is best characterized- as a study in which
(a) observational rather than self-report data are collected
(b) observational as well as inferential statistics are used
(c) data are collected from subjects under uniform, controlled conditions
(d) one or more independent variables are manipulated by the researcher and one or more dependent measure are taken

201. Information-processing theorists belong to which of the following groups?
(a) psychoanalysts
(b) behavioural psychologists
(c) cognitive psychologists
(d) functionalists

202. A psychologist raises young rats either in plain cages with no toys or in cages filled with toys. The psychologist believes rats raised in toy-filled cages will become better learners than rats raised in plain cages. What, do: we call the psychologist's expectation?
(a) a research hypothesis
(b) an observer-expectancy effect
(c) an independent variable
(d) an inferential statistic

203. A psychologist conducting an interview study on attitudes towards violence believes that males will have a more positive attitude than females. The psychologist tends to nod slightly at male interviewees when they express approval of specific violent behaviours, but not at female interviewees who do the same. The results of the study will probably reflect:
(a) the observer expectancy effect (b) the subject expectancy effect
(c) the double blind effect (d) the bias effect

204. While waiting with other subjects for a psychological experiment to begin, someone repeats a rumor that the experiment is designed to assess racist attitudes. During the experiment, these subjects take care not to communicate any racist attitudes. If the rumor is true, the results obtained from this group of subjects will be:
(a) invalid because the experiment was not conducted as a double blind
(b) biased because of the subject-expectancy effect
(c) in error because the sample is no longer random
(d) unreliable because the conditions of the experiment were constant

205. A double-blind study protects against
(a) placebo effects (b) observer-expectancy effects
(c) both a and b (d) neither a nor b

206. A psychologist studying a sample that is not really representative of the intended population has a
(a) nonsignificant sample (b) biased sample
(c) partial sample (d) blind sample

207. Suppose, to determine whether college men or women are faster sprinters, you located 15 women at the sports complex and 15 men at the library and asked them all to run a 100-yard dash. Suppose the women run faster than the men and the results were statistically significant. The most justified criticism of this study is that
(a) the number of subjects was too small
(b) the samples of subjects were biased
(c) the race was too short
(d) the measure was not reliable

208. A professor wants to draw some conclusions about how her students regarded the value of her course. The professor administers a .questionnaire to students who received an A in the course and bases her conclusion on the results. The most obvious problem with this technique is
(a) observer-expectancy effects (b) subject-expectancy effect
(c) a biased sample (d) an unreliable instrument

209. Ethical issues in human psychological research involve all of the following except
(a) the person's right to privacy
(b) the discomfort or psychological harm that a research procedure might produce
(c) the use of deception that characterizes some research designs

(d) the use of invalid instruments in data-gathering procedures

210. An experiment is conducted in which different groups of people are given IQ tests under varying conditions of noise. One group takes the test with high noise, one with moderate noise, and one with low noise. The temperature and lighting conditions are the same for each group. In this experiment what is the independent variable?
(a) the level of noise (b) the score on the IQ test
(c) the temperature (d) the lighting

211. The seventeenth-century philosopher who believed that the mind is blank at birth and that most knowledge comes through sensory experience is
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle
(c) Descartes (d) Locke

212. Which seventeenth-century philosopher believed that some ideas are innate?
(a) Aristotle (b) Plato
(c) Descartes (d) Locke

213. Psychologists who study, assess, and treat troubled people are called
(a) basic researchers (b) applied psychologists
(c) clinical psychologists (d) psychiatrists

214. Today, psychology is a discipline that
(a) connects:with a diversity of other fields
(b) is largely independent of other disciplines
(c) is focused primarily on basic research
(d) is focused primarily on applied research

215. The first psychology laboratory was established by_____ in the year _____
(a) Wundt-1879 (b) Freud; 1900
(c) James; 1890 (d) Watson; 1913

216. In an experiment, the dependent variable is the one that the researcher
(a) hypothesizes will affect some other variable
(b) measures to determine whether it is affected by the independent variable
(c) holds constant
(d) systematically varies

217. In psychology, "behaviour" is best defined as
(a) anything a person says does, or feels
(b) any action we can observe and record
(c) any action, whether observable or not
(d) anything we can infer from a person's actions

218. Two historical roots of psychology are the disciplines of
(a) philosophy and chemistry (b) physiology and chemistry

(c) philosophy and physiology (d) philosophy and physics

219. Which subfield is most directly concerned with studying human behaviour in the workplace?
(a) clinical psychology
(b) personality psychology
(c) industrial/organizational psychology
(d) psychiatry

220. Which perspective emphasizes the learning of observable responses?
(a) behavioural (b) social-cultural
(c) neuroscience (d) cognitive

221. A psychologist who studies how worker productivity might be increased by changing office layout is engaged in _____ research
(a) applied (b) basic
(c) clinical (d) developmental

222. Introspection technique is based upon
(a) survey methodology
(b) experimentation
(c) self-examination of mental processes
(d) the study of observable behaviour

223. To say that "psychology is a science" means that
(a) psychologists study only observable behaviours
(b) psychologists approach the study of thoughts and actions with careful observation and the rigorous analysis
(c) psychological research should be free of value judgments
(d) all of the above are true

224. A psychologist asks 3-year-old children to explore a room filled, with toys either with or without their mothers present. The time the children spend exploring is measured. Exploration time is the —-variable and the presence or absence of the mother is the-variable.
(a) independent; independent (b) dependent; dependent
(c) independent; dependent (d) dependent; independent

225. The psychological perspective that places the most emphasis on how observable responses are learned is the ——— perspective
(a) behavioural (b) behaviour genetics
(c) cognitive (d) evolutionary

226. After detailed study of a gunshot wound victim a psychologist concludes that the brain region destroyed is likely to be important for memory functions. Which research did the psychologists use to deduce this?

(a) case study (b) survey
(c) correlational (d) experimental

227. In an experiment to determine the effects of exercise on motivation, exercise is the
(a) control condition (b) intervening variable
(c) independent variable (d) dependent variable

228. In order to determine the effects of a new drug on memory, one group of subjects is given a pill that contains the drug. A second group is given a sugar pill that does not contain the drug. This second group constitutes the
(a) random sample (b) experimental group
(c) control group (d) test group

229. Psychologists use experimental research in order to reveal or to understand
(a) correlational relationships (b) hypotheses
(c) theories (d) cause-and-effect relationship

230. Which of the following is not a basic research strategy used by psychologists?
(a) description (b) replication
(c) experimentation (d) correlation

231. The group that perceives the treatment of interest in an experiment is the:
(a) test condition (b) random sample
(c) experimental condition (d) control condition

232. The procedure designed to ensure that the experimental and control groups do not differ in any way that might affect the experiment's results is called
(a) variable controlling (b) random assignment
(c) representative sampling (d) stratification

233. In generalization from a sample to the population, it is important that
(a) the sample be representative (b) the sample be nonrandom
(c) all of the above be true (d) the sample not be too large

234. In order to study the effect of lighting on mood, Dr. Cooper had students to fill out questionnaires, in brightly lit or dimly lit rooms. In this study, the independent variable consisted of
(a) the number of subjects assigned to each group
(b) the student's responses to the questionnaire
(c) the room lighting
(d) the subject matter of the questions asked

235. You decide to test your belief that men drink more soft drinks than women by finding out whether more soft drinks are consumed per day in the men's hostel than in the women's hostel. Your belief is a/an —-, and your research prediction is a/an
(a) hypothesis; theory

(b) theory; hypothesis
(c) independent variable; dependent variable
(d) dependent variable; independent variable

236. Which theorists believe that the mind and the body are separate entities?
(a) the behaviourists (b) the monists
(c) the dualists (d) the Freudians

237. The major advantage of a field study over a laboratory study is that
(a) the field study is less likely to distort the subject's behaviour
(b) the field study is more likely to produce quantifiable data
(c) the field study affords the researcher greater control over the variables
(d) the field study is less likely to offer uniform conditions

238. To qualify as a science, a discipline must
(a) posses an organized body of knowledge and use scientific methodology
(b) formulate hypotheses and test theories
(c) be concerned with inanimate objects such as chemical reactions
(d) be based on the thoughts and theories of great scientists

239. A _____ is a tentative explanation of a phenomenon that can be tested and then
supported or rejected
(a) law (b) theory
(c) scientific principle (d) hypothesis

240. interactive dualism was founded by
(a) Locke (b) Descartes
(c) Darwin (d) von Helmholtz

241. Which of the following approaches in psychology would most likely be associated with this statement, "the whole is more than the sum of its parts?"
(a) Humanism (b) Psychoanalysis
(c) Gestalt (d) Structuralism

242. The city of Lahore has decided to make its offices "smoke-free" environments and wants a psychologist to teach smoking cessation classes for its employees. The type of psychologist most likely to do this job is a/an
(a) developmental psychologist (b) educational psychologist
(c) clinical psychologist (d) counseling psychologist

243. A couple having marital difficulties would most likely seek help from a/an
(a) health psychologist (b) clinical psychologist
(c) counseling psychologist (d) social psychologist

244. The subject matter of psychology is best described as

(a) perceptions, behaviour, mental health
(b) affect, behaviour, cognition
(c) thoughts, feelings, sensations
(d) behaviour, cognition, perception

245. An office manager is interested in learning more about the characteristics of her coworkers. In order to build a spirit of team work and cooperation in the office, which of the following psychology specialists would she most likely consult about this problem?
(a) personality psychologist (b) clinical psychologist
(c) educational psychologist (d) developmental psychologist

246. _____ psychologists work to improve efficiency of people in business
(a) cognitive (b) development
(c) industrial/organizational (d) psychological

247. The psychological approach that suggests behaviour influenced by the unconscious is
(a) humanism (b) interactive dualism
(c) phenomenology (d) psychoanalysis

248. The humanistic approach to psychology was founded by
(a) Wundt and James (b) Rogers and Maslow
(c) Watson and Skinner (d) Freud and Jung

249. The researcher who studied gorillas in their own environment, is an example of
(a) experimentation (b) participant observation
(c) case history (d) naturalistic observation

250. As a person' caloric intake increases, their weight gain also increases. This is an example of
(a) case history (b) correlation
(c) negative correlation (d) positive correlation

251. As study time increases, a student's tendency to make errors on a math exam decreases. This is an example of
(a) negative correlation (b) naturalistic observation
(c) zero correlation (d) positive correlation

252. The research method responsible for most of our knowledge in the field of psychology is
(a) experiment (b) case history
(c) correlation (d) survey

253. A researcher conducts a study in which he measures the visual development of kittens by their ability to negotiate a visual maze. Some of the kittens have been raised in

normal light and some have been light deprived. In this experiment, the various light conditions would be the
(a) dependent variables (b) independent variables
(c) extraneous variables (d) effect

254. One advantage of using animals for research is that
(a) you don't have to worry with ethical considerations
(b) they don't cost much
(c) it is easy to control extraneous variables
(d) baseline measures are easier with animals

255. Which of the following is not one of the characteristics attributed to consciousness by William James
(a) stability (b) personal
(c) continuous (d) selective

256. Introspection is
(a) a scientific method used to study dreams
(b) a psychotherapeutic technique where the patient gives a running account of internal dialogues
(c) a process used to uncover symbolic representation in dream
(d) the analysis of the contends of our own thoughts

257. A significant contribution of the _____ approach was the emphasis placed on measurable observations
(a) humanist (b) gestalt
(c) psychoanalytic (d) behaviourist

258. A/an _____ is an educated prediction about the answer to our research question.
(a) hypothesis (b) belief
(c) assumption (d) guess

259. Galton's major contribution to psychology was his:
(a) theory of infantile sexuality
(b) focus on individual differences
(c) creation of standardized measures of intelligence
(d) explanation of the phi-phenomenon

260. An experimenter accepts the null hypothesis when it is false. Which of the following is true?
(a) she has made a Type I error
(b) she has made a Type II error
(c) her results were statistically significant
(d) the criterion of significance was too large

261. In a double-blind experiment:

(a) neither the subjects nor the researchers interacting with them know which groups received which level of the independent variable
(b) nobody knows which groups received which level of the independent variable
(c) the subject do not know which groups received which level of the independent variable, but the researchers interacting with them
(d) neither the subjects nor the researchers interacting with them know which groups received which level of the dependent variable

262. The procedure of outlining an experimental problem, stating criteria for making observations, describing measuring instruments and their use in observation, and defining procedures to be used in data analysis is
(a) operational definition (b) experimental design
(c) hypothetical construct (d) logical construct

263. Five hundred undergraduates were asked to report their favorite television show from a list of 100 different shows. What kind of scale can best organize the data?
(a) Ordinal (b) Interval
(c) F-scale (d) Nominal

264. The objectivity of science lies in
(a) the capability of scientists to avoid the prejudices of their society
(b) the choice of questions studied
(c) its methodology
(d) all of these

265. For no apparent reason, Zia has recently begun to feel so tense and anxious that he frequently stays home from work. It would be most beneficial for Zia to contact a a/an _____ psychologist.
(a) industrial/organizational (b) clinical
(c) personality (d) biological

266. In which type of research would an investigator manipulate one factor in order to observe its effect on some behaviour?
(a) the survey (b) the case study
(c) experimentation (d) naturalistic observation

267. Ali has volunteered to participate in an experiment evaluating the effectiveness of aspirin. Neither he nor the experimenters know whether or not the pills he takes during the experiment contain aspirin or are merely placebos. The investigators are apparently making use of
(b) the double-blind procedure (d) the false consensus effect
(a) random sampling (c) replication

ANSWERS

Q.1. (a) Q.2. (c) Q.3. (b)

Q.4. (d)	Q.5. (b)	Q.6. (c)
Q.7. (d)	Q.8. (c)	Q.9. (c)
Q.10. (c)	Q.11. (a)	Q.12. (c)
Q.13. (a)	Q.14. (d)	Q.15. (c)
Q.16. (d)	Q.17. (b)	Q.18. (c)
Q.19. (b)	Q.20. (b)	Q.21. (d)
Q.22. (a)	Q.23. (c)	Q.24. (c)
Q.25. (d)	Q.26. (a)	Q.27. (a)
Q.28. (c)	Q.29. (b)	Q.30. (d)
Q.31. (c)	Q.32. (c)	Q.33. (d)
Q.34. (d)	Q.35. (b)	Q.36. (c)
Q.37. (c)	Q.38. (d)	Q.39. (c)
Q.40. (c)	Q.41. (a)	Q.42. (d)
Q.43. (a)	Q.44. (c)	Q.45. (b)
Q.46. (a)	Q.47. (b)	Q.48. (c)
Q.49. (c)	Q.50. (d)	Q.51. (c)
Q.52. (c)	Q.53. (a)	Q.54. (c)
Q.55. (a)	Q.56. (d)	Q.57. (c)
Q.58. (c)	Q.59. (c)	Q.60. (d)
Q.61. (c)	Q.62. (d)	Q.63. (b)
Q.64. (a)	Q.65. (c)	Q.66. (a)
Q.67. (c)	Q.68. (d)	Q.69. (b)
Q.70. (b)	Q.71. (b)	Q.72. (c)
Q.73. (d)	Q.74. (b)	Q.75. (c)
Q.76. (c)	Q.77. (b)	Q.78. (c)
Q.79. (a)	Q.80. (b)	Q.81 (c)
Q.82. (a)	Q.83. (b)	Q.84. (c)
Q.85. (a)	Q.86. (b)	Q.87. (a)
Q.88. (b)	Q.89. (c)	Q.90. (b)
Q.91. (d)	Q.92 (a)	Q.93. (c)
Q.94. (a)	Q.95. (d)	Q.96. (c)
Q.97. (d)	Q.98. (b)	Q.99. (c)
Q.100. (c)	Q.101. (a)	Q.102. (b)
Q.103. (c)	Q.104. (a)	Q.105. (b)
Q.106. (c)	Q.107. (a)	Q.108. (d)
Q.109. (a)	Q.110. (c)	Q.111. (d)
Q.112. (c)	Q.113. (b)	Q.114. (b)
Q.115. (a)	Q.116. (a)	Q.117. (d)
Q.118. (a)	Q.119. (b)	Q.120. (c)
Q.121. (c)	Q.122. (b)	Q.123. (d)
Q.124. (b)	Q.125. (c)	Q.126. (c)
Q.127. (c)	Q.128. (c)	Q.129. (b)
Q.130. (d)	Q.131. (b)	Q.132. (d)
Q.133. (d)	Q.134. (d)	Q.135. (b)
Q.136. (a)	Q.137. (d)	Q.138. (b)
Q.139. (a)	Q.140. (a)	Q.141. (c)

Q.142.	(c)	Q.143.	(c)	Q.144.	(b)
Q.145.	(a)	Q.146.	(c)	Q.147.	(c)
Q.148.	(c)	Q.149.	(c)	Q.150.	(a)
Q.151.	(b)	Q.152.	(b)	Q.153.	(d)
Q.154.	(d)	Q.155.	(b)	Q.156.	(b)
Q.157.	(c)	Q.158.	(b)	Q.159.	(c)
Q.160.	(c)	Q.161.	(c)	Q.162.	(a)
Q.163.	(a)	Q.164.	(c)	Q.165.	(b)
Q.166.	(b)	Q.167.	(b)	Q.168.	(d)
Q.169.	(a)	Q.170.	(c)	Q.171.	(c)
Q.172.	(d)	Q.173.	(b)	Q.174.	(a)
Q.175.	(d)	Q.176.	(d)	Q.177.	(b)
Q.178.	(d)	Q.179.	(d)	Q.180.	(d)
Q.181.	(a)	Q.182.	(b)	Q.183.	(b)
Q.184.	(c)	Q.185.	(b)	Q.186.	(c)
Q.187.	(b)	Q.188.	(c)	Q.189.	(a)
Q.190.	(b)	Q.191.	(a)	Q.192.	(b)
Q.193.	(a)	Q.194.	(c)	Q.195.	(c)
Q.196.	(c)	Q.197.	(c)	Q.198.	(c)
Q.199.	(d)	Q.200.	(c)	Q.201.	(c)
Q.202.	(a)	Q.203.	(a)	Q.204.	(b)
Q.205.	(c)	Q.206.	(b)	Q.207.	(b)
Q.208.	(c)	Q.209.	(d)	Q.210.	(a)
Q.211.	(d)	Q.212.	(c)	Q.213.	(c)
Q.214.	(a)	Q.215.	(a)	Q.216.	(b)
Q.217.	(b)	Q.218.	(c)	Q.219.	(c)
Q.220.	(a)	Q.221.	(a)	Q.222.	(c)
Q.223.	(b)	Q.224.	(d)	Q.225.	(a)
Q.226.	(a)	Q.227.	(c)	Q.228.	(c)
Q.229.	(d)	Q.230.	(b)	Q.231.	(c)
Q.232.	(b)	Q.233.	(a)	Q.234.	(c)
Q.235.	(b)	Q.236.	(c)	Q.237.	(a)
Q.238.	(a)	Q.239.	(d)	Q.240.	(b)
Q.241.	(c)	Q.242.	(b)	Q.243.	(c)
Q.244.	(b)	Q.245.	(a)	Q.246.	(c)
Q.247.	(d)	Q.248.	(b)	Q.249.	(d)
Q.250.	(d)	Q.251.	(a)	Q.252.	(a)
Q.253.	(b)	Q.254.	(c)	Q.255.	(a)
Q.256.	(d)	Q.257.	(d)	Q.258.	(a)
Q.259.	(b)	Q.260.	(b)	Q.261.	(a)
Q.262.	(b)	Q.263.	(d)	Q.264.	(c)
Q.265.	(b)	Q.266.	(c)	Q.267.	(b)

Chapter 2

Biological Basis of Behaviour

1. The divisions of the peripheral nervous system are the:
(a) CNS and PNS (b) somatic and visceral
(c) somatic and autonomic (d) visceral and central

2. Which of the following is an endocrine gland controlling growth and stimulating other endocrine glands?
(a) pituitary (b) adrenal
(c) thyroid (d) parathyroid

3. The brain structure that plays a critical role in "motivated" behaviours such as eating and sexual activity is the:
(a) cerebral cortex (b) amygdala
(c) corpus collosum (d) hypothalamus

4. Removal of the hippocampus is most likely to lead to:
(a) sham rage (b) narcolepsy
(c) anterograde amnesia (d) retrograde amnesia

5. A patient walks with a jerky, uncoordinated motion. A good preliminary diagnosis would be damage to the:
(a) thalamus (b) amygdala
(c) reticular activating system (d) cerebellum

6. One would expect an action potential to travel most quickly in:
(a) a long, thick myelinated fiber (b) a long, thin myelinated fiber
(c) a short, thick myelinated fiber (d) a short, thin myelinated fiber

7. The dominant hemisphere of the brain:
(a) usually controls the non-dominant hand
(b) is especially adept at spatial tasks
(c) works independently of the non-dominant hemisphere
(d) controls the expression and comprehension of language

8. Follicle-stimulating hormone is secreted by the:
(a) ovaries (b) testes (c) pituitary gland (d) hypothalamus

9. Damage to the left visual vortex will:
(a) impair vision in only the right eye
(b) impair vision in only the left eye
(c) leave a person with no vision
(d) impair vision for images of objects falling on the left half of each eye's retina

10. Which of the following is a principal function of the parietal lobe?
(a) visual processing (b) auditory processing
(c) long-term planning (d) spatial processing

11. If a patient is diagnosed as having a demyelinizing disease in which myelin degenerates from around the bodies of axons, which of the following is likely to occur?
(a) rerouting of nerve impulses (b) slower nerve conduction times
(c) cortical brain lesions (d) faster nerve conduction times

12. Occipital lobe is located in
(a) the temporal lobe (b) the parietal lobe
(c) the frontal lobe (d) none of these

13. Chemicals that act as messengers between animals are referred to as:
(a) hormones (b) pheromones (c) amacrines (d) anachrones

14. Afferent pathways are involved in which of the following sensory systems?
(a) visual, tactile, kinesthetic, and auditory only
(b) visual, tactile, olfactory, and kinesthetic only
(c) kinesthetic and auditory only
(d) all sensory systems

15. Damage to the ventromedial region of the hypothalamus would most likely result in which of the following?
(a) agnosia (b) apraxia (c) aphasia (d) hyperphagia

16. The "fight or flight" response to a perceived threat is associated with increased activity of:
(a) the sympathetic nervous system (b) the para-sympathetic nervous system
(c) the cerebral cortex (d) the corpus collosum

17. The action potential "jumps" along an axon. The gaps in a myelinated axon that the action potential "jumps" to are called the:
(a) Broca's area (b) Nodes of Ranvier
(c) terminal buttons (d) Wernicke's area

18. If a neuron will not fire regardless of the amount of stimulation, it is most likely:
(a) at its resting potential (b) in its absolute refractory period
(c) an afferent neuron (d) in its relative refractory period

19. Which of the following glands is frequently referred to as the "master gland" since it regulates the activity of many other glands?
(a) thyroid (b) adrenal (c) pituitary (d) pineal

20. Which of the following theorists is credited with first inferring the existence of synapses?

(a) Johannes Muller (b) Franz Gall
(c) William James (d) Charles Sherrington

21. Damage to the hippocampus would most likely result in:
(a) difficulty understanding language
(b) difficulty producing language
(c) difficulty encoding new information into long-term memory
(d) difficulty processing sensory information

22. Which of the following tools provides the best analogy for DNA?
(a) a photographer's camera, which records exactly what occurs
(b) a draftsman's template, which identically copies a given number of shapes or symbols
(c) a mathematician's compass, which is used for drawing identical forms of various sizes
(d) a painter's brush, which is used to put various elements of a composition together on a canvas

23. Which of the following is associated primarily with the non-dominant cerebral hemisphere?
(a) Broca's area (b) recognition of faces
(c) mathematics (d) logic J

24. Which of the following describes the correct sequence of electrical activity as it passes through a single nerve cell?
(a) axon, dendrite, soma, vesicle (b) soma, cell body, dendrite, vesicle
(c) soma, vesicle, dendrite, axon (d) dendrite, soma, axon, vesicle

25. Neurons generally cannot fire at rates exceeding 1000 impulses per second. This maximum firing rate can be largely attributed to:
(a) spatial summation (b) relative refractory periods
(c) absolute refractory periods (d) excitatory postsynaptic potentials

26. Which of the following best characterizes the difference between the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems?
(a) energy expenditure vs energy conservation
(b) voluntary movements vs involuntary movements
(c) peripheral nervous system vs somatic nervous system
(d) sensory neurons vs afferent nerve fibers

27. Which of the following is associated with the hypothalamus?
(a) refined body movements (b) spatial perception
(c) long-term planning (d) homeostatic regulation

28. Body metabolism is a key function to the:
(a) pituitary gland (b) adrenal gland
(c) thyroid gland (d) pineal gland

29. Comparatively speaking, which one of the following animals has the most prominent cerebral cortex?
(a) alligator (b) pigeon (c) dog (d) rabbit

30. The sympathetic nervous system:
(a) is a subdivision of the somatic nervous system
(b) is a subdivision of the autonomic nervous system
(c) parallels the effects of the parasympathetic nervous system
(d) preserves the homeostatic model

31. Sensory-motor responses that are rapid and automatic are called:
(a) instincts (b) reuptake (c) affective (d) reflexes

32. The cells that respond to changes in their environment and signal these changes to the nervous system are known as:
(a) receptor (b) effectors (c) myelin (d) striated

Questions 33 to 37 are based on the following diagram. Using the drawing below, mark the number corresponding to the primary area for the following functions.

33. Motor functions:
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

34. Visual functions:
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 5

35. Auditory functions:
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

36. Somato-sensory functions:
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

37. Maintenance of balance and posture:
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 5

38. Which one of the following is true of afferent neurons?
(a) located in the dorsal column of the spinal cord
(b) located in the ventral column of the spinal cord
(c) not located in the spinal cord
(d) found only in the striated muscles

39. Most sensory information is relayed to the cerebral cortex by the:
(a) transducer (b) medulla (c) bipolar cells (d) thalamus

40. A physical stimulus is converted into a neural impulse by a process known as:
(a) transposition (b) transduction

(c) transition (d) transference

41. The gland of the body serve as:
(a) effectors (b) receptors
(c) afferent nerves (d) efferent nerves

42. As one moves from external stimulus to motor response, which of the following constitutes an accurate sequential pattern?
(a) afferent verve, efferent nerve, neural modulator
(b) efferent nerve, interneuron, afferent nerve
(c) afferent nerve, interneuron, efferent nerve
(d) efferent nerve, afferent nerve, neural modulator

43. Which of the following is not a neurotransmitter?
(a) acetylcholine (b) serotonin
(c) dopamine (d) opioid peptides

44. A neuron does not contain:
(a) a cell body (b) septum
(c) myelin sheath (d) dendrites

45. The head-injured patient lost the ability to breathe. Autopsy revealed neural damage in the:
(a) medulla (b) midbrain (c) cerebellum (d) pons

46. Not among the major brain division is:
(a) frontal (b) cerebellum
(c) reticular activating system (d) brain stem

47. _____ measures brain-wave activity, more specifically, emitted potentials.
(a) MRI (b) CAT scan (c) EEG (d) ECT

48. You are a right-handed, split-brain patient. You have just been very briefly show a telephone picture to the left of your center-vision point. You will:
(a) immediately say telephone
(b) indicate that you saw nothing
(c) find yourself becoming dizzy
(d) immediately think of your last phone conversation

49. The frontal lobe is to personality as temporal lobe is to
(a) hearing (b) executive functioning
(c) memory (d) vision

50. _____ is a neurotransmitter-related brain disorder associated with acetylcholine
deficiency:

(a) Alzheimer's (b) Parkinson's
(c) Schizophrenia (d) Down's syndrome

51. For the diabetic, the basic problem is that the _____ is not producing _____
(a) adrenal medulla, epinephrine (b) adrenal cortex, carbohydrate
(c) pituitary, somatotrophin (d) pancreas, insulin

52. Transduction is:
(a) the light sourced from the distal stimulus
(b) the transfer of energy from proximal stimulus to distal stimulus
(c) the psychological experience of a stimulus
(d) the conversion process whereby proximal stimulus becomes neural impulse

53.--is the cerebral "alarm clock" which selectively filters incoming stimuli:
(a) medulla (b) cerebellum
(c) limbic system (d) reticular formation

54. The researcher stimulates the lateral area of the rat's hypothalamus. The resulting behavioural outcome is:
(a) overeating (b) sexual arousal
(c) hyperactivity (d) onset of sleep

55. When researcher stimulated an animal's limbic system, the net outcome effect was:
(a) pleasure (b) aggression
(c) maternal behaviour . (d) hyperactivity

56. Incorrectly paired are:
(a) spinal cord - a center for reflex behaviour
(b) medulla - centers for respiration and cardiac activity
(c) ventricular system - glandular hormonal secretions into the blood
(d) midbrain - conduction of impulses between higher and lower centers of the nervous system

57. A person who is in the circus because he is nine feet tall and has very large hands and feet and a protruding jaw can attribute his physiological abnormality to an overactive:
(a) thyroid gland (b) parathyroid gland
(c) adrenal gland (d) pituitary gland

58. The cerebellum functions prominently in which of the following areas?
(a) heart activity (b) blood pressure
(c) verbal association (d) muscle movement coordination

59. The brain area central to language production is
(a) Broca'sarea (b) Sylvain fissure
(c) Wernicke's area (d) fissure of Rolando

60. Which of the following mobilizes the body by secreting epinephrine in stressful situations?
(a) adrenal cortex (b) pituitary
(c) pancreas (d) adrenal medulla

61. Receptors generally referred to as chemical are
(a) visual and auditory (b) auditory and temperature
(c) gustation and olfaction (d) temperature and pressure

62. A term collectively describing muscles and glands is
(a) receptors (b) effectors (c) innervators (d) affectors

63. Of the following malfunctions, the one not pituitary based is
(a) acromegaly (b) dwarfism (c) giantism (d) cretinism

64. Preparing the body "for fight or flight" is the function of the (a) pituitary gland (b) parathyroid gland
(c) adrenal medulla (d) parasympathetic nervous system
(b) cerebellum (d) reticular formation

65. Which of the following is a correct statement?
(a) whether a neuron is at rest or conducting is determined by the ionic flux of electrically charged particles (ions)
(b) an important aspect of excitatory potential is the incremental firing principle
(c) excitatory potential is self-propagating
(d) neural impulse transmission is completely chemical in nature

66. Striated muscles
(a) are synonymous with smooth muscles
(b) produce stomach contractions
(c) are prominently involved in voluntary muscle activity
(d) produce hear-rate change

67. The spinal cord does not
(a) relay nerve impulses (b) process sensor impulses
(c) control primitive emotions (d) contain spinal nerves

68. A person comes to the clinic with a speech impairment resulting from brain damage. One can be reasonably certain that damage has occurred in the
(a) right cerebral hemisphere (b) left cerebral hemisphere
(c) reticular formation (d) corpus collosum

69. Which one of the following is a function of thyroxine?
(a) body metabolism - physical growth
(b) skeletal growth
(c) sexual arousal

(d) gamete production

70. The distinctly male sex hormone is
(a) estrogen (b) androgen (c) dextrin (d) progesterone

71. The neurotransmitters basic to synaptic transmission are stored in
(a) vesicles (b) end plates (c) receptors (d) dendrites

72. The myelin sheath serves to
(a) break down epinephrine
(b) bypass the nodes of Ranvier
(c) decrease the speed of neural transmission
(d) increase the speed of neural transmission

73. The fact that, during neural transmission, an impulse is sent to the end of the axon without fading or weakening is known as
(a) stimulus constancy (b) absolute threshold retention
(c) nondecremental property (d) all-or-none property

74. Assuming the analogy of a. doorbell, which aspect of the neuron would most closely approximate the button that a visitor would push?
(a) cell body (b) dendrites
(c) axon (d) terminal endings

75. Axon : dendrite
(a) inhibitory: excitatory
(b) sympathetic: parasympathetic
(c) transmitting information : receiving information
(d) resting potential: action potential

76. In the visual system, sensory transduction
(a) accounts for the sum of activity in the receptor cells
(b) is the chain of sensory reception, including the cornea, pupil, lens, and retina
(c) translates physical information from our environment into electrical information for the brain processes
(d) conducts energy from the cone receptor cells to the rod receptor cells

77. The part of the autonomic nervous system that triggers physiological arousal is (a) somatic nervous system (b) central nervous system
(c) sympathetic nervous system (d) parasympathetic nervous system

78. The primary sex hormones in human females are
(a) testosterone and androgen (b) progesterone and estrogen
(c) testosterone and estrogen (d) progesterone and testosterone

79. Neurons are unique among cells in that they

(a) cannot conduct impulses (b) cannot reproduce
(c) are surrounded by a membrane (d) have a nucleus containing genetic material

80. Spinal nerves belong to the
(a) peripheral nervous system (b) central nervous system
(c) antagonistic nervous system (d) residual nervous system

81. The All or None Law refers to
(a) potassium being all inside or all outside the nerve cell
(b) sodium being all inside or all outside the nerve cell
(c) stimulation of the unmyelinated axons
(d) the size of the signal produced in the nerve cell

82. During the relative refractory period
(a) the nerve cell will not respond to any new stimulation
(b) the nerve cell will respond to chemical changes in sodium
(c) the nerve cell requires a stronger stimulus to fire
(d) the nerve cell requires an influx of sodium and an efflux of potassium

83. The pituitary gland secretes which of the following hormones?
(a) TSH (thyroid stimulating hormone)
(b) ACTH (adrenocorticotrophic hormone)
(c) FSH (follicle stimulating hormone)
(d) all of the above

84. Which of the following acts as a relay station for information coming from the mid and hindbrains and going to the cortex?
(a) parietal lobe (b) cerebellum
(c) pons (d) thalamus

Questions 85 to 87 refer to the following figure

85. The above diagram pictures a "typical neuron". Which of the following choices identifies the Nodes of Ranvier?
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

86 Which of the following choices identifies the synaptic buttons which contain neurotransmitters?
(a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 1

87. Which of the following choices identifies the dendrites, neural fibers that receive electrical impulses?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

88. Two kinds of change that occur to the cell body of a neuron during an action potential are

(a) electrical and chemical
(b) spontaneous and stimulated
(c) hormonal and mechanical
(d) chemical and hormonal

89. Which of the following chemicals is responsible for the transmission of an impulse between neurons?
(a) actomyosin
(b) acetylcholine
(c) acetylcholinesterase
(d) luteinizing hormone

90. The vocal apparatus for producing speech sounds (vocal cords, muscle control of lips, throat, tongue, and jaw) are useless unless the organism has which area in its brain developed in order to coordinate these movements?
(a) hypothalamus
(b) thalamus
(c) Broca's area
(d) fissure of Rolando

91. The thalamus serves which of the following functions?
(a) relay center from spinal cord to cerebrum
(b) regulate external expression of emotion
(c) relay center for sensory impulses
(d) all of the above

92. Which of the following effects does adrenaline have on the human body?
(a) constriction of the pupils
(b) increased rate of digestion
(c) accelerated heart beat
(d) increased hormone production
93.

93. A knee jerk is an example of a
(a) disynaptic reflex
(c) monosynaptic reflex
(b) spastic movement
(d) double innervations

94. Which of the following plays an important role in the regulation of respiration?
(a) pons
(b) hypothalamus
(c) thalamus
(d) midbrain

95. The "white matter" of the central nervous system is actually
(a) nerve fiber pathways
(b) cell bodies
(c) cell enters
(d) cortical tissue

96. Which of the following has direct control over the function of the pituitary gland?
(a) pons
(b) cerebral cortex
(c) hypothalamus
(d) midbrain

97. The medulla oblongata, pons, midbrain, and diencephalon are all parts of the
(a) cerebellum
(b) cortex
(c) brainstem
(d) left hemisphere

98. The cerebral cortex receives information from the

(a) auditory system (b) visual system
(c) motor system (d) all of the above

Next five questions refer to the below diagram.

99. This neuron is most appropriately called a/an
(a) afferent neuron (b) efferent neuron
(c) connector cell (d) spinal neuron

100. Within the neuron, electrochemical messages travel from the
(a) axon to the dendrite (b) dendrite to the axon
(c) soma to the synapse (d) axon to the synapse

101. The action potential begins in the
(a) neuron (b) soma (c) dendrite (d) axon hillock

102. If the pictured neuron is stimulated with an electrode, it will
(a) hyperpolarize (b) depolarize
(c) initiate an action potential (d) both b and c

103. The function of the Nodes of Ranvier is to
(a) release neurotransmitters
(b) insulate the axon
(c) increase sodium uptake
(d) propagate the action potential down the axon

104. The frontal lobes are most likely to be highly active during
(a) auditory perception (b) abstract problem solving
(c) visual perception (d) walking

105. In a right-handed individual, where is Broca's area most likely to be located?
(a) right hemisphere (b) limbic system
(c) visual cortex (d) left hemisphere

106. Which of the following is not a part of the peripheral nervous system?
(a) parasympathetic system (b) limbic systew
(c) sympathetic system (d) sensory neurons

107. Which of the following shows the largest ratio of brain size to body mass?
(a) chimpanzees (b) humans
(c) elephants (d) dolphins

108. The gate control theory of pain perception presumes that pain signals are blocked by
(a) non-myelinated neurons (b) myelinated neurons
(c) efferent neurons (d) afferent neurons

109. Which brain structure is important in causing, awakening a person from sleep?
(a) limbic activating system (b) cerebral activating system
(c) reticular activating system (d) thalamic activating system

110. Suppose that psychosurgery is tried to remedy the incontrollable violent behaviour of a convicted serial murderer. Which brain structure should probably be operated on?
(a) amygdala (b) cerebellum
(c) thalamus (d) medulla

111. The lobes of the brain located in the back of the head are the
(a) temporal lobes (b) occipital lobes (c) parietal lobes (d) frontal lobes

112. The speed that neural impulses travel is
(a) 3 to 200 miles an hour (b) the speed of light
(c) 600 miles an hour (d) 200 miles a second

113. Which of the following species has brain more anatomically complex than humans?
(a) dolphins (b) elephants (c) gorillas (d) chimpanzees

114. Each of the following is a neurotransmitter except
(a) serotonin (b) endorphins
(c) dopamine (d) insulin

115. The area of the brain where the sense of smell is processed is the
(a) frontal lobe (b) pineal gland
(c) olfactory bulbs (d) parietal lobe

116. Broca's area and Wernicke's area of the brain are involved in the _____ and _____ of speech respectively.
(a) understanding, production (b) comprehension, formulation
(c) organization, production (d) production, comprehension

117. Which of the following is not part of brainstem?
(a) medulla (b) pons
(c) midbrain (d) corpus collosum

118. Hyperactivity through glandular secretion is most directly related to
(a) the cerebellum (b) the gonads
(c) the thyroid gland (d) the adrenal medulla

119. Which of the following areas in the brain has been shown in experiments to be closely connected to hunger, eating, and satiation?
(a) Medulla oblongata (b) Hippocampus
(c) Hypothalamus (d) Thalamus

120. Which of the following brain areas is important for speech?
(a) Wernicke's area (b) Cerebellum
(c) Thalamus (d) Hippocampus

121. Drugs that attempt to impact behavior generally try to
(a) hinder or facilitate the transmission of "messages" at the synaptic junction
(b) speed up the action potential
(c) stimulate the axon hillock
(d) stimulate the nodes of Ranvier

122. An individual with Wernicke's aphasia would have difficulty
(a) understanding what is said to him (b) creating a logical sentence
(c) spelling (d) uttering words

123. Which of the following is referred to as white matter in the brain and spine?
(a) Gyri (b) Nerve fibers made of axons
(c) Bone matter (d) Sulci

124. The main regions of brain are the
(a) hind brain, forebrain, midbrain
(b) cerebral cortex, forebrain, hind brain, and midbrain
(c) forebrain, midbrain, and anterior region
(d) central hemisphere, and left hemisphere '

125. Of the three different types of the neurons, sensory neurons are unique in that they
(a) carry impulses from the brain and spinal cord to parts of the body that then respond to the impulses
(b) receive information from the receptor cells and send this information to the brain or spinal cord
(c) reside exclusively in the peripheral nervous system have two functions, to send signals to motor neurons, and to receive signals form receptors.
(d) none of these

126. The four parts of the neurons are
(a) axon, cell body, myelin sheath and dendrites
(b) axon, dendrites, nucleus, and terminal buttons
(c) axon, cell body .dendrites, and terminal buttons
(d) axon, dendrites, myelin sheath and nodes of ranvier

127. Effectors and receptor cells are different in
(a) their composition and speed of conduction
(b) the direction in which they carry nerve impulses
(c) the corresponding branch of the nervous system to which they belong
(d) the effectors never connect with the brain, while receptors receive information from the brain

128. Axon and dendrites are part of a
(a) myelin sheath (b) cell body
(c) neuron (d) node

129. Hormones are to endocrine system as _____ are to the nervous system
(a) nerves (b) synapses
(c) neurotransmitters (d) action potential

130. Chemicals which are produced in the brain and facilitate communication between nerve cells are called
(a) neurotransmitters (b) plasmas
(c) syntactic structures (d) adrenocorticoids

131. The thyroid gland control
(a) glucose absorption (b) emotions
(c) metabolism (d) sexuality

132. The portions of your nervous system which control breathing and digestion is
(a) axon (b) autonomic
(c) linear circuit (d) none of these

133. Specialized cells of nervous system carry
(a) messages (b) reflexes
(c) both a and b (d) none of these

134. The junction where the axon of a sending neuron communicates with a receiving neuron is called the
(a) reuptake site (b) receptor site
(c) synapse (d) axon terminal

135. The autonomic nervous system differs from the somatic nervous system in that its operation is largely
(a) involuntary (b) voluntary
(c) controlled by the brain (d) controlled by the spinal cord

136. An insufficient supply of Thyroid Hormone can result in
(a) increased metabolic rate (b) cretinism
(c) increased emotionality (d) none of these

137. The so-called "master gland" which helps control the activities of- various ductless glands is the
(a) adrenal medulla (b) thyroid
(c) anterior pituitary (d) gonad

138. The peripheral nervous system is made up of
(a) axons and dendrites

(b) the brain and the spinal cord
(c) the autonomic and somatic nervous systems
(d) the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems

139. Homeostasis is maintained by the-which also plays an important role in emotions:
(a) hypothalamus (b) thalamus
(c) limbic system (d) reticular activating system

140. The thalamus can be characterized as:
(a) a regulatory system
(b) a relay system
(c) a bridge between two cerebral hemisphere
(d) the conscious switch of the brain

141. Short fibers that branch out from the cell body and pickup incoming messages are called:
(a) axons (b) terminals
(c) nerves (d) dendrites

142. The two parts of autonomic nervous system are:
(a) voluntary and involuntary (b) cerebrospinal and cortical
(c) thalamus and hypothalamus (d) sympathetic and parasympathetic

143. Example of ductless glands are:
(a) gonads, salivary glands, adrenals (b) salivary glands, gonads, tear glands
(c) adrenals, gonads, thyroid (d) thyroid, pituitary, tear gland

144. Two adrenal hormones which also appear to function as neurotransmitters in the brain are:
(a) dopamine and serptonim (b) progesterone and testosterone
(c) insulin and toblerone (d) epinephrine and non-epipephrine

145. The person most likely to suggest that the shape of a person's skull indicates the extent to which that individual is argumentative and aggressive would be a
(a) neurologist (b) phrenologist (c) psychoanalyst (d) neuropsychologist

146. The cells that serve as the building blocks of the body's information processing system are called
(a) neurons (b) neurotransmitters
(c) dendrites (d) synapses

147. The function of dendrites is to
(a) release neurotransmitters into the spatial junctions between neurons
(b) receive incoming signals form sensory receptors or other neurons

(c) coordinate the activation of the parasympathetic and sympathetic nervous system
(d) control pain through the release of opiate like chemicals into the brain

148. The longest part of a neuron is likely to be the
(a) dendrite (b) axon (c) cell body (d) synapse

149. The speed at which a neural impulse travels is increased when the axon is closed by a/an
(a) myelin sheath (b) association area
(c) interneuron (d) corpus callosum

150. A brief electrical charge that travels down the axon of a neuron is called the
(a) synapse (b) threshold
(c) action potential (d) refractory period

151. Neural impulses may travel as rapidly as
(a) sound waves
(c) 200 miles per hour
(b) lightwaves
(d) electricity through a wire

152. A slap on the back is more painful than a pat on the back because a slap triggers
(a) faster neural impulses (b) more intense neural impulses
(c) more frequent neural impulses (d) all the above

153. The chemical messengers released into the spatial junctions between neurons are called
(a) hormones (b) neurotransmitters
(c) synapses (d) enzymes

154. The chemicai messenger at every synaptic gap between a motor neuron and a muscle is
(a) epinephrine (b) curare (c) dopamine (d) acetylcholine

155. Endorphins are most directly involved in the control of
(a) body temperature (b) physical pain
(c) muscle contraction (d) attention

156. The two major divisions of the nervous system are the central and the-nervous systems
(a) autonomic (b) sympathetic
(c) parasympathetic (d) peripheral

157. The central nervous system consists of
(a) sensory and motor neurons (b) skeletal and autonomic subsystems
(c) the brain and the spinal cord (d) sympathetic and parasympathetic branches

158. Information is carried form the tissues of the body to the central nervous system by
(a) interneurons (b) sensory neurons
(c) motor neurons (d) efferent neurons

159. The vast majority of cells in the body's information-processing systems are
(a) interneurons (b) motor neurons
(c) sensory neurons (d) neurotransmitters

160. Information is carried from the central nervous system to the tissues by
(a) interneurons (b) sensory neurons
(c) motor neurons (d) afferent neurons

161. The skeletal nervous system is a component of the-nervous system
(a) peripheral (b) autonomic (c) central (d) sympathetic

162. Messages are transmitted from your spinal cord to your heart muscles by the
(a) limbic system (b) skeletal nervous system
(c) central nervous system (d) autonomic nervous system

163. You come home one night to find a burglar in your house. Your heart starts racing and you begin to perspire. These physical reactions are triggered by the
(a) skeletal nervous system (b) sympathetic nervous system
(c) limbic system (d) parasympathetic nervous system

164. The simplest neural pathways are those that govern our
(a) thoughts (b) emotions (c) reflexes (d) sexual drives

165. Hormones are the chemical messengers of the
(a) cerebral cortex (b) endocrine system
(c) autonomic nervous system (d) limbic system

166. Endocrine glands secrete hormones directly into
(a) synaptic gaps (b) the bloodstream
(c) the limbic system (d) interneurons

167. The ovaries in females and the testes in males are part of the
(a) limbic system (b) sympathetic nervous
(c) endocrine system (d) reticular formation

168. If a professor accused you of cheating on a test, your adrenal glands would probably release-into your bloodstream.
(a) endorphins (b) acetylcholine (c) epinephrine (d) insulin

169. At the age of 22 a body was less than 4 feet. His short stature was probably influenced by the lack of a growth hormone produce by the

(a) pancreas (b) thyroid
(c) adrenal gland (d) pituitary gland

170. Surgical destruction of brain tissue is called a/an
(a) split brain (b) lesion (c) synapse (d) MRI

171. In terms of brain evolution, the sequence of brain regions from oldest to newest is
(a) limbic system; brainstem; cerebral cortex.
(b) brainstem; cereal cortex; limbic system.
(c) limbic system; cerebral cortex; brainstem.
(d) brainstem; limbic system; cerebral cortex.

172. The part of the brainstem that controls heartbeat and breathing is called the
(a) cerebellum (b) medulla
(c) reticular formation (d) thalamus

173. The reticular formation is located in the
(a) brainstem (b) limbic system
(c) sensory cortex (d) motor cortex

174. The brainstem is to arousal as the limbic system is to
(a) language comprehension (b) muscular coordination
(c) respiration (d) emotion

175. Which component of the limbic system plays an essential role in the processing of memories?
(a) hypothalamus (b) thalamus
(c) hippocampus (d) amygdala

176. The activity of the hypothalamus most directly influences
(a) hunger and thirst (b) muscular coordination
(c) attention and memory (d) heartbeat and breathing

177. The brain structure that provides a major link between the nervous system and the endocrine system is the
(a) cerebellum (b) amygdala
(c) reticular formation (d) hypothalamus

178. The motor cortex is located in the _____ lobe.
(a) occipital (b) temporal (c) frontal (d) parietal

179. A laboratory monkey could be made to smile by direct stimulation of the-lobe of its cerebral cortex.
(a) temporal (b) occipital (c) frontal (d) parietal

180. In which lobe is the part of the brain that receives the input that enables you to feel someone scratching your back?
(a) parietal (b) temporal (c) occipital (d) frontal

181. The surgical removal of a large tumor from Javed's occipital lobe resulted in extensive loss of brain tissue. He is most likely to suffer some loss of
(a) muscular coordination (b) language comprehension
(c) speaking ability (d) visual perception

182. Auditory stimulation is first processed in the-lobes
(a) occipital (b) temporal (c) frontal (d) parietal

183. The occipital lobe is to _____ as the temporal lobe is to _____
(a) seeing; sensing touch (b) hearing; sensing movement
(c) seeing; hearing (d) sensing pleasure; sensing pain

184. The process of comparing currently experienced visual input with past visual memories takes place with
(a) Broca's area (b) the sensory cortex
(c) association areas (d) the limbic system

185. In which of the following ways does the hypothalamus help to regulate the body's internal environment?
(a) influencing the activity of the autonomic nervous system
(b) controlling the release of certain hormones
(c) influencing drives such as hunger and thirst
(d) all of the above

186. The part of the left frontal lobe that directs the muscle movements involved in speech is known as
(a) Wernicke's area (b) the angular gyrus
(c) the amygdala (d) Broca's area

187. After a road accident, doctors detected damage to his frontal lobe in Broca's area. It is likely that he will have difficulty
(a) reading
(b) speaking fluently .
(c) remembering past events
(d) understanding other people when they speak

188. The capacity of one brain area to take over the function of another damaged brain area is known as brain
(a) regeneration (b) accommodation
(c) aphasia (d) plasticity

189. Damage to the left cerebral hemisphere is most likely to reduce a person's ability to

(a) recognize faces (b) copy drawings
(c) solve arithmetic problems (d) recognize familiar melodies

190. The corpus collosum is a band of neural fibers that
(a) enables the left hemisphere to control the right side of the body.
(b) transmits information between the cerebral hemisphere.
(c) control the glands and muscles of the internal organs.
(d) directs the muscle movements involved in speech.

191. An axon is polarized when
(a) the inside of the axon is electrically negative with respect to the outside
(b) positively charged sodium molecules rush into the axon through special sodium gates
(c) the outside of the axon contains more negatively charged chlorine molecules than the inside
(d) the inside of the axon contains more positively charged sodium molecules than the outside

192. During depolarization, _____ molecules rush into the axon; during depolarization, _____ molecules rush out of the axon
(a) potassium; chloride (b) chloride; sodium
(c) sodium; potassium (d) potassium; chloride

193. The process by which a single neuron relays messages to other neurons is called
(a) polarization (b) depolarization
(c) axonal transmission (d) synaptic transmission

194. The elementary units of the nervous system that carry out the functions of the system are called
(a) neurons (b) nerves (c) ganglia (d) glia

195. Under conditions of stress, which of the following prepares the body for possible "fight or flight"?
(a) skeletal nervous system
(b) spinal reflex system
(c) sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system
(d) parasympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system

196. The function of the sensory neurons is to
(a) organize and integrate information
(b) carry environmental information to the central nervous system
(c) transmit messages between motor neurons
(d) transmit messages from motor neurons to interneurons

197. Neurons that exist completely within the central nervous system are called
(a) motor neurons (b) interneurons
(c) sensory neurons (d) nerves

198. The most numerous neurons in the human nervous system are
(a) motor neurons, because they control all the skeletal muscles, visceral muscles, and glands
(b) interneurons, because they receive, coordinate, and channel all neural messages
(c) sensory neurons, because they pick up messages from the external and internal environment
(d) none of the above, because the jobs of all three types of neurons are equally complex

199. Neurons that carry messages to muscles and glands are called
(a) interneurons (b) motor neurons
(c) sensory neurons (d) both b and c

200. The parts of motor neuron or an interneuron that are specialized to receive signals from other neurons are the
(a) axon and myelin sheath . (b) dendrites and cell body
(c) synaptic vesicles (d) axon terminals

201. The thin, tube-like branches that increase the surface area of the cell body in the motor neuron and interneuron are called
(a) axons (b) myelin sheaths
(c) glial cells (d) dendrites

202. A chemical substance designed to affect another cell is released by the _____ of a
neuron. Which part of the neuron release neurotransmitters onto receiving cells?
(a) axon terminals (b) dendrites
(c) glia (d) action potentials

203. The fatty material protecting the axon in some neurons is called a/an
(a) dendrite (b) myelin sheath
(c) ganglion (d) axon terminal

204. Which of the following distinguishes a sensory neuron from a motor neuron or an interneuron?
(a) the axon is relatively short
(b) the cell body lies within the central nervous system
(c) the dendrites protrude from one end of the axon and lodge in the skin
(d) the dendrites protrude from the cell body and meet the axon terminals of other neurons

205. The peripheral nervous system is made up of extensions from the central nervous system known as
(a) nerves (b) ganglia (c) tracts (d) dendrites

206. A _____ is a bundle of _____

(a) ganglion; axon of sensory and motor neurons
(b) nerve; axons of motor and sensory neurons
(c) nerve; interneurons
(d) ganglion; interneurons

207. When you smile, a-nerve stimulates face muscles. When you prick your toe, the pain travels to the central nervous system by a-nerve
(a) spinal; spinal
(b) cranial; cranial
(c) cranial; spinal
(d) spinal; cranial

208. Which division of the nervous system carries neural commands directly to the muscles that produce observable body movements?
(a) the central nervous system
(b) the skeletal nervous system
(c) the autonomic nervous system
(d) the parasympathetic nervous system

209. Which division of the nervous system carries neural commands directly to the glands and internal muscular structures such as the heart and intestines?
(a) the skeletal nervous system
(b) the autonomic nervous system
(c) the central nervous system
(d) both a and b

210. You raise your hand to answer a question in class. What is the last division of the nervous system to play a part in this action?
(a) the central nervous system
(b) the skeletal motor system
(c) the autonomic motor system
(d) the parasympathetic nervous system

211. Our heart begins to pound and your pulse begins to race as you step towards the podium to deliver your speech. The part .of the nervous system that is directly producing this physiological response is the
(a) skeletal nervous system
(b) spinal reflex system
(c) sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system
(d) spinal reflex system

212. If the spinal cord is severed closer to the brain than to the bottom of the spinal column
(a) fewer body parts will lose movement and sensation
(b) the body parts affected will show less severe deficits in movement and sensation
(c) a greater number of body parts will lose movement and sensation
(d) paralysis will not be accompanied by sensory loss

213. You accidentally dip your hand into some boiling water, and later realize that you jerked your hand out of the water before you felt pain. Which of the following is the most likely explanation?
(a) motor neurons operate more quickly than sensory neurons
(b) the hand contains many more neurons than sensory neurons
(c) the spinal cord can control some behaviour without input from the brain

(d) pain sensations tend to be suppressed in the brain

214. Which of the following is most true of the spinal cord and the brainstem?
(a) the spinal cord is the site of entry of motor tracts and the brainstem is the site of entry of sensory tracts
(b) both contribute to organizing certain reflexes
(c) both contain spinal and cranial nerves
(d) all of the above are true

215. Which of the following structures, located at the top of the brainstem and at the middle of the brain, is often described as being the relay station connecting various parts of
(a) the hypothalamus
(b) the thalamus
(c) the cerebellum
(d) the limbic system

216. Parkinson's disease, characterized by involuntary muscle tremors and difficulty in starting and stopping deliberate movements, is due to deterioration of neurons running from the brainstem into the
(a) basal ganglia
(b) thalamus
(c) frontal lobes
(d) hypothalamus

217. Which of the following pairs are functionally most similar and, in fact, play complementary roles in initiating movement?
(a) limbic system and cerebellum
(b) basal ganglia and hypothalamus
(c) cerebellum and basal ganglia
(d) basal ganglia and limbic system

218. Within the limbic system, the two structures that interconnect to from a circuit Wrapped around the thalamus and basal ganglia are the
(a) amygdala and cerebellum
(b) hippocampus and thalamus
(c) thalamus and hypothalamus
(d) amygdala and hippocampus
the brain?

219. The structure in the limbic system that plays an important role in memory formation is the
(a) hypothalamus
(b) hippocampus
(c) amygdala
(d) midbrain

220. A person suffers some brain damage as the result of a car accident. The person can remember things that happened prior to the accident but cannot from new long-term memories. This person is likely to have sustained damage to which of the following areas?
(a) the hypothalamus
(b) the amygdala
(c) the hippocampus
(d) the cerebellum

221. Which of the following is the brain structure that regulates the body's internal environment, in part through influences on the autonomic nervous system and hormones

(a) hippocampus (b) amygdala
(c) medulla (d) hypothalamus

222. In humans, the brain structure that takes up the greatest percentage of total brain volume is the
(a) brainstem (b) cerebral cortex
(c) limbic system (d) frontal lobes

223. The terms occipital, parietal, temporal, and frontal refer to
(a) subcortical structures
(b) lobes of the cerebral cortex
(c) functional area of the cerebral cortex
(d) processes controlled by the cerebral cortex

224. The cerebral cortex is divided into left and right hemispheres, each with four visible lobe, which of the following would not be considered one of the lobes?
(a) the parietal lobe (b) the sensory lobe
(c) the temporal lobe (d) the occipital lobe

225. In the somato-sensory cortex, the amount of cortical space corresponding to a given part of the body is related to the
(a) size of the body part (b) strength of the body part
(c) evolution of the body part (d) sensitivity of the body part

226. In the primary motor cortex, the amount of cortical space devoted to a given body part depends on the
(a) size of the body part
(b) strength of the body part
(c) fineness of motor control in the body part
(d) evolutionary emergence of'the body part

227. The frontal lobes of the cerebral cortex are critical to
(a) visual processing (b) auditory processing
(c) somato-sensory processing (d) planning and decision making

228. Which of the following is most likely to be a result of damage to the frontal lobes?
(a) impaired ability to extract information from the environment
(b) impaired ability to use environmental information effectively to control behaviour
(c) impaired ability not only to extract information from the environment but also to use information effectively to control behaviour
(d) the effects vary greatly from person to person and at this time no general statement can be made

229. The two hemispheres of the cerebral cortex are functionally symmetrical in all of the following except
(a) the primary motor area

(b) the primary sensory areas
(c) the association areas
(d) none of the above; the two hemispheres are completely functionally symmetrical

230. Studies of people with brain damage have contributed most to our understanding of which of the following?
(a) the localization of function in the cerebral cortex
(b) the integration of sensory and motor systems throughout the body
(c) the role of the autonomic nervous system in coordinating messages in the brain
(d) the role of the brainstem in conducting sensory information to the brain

231. Studies of people with localized brain damage indicate that
(a) most people have their language centers in the right hemisphere
(b) most people have all their high-level intellectual centers in the left hemisphere
(c) mot people have their language centers in the left hemisphere and their spatial pictorial centers in the right hemisphere
(d) most people have the speech and spatial/pictorial centers spread over both hemisphere

232. In split-brain patients, it is possible to determine experimentally the capabilities of each hemisphere because sensory and motor information flow
(a) between the left side of the body and the right hemisphere of brain
(b) between the right side of he body and the left hemisphere of the brain
(c) from the left hemisphere of the brain to the right
(d) a and b

233. People whose corpus collosum had been severed to treat epilepsy
(a) no longer had direct neural communication between the left and right cerebral hemispheres
(b) no longer could carry on a conversation or engage in tasks requiring physical coordination
(c) suffered a considerable loss in measured IQ
(d) generally experienced all of the above

234. What type of charged particle enters the neuron at the beginning of the action potential?
(a) potassium ions (b) sodium ions
(c) protein molecules (d) chloride ions

235. Communication between neurons or between a neuron and a muscle cell takes place across
(a) synapses (b) interneurons
(c) nodes (d) axons

236. The axon terminal of one neuron is separated from another neuron by a
(a) synaptic node (b) synaptic vesicle

(c) synaptic cleft (d) synaptic membrane

237. Within the axon terminals are vesicles that hold
(a) intracellular fluid (b) charged particles
(c) myelin (d) neuron transmitter molecules

238. The chemical messengers secreted into the blood are called
(a) hormones (b) neuron transmitters
(c) ions (d) extracellular fluid

239. Which of the following statements regarding hormones is false?
(a) they are secreted into the blood by endocrine glands and other organs
(b) a given hormone may affect more than one type of target tissue
(c) dozens of different hormones have been identified
(d) the hormonal system functions independently of neural control

240. The structure of the brain that has the most direct control over the activity of the pituitary gland is the
(a) amygdaia (b) cortex (c) thalamus (d) hypothalamus

241. Heartbeat, digestion, and other self-regulating bodily functions are governed by
(a) voluntary nervous system
(b) autonomic nervous system
(c) sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system
(d) skeletal nervous system

242. A strong stimulus can increase:
(a) the speed of the impulse the neuron fires
(b) the intensity of the impulse the neuron fires
(c) the number of times the neuron fires
(d) the threshold that must be reached before the neuron fires

243. Though there is no single "control center" for emotions, their regulation is primarily attributed to the brain region known as the
(a) limbic system (b) reticular formation
(c) brainstem (d) cerebral cortex

244. Which is the correct sequence in the transmission of a simple reflex?
(a) sensory neuron -» interneuron -> sensory neuron
(b) interneuron -> motor neuron -» sensory neuron
(c) sensory neuron -» interneuron -» motor neuron
(d) interneuron -> sensory neuron -> motor neuron

245. Which of the following is typically controlled by the right hemisphere?
(a) language (b) learned voluntary movements
(c) arithmetic reasoning (d) perceptual tasks

246. Voluntary movements, such as writing with a pencil, are directed by the
(a) skeletal nervous system (b) sympathetic nervous system
(c) autonomic nervous system (d) parasympathetic nervous system

247. Which is the correct sequence in the transmission of a neural impulse?
(a) axon -» dendrite -» cell body -» synapse
(b) dendrite -» axon -> cell body -> synapse
(c) synapse -» axon -» dendrite -» cell body
(d) dendrite -» cell body -> axon -> synapse

248. Following a head injury, a person has ongoing difficulties staying awake. Most likely, the damage occurred to the
(a) thalamus (b) corpus callosum
(c) reticular formation (d) cerebellum

249. During an action potential, the electrical state of the axon becomes
(a) polarized, as positively charged atoms are admitted
(b) polarized, as negatively charged atoms are admitted
(c) depolarized, as positively charged atoms are admitted
(d) depolarized, as negatively charged atoms are admitted

250. The visual cortex is located in the
(a) occipital lobe (b) temporal lobe
(c) frontal lobe (d) parietal lobe

251. Which of the following is typically controlled by the left hemisphere?
(a) spatial reasoning (b) arithmetic reasoning
(c) the left side of the body (d) perceptual skills

252. When Hira burnt her toe in a tub of hot water, the pain message was carried to her spinal cord by the--nervous system
(a) skeletal (b) sympathetic
(c) parasympathetic (d) central

253. Which of the following are governed by the simplest neural pathways?
(a) emotions
(b) reflexes
(c) physiological drives, such as hunger
(d) movements, such as walking

254. The myelin sheath that is one some neurons
(a) increases the speed of neural transmission
(b) regulates the release of neurotransmitters
(c) slows neural transmission
(d) does b and c

255. Each cell of the human body has a total of
(a) twenty-three chromosomes (c) forty-six chromosomes
(b) twenty-three genes (d) forty-six genes

256. The gland that regulates body growth is the
(a) adrenal (c) hypothalamus
(b) thyroid (d) pituitary

257. Epinephrine and norepinephrine are _____ that are released by the _____ gland

(a) neurotransmitters; pituitary (c) neurotransmitters; adrenal
(b) hormones; pituitary (d) hormones'; adrenal by the gland

258. Beginning at the front of the brain and working backward then down and around, which of the following is the correct order of the cortical regions?
(a) occipital lobe; temporal lobe; parietal lobe; frontal lobe
(b) temporal lobe; frontal lobe; parietal lobe; occipital lobe
(c) frontal lobe; occipital lobe; temporal lobe; parietal lobe
(d) frontal lobe; parietal lobe; occipital lobe; temporal lobe

259. You are able to pull your hand quickly away from hot water before pain is felt because (a) movement of the hand is a reflex that involves intervention of the spinal cord only
(b) movement of the hand does not require intervention by the central nervous system
(c) the brain reacts quickly to prevent severe injury
(d) the autonomic division of the peripheral nervous system intervenes to speed contraction of the muscles of the hand

260. A bodybuilder suddenly seems to have grown several inches in height. You suspect that his growth spurt has occurred because he has been using drugs that affect the
(a) pituitary gland (b) thalamus
(c) adrenal glands (d) cerebellum

261. Cross-sectional studies of intelligence are potentially misleading because
(a) they are typically based on a very-small and unrepresentative sample of people
(b) retesting the same people over a period of years allows test performance to be influenced by practice
(c) they compare people who are not only different in age, but of different areas, education levels, and affluence
(d) of all the above reasons

262. The stress hormones epinephrine and norepinephrine are released by the-gland in response to stimulation by the _____ branch of the nervous system.

(a) pituitary; sympathetic (b) pituitary; parasympathetic
(c) adrenaline; sympathetic (d) adrenaline; parasympathetic

263. The estimated number of neurons in the human brain is
(a) 100 million (b) 100 billion (c) 10 trillion (d) 100 trillion

264. The largest mass of the neuron is the
(a) axon (b) nucleus (c) dendrite (d) cell body

265. The function of the dendrites is
(a) receiving neural impulses (c) storing neural impulses
(b) sending neural impulses (d) unknown
266. Which of the following is a function of myelin?
(a) speeds the transmission of neural impulses
(b) aids the production of new neurons
(c) promotes the regeneration of damaged neurons
(d) acts as protective covering for the nucleus of the neuron

267. Neurotransmitters are contained in the
(a) vesicles (b) cell body (c) nucleus (d) axon terminals

268. The role of neurotransmitters is to
(a) inhibit the firing of neurons
(b) enhance the firing of neurons
(c) have no effect on the firing of neurons
(d) either enhance or inhibit the firing of neurons

269. The minimum stimulation required to get a neuron to fire is called the
(a) action potential (b) resting potential
(c) neural threshold (d) ion differential

270. After a neutral impulse, a neuron is ready to fire again after about
(a) a few minutes (b) a few thousands of a second
(c) several seconds (d) a few hundredths of a second

271. Neurotransmitters are stored in the
(a) synapse (c) vesicles
(b) synaptic cleft (d) cell body

272. The neurotransmitter which influences normal memory function is/are
(a) dopamine (b) acetylcholine
(c) norepinephrine (d) endorphins

273. Endorphins are neurotransmitters which affect
(a) motor skills (b) level of pain
(c) memory function (d) anxiety and arousal

274. The skeletal muscles and sense organs are served primarily by the
(a) autonomic nervous system (b) somatic nervous system
(c) central nervous system (d) peripheral nervous system

275. The system primarily related to behaviour in the areas of motivation and emotion is the (a) endocrine system (b) central nervous system
(c) somatic nervous system (d) peripheral nervous system

276. The most complex of the nervous systems and the one most in control of our behaviour and mental processes is called
(a) parasympathetic nervous system (b) central nervous system
(c) somatic nervous system (d) peripheral nervous system

277. Aliza is watching a horror movie and has become frightened. Her heart is pounding and she is breathing rapidly. Although she may not be aware of it, her body is producing extra adrenaline. All these changes are in response to the
(a) central nervous system (b) sympathetic nervous system
(c) endocrine system (d) parasympathetic nervous system

278. Which neurons carry impulses from the brain or spinal cord to the muscles and glands (a) sensory (b) inter (c) motor (d) dorsal

279. Smooth muscle movements such as swinging a baseball bat are controlled by the
(a) cerebellum (b) pons (c) medulla (d) cerebrum

280. Which of the following is monitored by the hypothalamus?
(a) anger (b) waking up (c) itching (d) feeling thirsty

281. For most right handed individuals a stroke would be most damaging if it occurs in the
(a) right hemisphere (b) left hemisphere
(c) cerebellum (d) temporal lobes

282. Reflexes like eye blinks are controlled by the
(a) spinal cord (b) medulla (c) pons (d) cerebrum

283. The fibers connecting the two hemispheres form the
(a) cerebral cortex (b) cerebral connector
(c) corpus callosum (d) synaptic cleft

284. Choose the word that does not belong in the set
(a) dendrites (b) bipolar cell
(c) myelin sheath (d) axon

285. The work of Paul Broca led him to conclude that:
(a) the inability to speak is always psychogenically induces

(b) hearing can be explained by his theory of resonance
(c) aphasia can have an organic basis
(d) extirpation is particularly useful for the study of human subjects

286. The two major division of the autonomic nervous system are:
(a) somatic and peripheral (b) brain and spinal cord
(c) parietal and occipital (d) sympathetic & parasympathetic

ANSWERS

Q.1. (c)	Q.2. (a)	Q.3. (d)
Q.4. (c)	Q.5. (d)	Q.6. (a)
Q.7. (d)	Q.8. (c)	Q.9. (d)
Q.10. (d)	Q.11. (b)	Q.12. (d)
Q.13. (b)	Q.14. (d)	Q.15. (d)
Q.16. (a)	Q.17. (b)	Q.18. (b)
Q.19. (c)	Q.20. (d)	Q.21. (c)
Q.22. (b)	Q.23. (b)	Q.24. (d)
Q.25. (c)	Q.26. (a)	Q.27. (d)
Q.28. (c)	Q.29. (c)	Q.30. (b)
Q.31. (d)	Q.32. (a)	Q.33. (a)
Q.34. (b)	Q.35. (d)	Q.36. (c)
Q.37. (d)	Q.38. (a)	Q.39. (d)
Q.40. (b)	Q.41. (a)	Q.42. (c)
Q.43. (d)	Q.44. (b)	Q.45. (a)
Q.46. (c)	Q.47. (c)	Q.48. (b)
Q.49. (a)	Q.50. (a)	Q.51. (d)
Q.52. (d)	Q.53. (d)	Q.54. (a)
Q.55. (a)	Q.56. (c)	Q.57. (d)
Q.58. (d)	Q.59. (a)	Q.60. (d)
Q.61. (c)	Q.62. (b)	Q.63. (d)
Q.64. (c)	Q.65. (a)	Q.66. (c)
Q.67. (c)	Q.68. (b)	Q.69. (b)
Q.70. (b)	Q.71. (a)	Q.72. (d)
Q.73. (c)	Q.74. (b)	Q.75. (c)
Q.76. (c)	Q.77. (d)	Q.78. (b)
Q.79. (b)	Q.80. (a)	Q.81 (d)
Q.82. (c)	Q.83. (d)	Q.84. (d)
Q.85. (d)	Q.86. (a)	Q.87. (a)
Q.88. (a)	Q.89. (b)	Q.90. (c)
Q.91. (b)	Q.92 (c)	Q.93. (c)
Q.94. (a)	Q.95. (a)	Q.96. (c)
Q.97. (c)	Q.98. (d)	Q.99. (b)
Q.100. (b)	Q.101. (d)	Q.102. (d)
Q.103. (d)	Q.104. (b)	Q.105. (d)
Q.106. (b)	Q.107. (b)	Q.108. (c)

Q.109.	(c)	Q.110.	(a)	Q.111.	(b)
Q.112.	(a)	Q.113.	(a)	Q.114.	(d)
Q.115.	(c)	Q.116.	(d)	Q.117.	(d)
Q.118.	(c)	Q.119.	(c)	Q.120.	(a)
Q.121.	(a)	Q.122.	(b)	Q.123.	(b)
Q.124.	(a)	Q.125.	(b)	Q.126.	(a)
Q.127.	(b)	Q.128.	(c)	Q.129.	(c)
Q.130.	(a)	Q.131.	(c)	Q.132.	(b)
Q.133.	(a)	Q.134.	(c)	Q.135.	(a)
Q.136.	(b)	Q.137.	(c)	Q.138.	(c)
Q.139.	(a)	Q.140.	(d)	Q.141.	(d)
Q.142.	(d)	Q.143.	(c)	Q.144.	(d)
Q.145.	(b)	Q.146.	(a)	Q.147.	(b)
Q.148.	(b)	Q.149.	(a)	Q.150.	(c)
Q.151.	(c)	Q.152.	(c)	Q.153.	(b)
Q.154.	(d)	Q.155.	(b)	Q.156.	(d)
Q.157.	(c)	Q.158.	(b)	Q.159.	(a)
Q.160.	(c)	Q.161.	(a)	Q.162.	(d)
Q.163.	(b)	Q.164.	(c)	Q.165.	(b)
Q.166.	(b)	Q.167.	(c)	Q.168.	(c)
Q.169.	(d)	Q.170.	(b)	Q.171.	(d)
Q.172.	(b)	Q.173.	(a)	Q.174.	(d)
Q.175.	(c)	Q.176.	(a)	Q.177.	(d)
Q.178.	(c)	Q.179.	(c)	Q.180.	(a)
Q.181.	(d)	Q.182.	(b)	Q.183.	(c)
Q.184.	(c)	Q.185.	(d)	Q.186.	(d)
Q.187.	(b)	Q.188.	(d)	Q.189.	(c)
Q.190.	(b)	Q.191.	(a)	Q.192.	(c)
Q.193.	(d)	Q.194.	(a)	Q.195.	(c)
Q.196.	(b)	Q.197.	(b)	Q.198.	(b)
Q.199.	(b)	Q.200.	(b)	Q.201.	(d)
Q.202.	(a)	Q.203.	(b)	Q.204.	(c)
Q.205.	(a)	Q.206.	(b)	Q.207.	(c)
Q.208.	(b)	Q.209.	(b)	Q.210.	(b)
Q.211.	(c)	Q.212.	(c)	Q.213.	(c)
Q.214.	(b)	Q.215.	(b)	Q.216.	(a)
Q.217.	(c)	Q.218.	(d)	Q.219.	(b)
Q.220.	(c)	Q.221.	(d)	Q.222.	(b)
Q.223.	(b)	Q.224.	(b)	Q.225.	(d)
Q.226.	(c)	Q.227.	(d)	Q.228.	(b)
Q.229.	(c)	Q.230.	(a)	Q.231.	(c)
Q.232.	(d)	Q.233.	(a)	Q.234.	(b)
Q.235.	(a)	Q.236.	(c)	Q.237.	(d)
Q.238.	(a)	Q.239.	(d)	Q.240.	(d)
Q.241.	(b)	Q.242.	(c)	Q.243.	(a)
Q.244.	(c)	Q.245.	(d)	Q.246.	(a)

Q.247.	(d)	Q.248.	(c)	Q.249.	(c)
Q.250.	(a)	Q.251.	(b)	Q.252.	(a)
Q.253.	(b)	Q.254.	(a)	Q.255.	(c)
Q.256.	(d)	Q.257.	(d)	Q.258.	(d)
Q.259.	(a)	Q.260.	(a)	Q.261.	(c)
Q.262.	(c)	Q.263.	(b)	Q.264.	(a)
Q.265.	(a)	Q.266.	(a)	Q.267.	(a)
Q.268.	(d)	Q.269.	(c)	Q.270.	(b)
Q.271.	(c)	Q.272.	(b)	Q.273.	(b)
Q.274.	(b)	Q.275.	(a)	Q.276.	(b)
Q.277.	(b)	Q.278.	(c)	Q.279.	(a)
Q.280.	(d)	Q.281.	(b)	Q.282.	(a)
Q.283.	(c)	Q.284.	(b)	Q.285.	(c)
Q.286.	(d)				

Chapter 3

Human Development

1. Which of the following developmental psychologists was noted for covering psychosocial development across an entire lifespan?
(a) Jean Piaget (b) Harry Harlow
(c) Carol Gilligan . (d) Erik Erikson

2. The sex of a baby, male or female, is determined by
(a) the mother (b) the father
(c) testosterone (d) hormone balance at conception

3. Which of the following represents a correct sequence
(a) zygote, fetus, embryo, neonate, infant
(b) zygote, embryo, neonate, neonate, infant
(c) embryo, zygote, fetus, neonate, infant
(d) zygote, embryo, fetus, neonate, infant

4. What three styles of parenting did Baumrind identify:
(a) autocratic, democratic, laissez-faire
(b) authoritarian, authoritative, permissive
(c) pre-conventional, conventional, post-conventional
(d) moving against, moving toward, moving away from

5. When a child acquires the ability to represent the world internally through the use of symbols, he enters which of Piaget's stages of cognitive development?
(a) sensorimotor (b) secondary circular reactions
(c) concrete operational (d) preoperational

6. Assume that if a person has a particular genetic disease, there's a 50 percent chance that his sibling will also have the disease. If an afflicted person has a fraternal twin, what is the chance that the fraternal twin has the disease?
(a) 100 percent (b) 50 percent
(c) 75 percent (d) 25 percent

7. The method of studying development using groups of people that vary in age and are measured at the same time is called:
(a) longitudinal study (b) field study
(c) quasi-experiment (d) cross-sectional study

8. An average 10-month old infant will most likely:
(a) exhibit stranger anxiety
(b) display the Moro reflex
(c) have mastered conservation

(d) be entering the zone of proximal development

9. The XO chromosome combination in females is primarily associated with:
(a) PKU
(b) Klinefelter's
(c) Down's syndrome
(d) Turner's syndrome

10. According to Piaget, a child who is confident that the quantity of milk in a glass does not change when it is poured into a glass of a different shape is probably:
(a) between 3 and 5 years old
(b) able to conserve volume
(c) in the preoperational stage of cognitive development
(d) engaging exclusively in egocentric patterns of play

11. Which of the following theorists most stressed the importance of maturation in development?
(a) Jean Piaget
(b) John Locke
(c) Arnold Gesell
(d) Lev Vygostsky

12. If a fetus inherits an X chromosome from its mother and a Y chromosome from its father, but does not produce androgens, it will:
(a) have feminine genotype and a masculine phenotype
(b) have a masculine genotype and a masculine, phenotype
(c) have a masculine genotype and a feminine phenotype
(d) have a feminine genotype and a feminine phenotype

13. Extensive studies regarding child behavior have been made, by
(a) Arnold, Erickson, & Piaget
(b) Freud, Erickson, & William James
(c) Arnold & William Wundt
(d) Jean Piaget & William James

14. If the gene for blue eyes is recessive and if a child have blue eyes, which of the following must be true?
(a) both parents have blue eyes
(b) the child's sibling has brown eyes
(c) each parent has at least one blue eye gene
(d) at least one parent must have blue eyes

15. The tendency of infants to bring all novel objects to their mouths is an example of which of the following Piagetian processes?
(a) sublimation
(b) accommodation
(c) primary circular reaction
(d) assimilation

16. Which of the following can be inferred from most twin studies?
(a) differences between dizygotic twins are most likely the product of environmental factors
(b) differences between monozygotic twins are most likely the product of environmental factors

(c) differences between monozygotic and dizygotic twins are most likely the product of environmental factors
(d) differences between dizygotic twins are most likely the product of genetic factors

17. According to Piaget, the sensorimotor stage is characterized by:
(a) concrete operations
(b) formal operations
(c) primary and secondary circular reactions
(d) conservation

18. Which of the following is commonly referred to as the father of developmental psychology?
(a) G. Stanley Hall (b) Sigmund Freud
(c) Erik Erikson (d) William James

19. If an individual is facing the psychosocial crisis of identity versus role confusion, according to Erik Erikson's model, that individual is most likely:
(a) a preadolescent (b) an adolescent
(c) a young adult (d) a middle-aged adult

20. Piaget's concept of a scheme is
(a) a mental representation of some aspect of the external world
(b) a mental blueprint for an organized pattern of action
(c) a deliberate plan of action
(d) a set of related experiences

21. Which of the following statements best characterizes the relationship between genotype and phenotype?
(a) the genotype reflects pure hereditary influences while the phenotype reflects those of the environment
(b) the genotype is the organism's finite potential which interacts with the environment to form the phenotype
(c) phenotype determines genotype
(d) genotype determines phenotype

22. Humans normally have 46 chromosomes. A person born with an extra 21st chromosome (47 in all) would have
(a) Turner's syndrome (b) Kleinfelter's syndrome
(c) Down's syndrome (d) Pickwickian syndrome

23. Fertilization of human eggs normally takes place in the:
(a) uterus (b) ovaries (c) cervix (d) fallopian tubes

24. According to Piaget, the ability to "think like a scientist" is characteristic of which of the following developmental stages?
(a) preoperational (b) sensorimotor

(c) formal operational (d) post-conventional

25. The children's game of "peek-a-boo" centers around which of the following developmental concepts?
(a) schema (b) conservation
(c) formal operational (d) object permanence

26. According to Piaget, children who can think symbolically about absent objects and can appreciate the stable properties of those objects, but cannot think logically about actions that produce change, are at the _____ stage
(a) formal-operational (b) concrete-operational
(c) preoperational (d) sensorimotor

27. The process of interpreting new information in terms of an existing schema is termed:
(a) assimilation (b) ideation
(c) conservation (d) accommodation

28. A researcher is interested in studying the development of creativity in children she develops an appropriate test and gives it to three groups of children: 3-year olds, 4-year olds, and 5-year olds. Once a year for the next five years, she tests the creativity of her original subjects. This study is an example of a:
(a) cross-sectional study (b) sequential cohort study
(c) longitudinal study (d) case study

29. The term "Peers" refers to
(a) school friends (c) persons with different ages
(b) persons from same back ground (d) city fellows

30. According to Erikson, which of the following is the central crisis of adolescence?
(a) identity vs confusion (b) trust vs mistrust
(c) industry vs inferiority (d) intimacy vs isolation

31. A child is shown, two identical balls of clay, sees one of them rolled into a rod shape, and is then asked which ball contains more clay. This child is being tested for an understanding of
(a) object permanence (b) conservation of substance
(c) the reversibility of actions (d) logical possibilities

32. Harlow's experiments demonstrate that female infant monkeys raised in isolation with a cloth mother:
(a) develop normally in all respects
(b) develop normally, but are totally inadequate as mothers
(c) have unresolved Oedipal conflicts
(d) die at an earlier age than monkeys raised normally

33. Piaget contended that the initial forms of thought are

(a) early action schemes (b) verbal symbols
(c) visual symbols (d) spoken (not mental) verbal symbols

34. Identical twins raised separately and found to have similar IQs are cited as examples of the contribution made to intelligence by:
(a) environment (b) heredity
(c) infant stimulation (d) parental interaction

35. High correlation with premature birth has been found in cases where the mother's behaviour included:
(a) depression (b) exposure to radiation
(c) smoking (d) alcoholic beverages

36. DNA refers to the:
(a) molecular configuration making up chromosomes
(b) germ-cell configurations in genes
(c) atom structure in genes
(d) neural structure in cell bodies

37. Experiments demonstrate that infants register strongest preference for which one of the following visual stimuli?
(a) plain, solid colours (b) bright colours
(c) likenesses of human faces (d) likenesses of animals and pets

38. In Piaget's theory of cognitive development, internalizing of action schemes is the major task of the _____ stage
(a) sensorimotor (b) preoperational
(c) formal-operational (d) concrete-operational

39. The prenatal period during which X-rays and specific drugs can have the most detrimental effect upon development is:
(a) the first eight weeks (b) the second to fourth months
(c) the sixth to eight months (d) the fifth to seventh months

40. Which one of the following combinations would not be possible in a set of triplets?
(a) three fraternal (b) three identical
(c) two identical, one fraternal (d) two fraternal, one identical

41. Which one of the following expressions could act as a substitution for "nature-nurture controversy" without changing the basic meaning?
(a) heredity-maturation controversy
(b) environment-learning controversy
(c) achievement-acquisition controversy
(d) heredity-environment controversy

42. The processes of growth and development are

(a) stop (b) continuous
(c) slow (d) both a & c

43. Within the human embryo, activity related to the development of hair and nails is centered in the:
(a) mesoderm (b) endoderm (c) exoderm (d) ectoderm

44. In order to understand that a ball of clay can take a different shape without either losing or gaining substance, which of Piaget's stages must the child have reached?
(a) sensorimotor (b) preoperational
(c) concrete-operational (d) formal-operational

45. Anoxia is:
(a) a disease of the blood cells
(b) hyperventilation
(c) interruption of the oxygen supply to the brain
(d) an oversupply of oxygen to the brain

46. Strong evidence suggests that the newborn:
(a) sees only blurred shadows
(b) has visual capacity for pattern discrimination
(c) sees clearly but hot in colour
(d) visual tracks successfully

47. How many stages of cognitive development are associated with Piaget?
(a) seven stages (b) six stages
(c) two stages (d) four stages

48. When a child modifies an existing cognitive schema to make it compatible with the cognitive aspects of an incoming stimulus, the process is called:
(a) assimilation (b) adaptation
(c) conservation (d) accommodation

49. Because of the rate of a child's physiological development, parents should:
(a) initiate toilet training when the child begins to walk
(b) initiate toilet training when the child begins to talk
(c) toilet train at the same time as the child is weaned
(d) wait until at least age two for toilet training

50. A correct sequential rendering of the prenatal development stages is_.
(a) fetal, germinal, embryonic (b) germinal, fetal, embryonic
(c) germinal, embryonic, fetal (d) embryonic, germinal, fetal

51. According to Piaget, a child can represent things with words and images but cannot reason with logic during the _____ stage.
(a) concrete operational (b) sensorimotor

(c) formal operational (d) preoperational

52. This method of study compares children at various ages simultaneously. It is the _____ method.
(a) longitudinal (b) clinical
(c) naturalistic (d) cross-sectional

53. Which of the following is an incorrect stage theory pairing?
(a) Piaget - cognitive (b) Kohlberg - physiological
(c) Freud - psychosexual (d) Erikson - psychosocial

54. You know that even though the toy boat has been placed in the filled aquarium tank, the tank itself still contains the same amount of water. In Piagetian terms this is --conservation.
(a) number (b) substance
(c) length (d) volume

55. Socially the young child can only attend to one dimension at a time. In cognitive terms this is called:
(a) accommodation (b) egocentrism
(c) assimilation (d) reversibility

56. _____ is a continuing function of heredity after birth.
(a) transduction (b) maturation (c) learning (d) habituation

57. A major criticism of stage theories relates to the point that:
(a) they ignore developmental norms
(b) they fail to account for sudden changes in behaviour
(c) they are overly predicable
(d) they oversimplify and ignore individual variations .

58. Kohlberg's moral development stages are closely related to:
(a) Freud's psychosexual stages (b) Piaget's cognitive development stages
(c) Erikson's psychosocial stages (d) Dollard and Miller's learning stages

59. The toy train disappears into a tunnel. From the child's cognitive perspective, the train is gone (in effect, no longer exists). This cognitive experience expresses an absence of _____ and is characteristic of _____
(a) object permanence, the sensorimotor stage
(b) reversibility, the conservation stage
(c) assimilation, the conservation stage
(d) accommodation, the concrete operations stage

60. The stage of Piaget's theory of cognitive development occurs during adolescence and refers to the ability to reason about abstract concepts and principles and evaluate issues in the broader social environment?
(a) formal operational (b) concrete operational
(c) sensorimotor (d) preoperational
61. Which of the following is produced by tactile stimulation of a newborn's cheek?
(a) Babkin response (b) rooting response
(c) Moro response (d) grasping reflex

62. The neonate has well-developed:
(a) temperature-regulation mechanisms
(b) immunity to various infections
(c) pain sensitivity
(d) auditory acuteness

63. In Piaget's view, the primary difference between a 9-year-old and a 13-year-old is that the older child can think in terms of
(a) possibilities as well as realities (b) cause-and-effect mechanisms
(c) concrete operations (d) assimilation and accommodation

64. Innate behaviour patterns develop primarily as a function of:
(a) instrumental conditioning (b) maturation
(c) learning (d) infant stimulation

65. The newborn:
(a) engages in babbling (b) vocalizes socially
(c) engages smiles socially (d) has the capability for basic learning

66. In comparative physical growth curves, females:
(a) develop more slowly than males
(b) develop more rapidly than males
(c) develop at the same rate as males
(d) develop more rapidly than males during the first six years and more slowly thereafter ,

67. According to Piaget, the process through which a young child relates something he sees to something he already knows is called:
(a) accommodation (b) assimilation
(c) formal operation (d) concrete operation

68. Kohlberg indicates that at the most primitive level of moral development, morality is decided by
(a) reward and punishment (b) individual conscience
(c) social approval (d) religious values

69. The earliest emotion evident in the newborn is
(a) delight (b) shyness (c) affection (d) excitement

70. Which of the following represents the correct progression of Piaget's four stages of cognitive development?
(a) preoperational, sensorimotor, concrete operations, formal operations
(b) sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operations, formal operations
(c) sensorimotor, preoperational, formal operations, concrete operations
(d) preoperational, formal operations, concrete operations, sensorimotor

71. During the third through the eighth week of pregnancy, the developing child can be accurately referred to as the
(a) prenate (b) zygote (c) embryo (d) fetus

72. Experiments with children have suggested that the point at which a child begins to walk is primarily a function of
(a) learning (b) environment
(c) modeling (d) maturation

73. The first two years after birth are critical
(a) to self-concept formation
(b) to sensory formation
(c) to aptitude formation
(d) to formation of secondary sexual characteristics

74. The period of the embryo spans the time from the end of
(a) first week to end of second month
(b) second week to end of second month
(c) third week to end of second month
(d) first week to end of first month

75. Which of the names listed would be most likely to comment that environment is of central importance?
(a) Wundt (b) Dewey (c) Darwin (d) Watson

76. Friends become differentiated from strangers during which of the following young ages?
(a) twelve months (b) six to seven months
(c) one to two months (d) three to four months

77. In the newborn's second year, the rate of growth
(a) is faster than that of the first year (b) is slower than that of the first year
(c) parallels that of the first year (d) is faster than that of the fetal period

78. In Piaget's classification system, the child learns language and the logic of classification and numbers during which period?
(a) sensorimotor (b) latency
(c) formal operations (d) concrete operation

79. A person performing calculus computations has attained which one of the following stages of cognitive development?
(a) sensorimotor operation (b) formal operations
(c) preoperational (d) concrete operation

80. A change in the structure of a gene that leads to minor of major changes in an organism's physical constitution is
(a) mitosis (b) meiosis
(c) parthenogenesis (d) mutation

81. When mother hides his favourite toy under a blanket, he acts as though it no longer exists and makes no attempt to retrieve it. She is clearly in Piaget's _____ stages.
(a) concrete operational (b) formal operational
(c) sensorimotor (d) preoperational

82. The relationship between a child's intellectual development and the age at which the child first walks is
(a) strong (b) moderate
(c) nonexistent (d) lower

83. The brain of the newborn
(a) is the least-developed aspect of the child's body
(b) will not permit any reflex activity immediately after birth
(c) is fully developed
(d) will continue to grow in size

84. Which one of the following is characteristic of the fetal period?
(a) initial indications of sensitivity to stimulation
(b) highest susceptibility to diseases
(c) greatest susceptibility to the effects of thalidomide
(d) initiation of heartbeat

85. Throughout the first three months after birth, there is
(a) an increase in day sleep and a decrease in night sleep
(b) a decrease in day sleep and an increase in night sleep
(c) no change in sleeping schedule
(d) increased day sleep for boys, decreased day sleep for girls

86. Newborns
(a) cannot discriminate differences in tonal pitch
(b) have good eye-muscle coordination
(c) have prominent sphincter-muscle control
(d) can detect colour and shape

87. Severe anoxia at birth most likely will result in damage to the

(a) brain (b) lungs (c) heart (d) liver

88. One boy has brown eyes. His twin brother has blue eyes. This information enable person to conclude that the two
(a) are identical twins (b) are fraternal twins
(c) are monozygotic (d) have blue-eyed parents

89. Developmentally, which of the following refers to reduction division?
(a) mitosis (b) heterocyst (c) morphosis (d) meioses

90. Which of the following is a correct development sequence?
(a) ovum-sperm, blastocyst, zygote (b) blastocyst, ovum-sperm, zygote
(c) blastocyst, zygote, ovum-sperm (d) ovum-sperm, zygote, blastocyst

91. During a child's first two years, the child's weight concept is
(a) based entirely on stimulus brightness
(b) based entirely on stimulus size
(c) based entirely on stimulus shape
(d) based entirely on stimulus colour

92. At what point could a newborn be expected to have the capacity for visually tracking moving object?
(a) immediately after birth (b) within a few days after birth
(c) during the second week after birth (d) at the end of the first month after birth

93. Erikson's trust vs mistrust stage occurs during
(a) middle childhood (b) early adulthood
(c) infancy (d) early childhood

94. Which one of the following would not be expected in the newborn?
(a) well developed temperature sensitivity
(b) well developed pain sensitivity
(c) Mora reflex
(d) well developed grasping reflex

95. Genotype : phenotype
(a) aptitude : performance (b) identical; fraternal
(c) heredity : appearance (d) prenatal: postnatal

96. Which one of the following is the Moro response of a newborn?
(a) sucking (b) grasping reflex
(c) toes curling upward arid outward (d) arms and legs stretched outward suddenly

97. In gamete development, the fact that each mature egg or sperm contains only one chromosome from each pair is attributable to a process known as
(a) fertilization (b) immunization

(c) reduction division (d) zygotic division

98. That the upper part of the body develops earlier than the lower part is termed
(a) proximodistal (b) cephalocaudal
(c) corticodistal (d) general to specific

99. Mitosis refers to
(a) union of sperm and ovum
(b) cell division and multiplication
(e) skeletal muscle tissue development
(d) nerve tissue development

100. The term congenital means
(a) genetic (b) present at birth
(c) embryonic (d) recessive characteristic

101. The basic thesis of Newcomb's theory is that
(a) persons with similar orientations are attracted to each other
(b) persons with widely differing backgrounds are attracted to each other
(c) complementarity is essentially predominant except in courtship and marital relationships
(d) cognitive dissonance prevails in interpersonal attraction

102. If one of a set of monozygotic twins is diagnosed as manic depressive, there is a 72% chance the other twin will have manic depression. If one of a set of dizygotic twins is diagnosed as manic depressive, there is a 14% chance the other twin also will have it. From this information you could conclude that
(a) environmental factors have a major role in manic depression
(b) the percentage difference between monozygotic and dizygotic is no significant
(c) genetic factors have a major role in manic depression
(d) Seligman's theory has been supported by the data

103. In most social settings, the theory of social attraction of which one of the following appears most applicable?
(a) Winch (b) Webster (c) Finch (d) Newcomb

104 Erikson proposed that trust or mistrust develops during the
(a) muscular-anal stage (b) latency stage
(c) oral-sensory stage (d) maturity stage

105. During the pre-moral stage described by Kohlberg's moral development theory, children
(a) think bad behaviour is punished and good behaviour is not punished
(b) have no conception of good or bad behaviour
(c) are amoral
(d) are uncooperative

106. First born child have been shown to
(a) be more dependent than later borns
(b) be more affiliative when fearful, than later borns
(c) be more intelligent than later born children
(d) all of the above

107. According to Erikson, a child four to six years of age is in which stage of development? (a) latency stage (b) muscular-anal stage
(c) tocomotor-genital stage (d) oral-sensory stage

108. According to Noam Chomsky's theory of transformational grammar, a "Kernel" is
(a) the surface structure of a sentence
(b) the smallest unit of meaning in a language
(c) the deep structure of a sentence
(d) the basic declarative thought of the sentence .

109. All of the following are characteristics of the preoperational stage of development except:
(a) egocentric thought (b) understanding of conservation
(c) static thinking (d) problem solving behaviour

110. The Language Acquisition Device was proposed by
(a) Piaget (b) Bruner (c) Kbhler (d) Chomsky

111. In a particular study, young children were asked to feel two fabrics, either with the same or the opposite hands, and say whether they were the same or different materials. Three-year-olds made 90% more errors with different hands than with the same hand, and five-year olds made only 10% more errors with different hands. A probable reason for this would be that
(a) the sense of touch is more developed in five-year-olds
(b) the corpus collosum matures between ages three and five
(c) the right hemisphere is not sufficiently developed in three-year-olds
(d) all of the above are correct

112. Which of the following developmental psychologists most strongly favours a stage theory of development?
(a) Maccoby (b) Gellman (c) Piaget (d) Spock

113. According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, middle childhood is characterized by
(a) hypothetical reasoning (b) deductive thinking
(c) concrete operations (d) egocentric thinking

114. The proportion of total variation in a population that is due to genetic variation is
(a) phenotype (b) genotype (c) heritability (d) absolute heritability

115. According to Erikson's developmental theory, the maturity stage deals with which of the following crises?
(a) initiative vs. guilt
(b) autonomy vs. doubt
(c) integrity vs. despair
(d) intimacy vs. isolation

116. According to Kohlberg's theory of moral development, the morality of self-accepted principles is characterized by
(a) a focus on good and bad behaviour
(b) an understanding of individual rights, ideals, and principles
(c) premoral behaviour
(d) important peer and social relations

117. The Palmar reflex, present in neonates, refers to which behaviour?
(a) sucking
(b) startle response
(c) hand grasping
(d) head turning

118. Which of the following choice is not characteristic of infantile autism?
(a) language problem
(b) brain lesions
(c) bizarre behaviour
(d) extreme aloneness

119. According to Kohlberg, an individual in a stage of conventional morality would be most concerned with
(a) gaining rewards
(b) gaining approval
(c) avoiding punishment
(d) achieving fairness

120. During a child's development, if the amount of frustration and anxiety becomes too great concerning movement to the next stage, development may come to a halt. The individual is said to become
(a) dependent
(b) passive
(c) fixated
(d) regressive

121. According to Piaget, the child's basic developmental process includes
(a) assimilation
(b) schemas
(c) accommodation
(d) all of the above

122. The type of study construction in which different subjects at different developmental levels are compared is a
(a) longitudinal study
(b) cross-sectional study
(c) field study
(d) group construction

123. In language, grammar refers to
(a) the morphemes used
(b) the phonemes used
(c) both morphemes and phonemes
(d) the rules used to connect phrases

124. Psychologists who specialize in the study of language are called

(a) psycho-grammarists (b) psycholinguists
(c) psycho-metricians (d) morphemologists

125. Morphology refers to the
(a) relationship between sounds and their meanings
(b) relationship between different languages
(c) origins of words
(d) study of infant babbling

126. In which of Piaget's stages of cognitive development will a child realize that when a volume of water is poured from a tall, narrow beaker, to a wide beaker, the volume remains the same even though it reaches a lower level?
(a) preoperational (b) sensorimotor
(c) concrete operational (d) formal operation

127. Which of the following behaviours is characteristic of infantile autism?
(a) social isolation (b) extreme sensitivity to pain
(c) stereotyped behaviour (d) both a and c

128. The rationalist approach of Chomsky in explaining language development is also referred to as
(a) nativist (b) empiricist (c) cognitive (d) culture-bound

129. Of the following psychologists, who described the identity crisis as a major problem faced by the adolescent?
(a) Horney (b) Piaget (c) Erikson (d) Freud

130 Research has shown that children who are reared by strict punishment usually
(a) become criminals (b) grow up to be passive
(c) enlist in the armed forces (d) grow up to be aggressive

131. Apraxia is characterized by an inability to
(a) organize movements in terms of purpose
(b) do something when instructed verbally
(c) make movements
(d) both a and b

132. The belief that humans have innate abilities to use syntax and grammar correctly is _____ position.
(a) the learning theory (b) Chomsky's
(c) Broca's (d) B. F. Skinner

133. Stimulation of the cheek will cause a newborn to begin making sucking responses. This illustrates the _____ reflex.
(a) Perkinjie (b) Korsakoff
(c) startle (d) rooting

134. A person's full set of genes is called the
(a) phenotype (b) genotype
(c) germ cells (d) polygenes

135. The process through which heredity caused development of bodily functions is called (a) accommodation (b) tracking
(c) maturation (d) adaptation

136. Which of the following is not a well-defined stage of language acquisition?
(a) babbling (b) three words
(c) two words (d) one word

137. Egocentrism is observed in children during the--stage.
(a) formal operational (b) preoperational
(c) telegraphic speech (d) sensorimotor

138. In Harry Harlow's experiment with surrogate mothers found that baby monkeys
(a) preferred eating over interacting with peers
(b) preferred interaction with peers over surrogate mothers
(c) preferred proximity to wire mothers over interacting with peers
(d) preferred proximity to cloth mother over eating

139. Which of the following refers to biological differences between males and females present at birth?
(a) gender identity (b) gender role
(c) sex (d) genotype

140. During which stage of moral development, according to Kohlberg, are moral judgments based on a need for acceptance from others'?
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

141. Which of the following represents the correct order of Piaget's stages or cognitive development?
(a) sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational
(b) sensorimotor; preoperational, preoperational, concrete operational
(c) preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational, sensorimotor
(d) preoperational, sensorimotor, concrete operational, formal operational

142. Suppose a business executive decides it is morally wrong to dump his company's toxic waste in a rural wooded area because the law prohibits it. Kohlberg would say that he is at the _____ stage of moral development.
(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

143. Which of the following is a normal consequence of growing old?
(a) severe memory loss

(b) eccentricity
(c) loss of speed of information processing
(d) loss of vocabulary

144. The growth of facial hair in an adolescent male is an example of a
(a) primary sex characteristic (b) secondary sex characteristic
(c) latent stage trait (d) sex-linked trait

145. Maturation refers to
(a) how well-adjusted a teenager become as they grow to adulthood
(b) the physical problem associated with aging
(c) the fact that children are genetically pre-programmed to learn to walk and talk at certain ages
(d) how well a person's physical age matches their chronological age

146. The sequence in which infants first attempt to communicate is
(a) babbling, cooing, laughing, then consonant speech
(b) crying, cooing, babbling, then patterned speech
(c) crying, babbling, hand gestures, then simple speech
(d) babbling, laughing, simple speech, words

147. A three-year old obeys rules in order to gain rewards and avoid punishment. This child is at Kohlberg's-stage of moral development.
(a) social (b) preconventional
(c) conventional (d) level six

148. If a child misses the "critical period" for some personal development such as talking or cognitive skills
(a) they can make it up if they are provided with remedial training
(b) they will develop other comparable skills
(c) the skill may never develop or, at best, be severely limited
(d) it will not matter, because humans can learn throughout their lives

149. The fact that blind babies begin to smile at about the same time as sighted babies supports the-view of emotional development.
(a) cognitive (b) nativist (c) behavioural (d) empirical

150. The phrase "me milk," and "give ball" are example of-speech.
(a) semantic (b) syntactic (c) incongruent (d) telegraphic

151. One of the reflexes found in infants is the rooting reflex. This refers to
(a) attempts by the babies to burrow into their blankets
(b) the fact that stimulation of the cheek will cause the infant to turn towards the source of stimulation and suck
(c) the tendency of infants to spread out their limbs when they are tossed into the air

(d) the fact that if something is placed in the palm of the hand, the infant will close its hand tightly

152. Piaget noted that some children will mimic a behaviour or repeat a phrase that they heard a day or so earlier. He called this phenomena
(a) modeling (b) delayed flattery
(c) deferred imitation (d) retrograde play

153. The last stage in Erikson's theory of psychosocial development wherein a person reflects on their life is
(a) productivity vs. stagnation (b) integrity vs. despair
(c) competence vs. inferiority (d) pride vs. regret

154. Among the following, the incorrect pairing is
(a) fetal period - eighth week until birth
(b) germinal period - first two weeks
(c) embryonic period-second week until eighth week
(d) embryonic period - rapid neural development

155. Which one of the following accurately describes an aspect of prenatal development?
(a) heartbeat begins during the second week.
(b) wastes are absorbed through the placental walls into the mother's blood.
(c) the fetus has immunity to syphilis
(d) the developing child and the mother have completely intermixing, constantly interchanging blood supplies.

156. In toilet training, parents can expect
(a) defecation control to precede urination control
(b) urination control to precede defecation control
(c) simultaneous defecation and urination control
(d) the control pattern that was true in the parents' own childhood

157. The term general to specific in child development refers to
(a) visual acuity (b) auditory sensitivity
(c) motor movements (d) cortex development

158. In developmental terminology, PKU refers to
(a) the effect of thalidomide (b) Down's syndrome
(c) sickle cell (d) a hereditary enzyme deficiency

159. A brain wave not evident in the newborn is the
(a) beta (b) alpha (c) delta (d) theta

160. At which of the following ages would you expect clock-time concepts to be mastered initially by a child?
(a) two years (b) three years

(c) four years (d) between five and six years

161. Moderate anxiety in a child
(a) is detrimental to all learning
(b) is a function of archetype
(c) may facilitate learning of simple tasks
(d) may facilitate learning of difficult tasks

162. According to Piaget, schemas are
(a) fixed sequences of cognitive developmental stages.
(b) children's way of coming to terms with their sexuality.
(c) people's conceptual frameworks for understanding their experience.
(d) problem-solving strategies that are typically not developed until the formal operational stage.

163. Which one of the following would be most concerned with the development of imagery and verbal systems in the infant, and how they are interwoven?
(a) Skinner (b) Bruner (c) Miller (d) Brown

164. Which one of the following is found in newborns?
(a) almost immediate emotional response to their mothers
(b) partial taste sensitivity
(c) fear of strangers
(d) babbling

165. According to the Montreal Studies, the original infant emotion upon which all others are based is
(a) fear (b) love (c) distress (d) excitement

166. Adjustment to postnatal environment is accomplished
(a) more quickly among males than females
(b) more quickly among females than males
(c) with equal speed and ease by both males and females
(d) more quickly among European than Asian

167. Macoby and Jaeklin found support for which of the following gender differences?
(a) better mathematical skills in girls (b) better mathematical skills in boys
(c) better verbal ability in girls (d) better verbal ability in boys

168. When a child understands that reversible changes in the appearance of an object do not change fundamental properties such as number, width, and volume the child has achieved
(a) conservation
(b) egocentrism
(c) hypothetico-deductive reasoning
(d) an understanding of cause-and-effect relations

169. Fertilization of human eggs normally takes place in the
(a) uterus (b) ovaries
(c) urethra (d) fallopian tubes

170. Vygotsky is best known for his concept of
(a) transformational grammar (b) zone of proximal development
(c) psychosocial crises (d) strange situation

171. According to Mendelian genetics, which of the following statements is true?
(a) if both parents have brown eyes, their offspring must have brown eyes.
(b) if one parent has blue eyes and one has brown eyes, their offspring must have brown eyes.
(c) if both parents have brown eyes, their offspring could have blue eyes.
(d) if both parents have blue eyes, their offspring could have brown eyes.

172. Mr. Farid has no meaningful occupational goals and has changed his college several times. Erikson would have suggested that he lacks.
(a) identity (b) initiative (c) trust (d) autonomy

173. Which of the following theorists most strongly stressed the importance of maturation in development?
(a) Jean Piaget (b) John Locke (c) Arnold Gesell (d) Lev Vygotsky

174. A child in Piaget's preoperational stage is given a toy and attempts to eat it. This child is demonstrating
(a) generalization (b) accommodation
(c) assimilation (d) transition

175. A businessman refuses to pay income taxes because his conscience will not allow him to support a government that spends billions of rupees on military weapons. That person's reasoning best illustrates Kohlberg's-stage.
(a) postconventional (b) concrete operational
(c) preconventional (d) egocentric

176. Noam Chomsky posited that humans have a unique, inborn ability to understand the structure of language and to apply this to language learning. Chomsky called this the
(a) innate capability index (b) innate surface structure ability
(c) prosody index (d) language acquisition device

177. The Strange Situation is used in order to study
(a) infant attachment (b) Hawthorne effect
(c) groupthink (d) diffusion of responsibility

178. Kohlberg devised his theory of moral development through the use of
(a) naturalistic observations of children

(b) verbal responses to hypothetical moral dilemmas
(c) themes in mythology
(d) objective personality inventories

179. According to Roger Brown and other psycholinguist's researchers, children refine the way they apply grammatical rules through
(a) positive reinforcement from caregivers
(b) positive conditioning from caregivers
(c) experience and self-correction
(d) memorization of what others say

180. Which of the following reflexes might be elicited by stroking the bottom of a baby's foot?
(a) Neo-ped reflex
(b) Moro reflex
(c) Babinski reflex
(d) Palmar reflex

181. As opposed to longitudinal design, a cross-sectional study is able to control for
(a) cohort effects
(b) demand characteristics
(c) experimenter bias
(d) the Hawthorne effect

182. Word order in a sentence is determined by which of the following types of rules?
(a) Phonological
(b) Morphological
(c) Prosody
(d) Syntax

183. Which of the following groups of theorists offer stage models of development?
(a) Piaget, Freud, and Erikson
(b) Piaget, Freud, and Kohlberg
(c) Freud, Maslow, and Watson
(d) Freud, Erikson, and Kohlberg

184. Maccoby and Jacklin found that one of the few true gender differences seems to be
(a) better visual ability in girls
(b) better spatial ability in boys
(c) more compassion in girls
(d) better science skills in boys

185. Diana Baumrind found that which parenting style produces the most well-adjusted children?
(a) Authoritative
(b) Authoritarian
(c) Permissive
(d) Attached

186. The study of the hereditary transmission of attributes is
(a) genetics, genes
(b) heritability, biological traits
(c) adaptability .dominant and recessive traits
(d) mutation, differentiation

187. The material of which chromosomes are composed is called
(a) deoxyribonucleic acid
(b) genes
(c) atoms
(d) myelin

188. The experience that has the clearest, most profound effect on intellectual development
(a) being enrolled in the Head Start Program
(b) growing up in an economically disadvantaged home or neighbourhood
(c) being raised in a very neglected home
(d) being exposed to very stimulating toys and lessons in infancy

189. During which stage do children understand the world primarily by observing the effects of their own actions on other people, objects and events?
(a) concrete operational (b) sensorimotor
(c) formal operational (d) preoperational

190. When the development of the same subject is studied over a period of time, the study is called a
(a) cross sectional study (b) longitudinal study
(c) life-history study (d) sequential study

191. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
(a) genetic influence affects children more than adults
(b) even if genetic factors underlie a particular behaviour, it is subjected to change
(c) traits such as extroversion and introversion are influenced by genes
(d) intelligence has a genetic basis

192. If characteristic requires only one gene to show itself that characteristic is considered
(a) dominant (b) co-dominant
(c) incompletely dominant (d) recessive

193. Birth typically occurs after
(a) forty weeks conception (b) thirty eight weeks conception
(c) thirty four weeks conception (d) twenty eight weeks conception

194. Longitudinal researches investigate
(a) behaviour through times as subjects age
(b) behaviour of different ages are compared
(c) behaviour of school going children
(d) none of these

195. Chromosomal anomalies can be recognized by slanting eyes and flat nose, making children like north-eastern Asia is called as
(a) Down's syndrome (b) PKU
(c) Langdon Down's syndrome (d) none of these

196. Speech like but meaningless sounds appear between 3 months to one year is termed as
(a) syntax (b) babble

(c) conversation (d) none of these

197. What are the problems associated with low birth weight?
(a) difficulty maintaining body temperature
(b) difficulty with breathing, sucking, swallowing and digestion
(c) susceptibility infection
(d) all of these

198. According to Piaget, the major accomplishment of sensorimotor stage is
(a) abstract thinking (b) egocentrism
(c) contraction (d) object permanence

199. Child-rearing methods in Pakistan
(a) differ little from those in other countries
(b) differ from one social class to the next
(c) have changed very little over the past fifty years
(d) are now pretty much the same form one social class to the next

200. The term "germ cell" when used in genetics refers to
(a) somatic cells (b) ova and sperm cells
(c) both a and b above (d) none of these

201. As the individual continues his growth after birth, the neural cells in his brain
(a) change in their chemical composition
(b) increase in number
(c) both a and b above
(d) none of these

202. With the onset of puberty, the rate of growth of
(a) all bodily organs slows down (b) intellectual development slows down
(c) both a and b above are true (d) neither a nor b is true

203. Maturation refers to development that occurs as a result of
(a) instinctive processes
(b) genetically determined signals
(c) homeostatic imbalances
(d) an interaction between biology and environment

204. Chromosomal mapping studies have found that
(a) schizophrenia does not appear to have genetic component
(b) schizophrenia does appear to have a genetic component
(c) adoption studies do not reveal anything about schizophrenia
(d) none of these

205. A male born with an extra Y chromosome XYY, shows some evidence of increased aggressiveness and typically scores lower than normal in intelligence tests:

(a) Turner's syndrome (b) super-male syndrome
(c) Klinefelter's syndrome (d) XXX syndrome

206. Maturation refers to:
(a) the attainment of successive stages of cognitive development
(b) relatively stable changes in an individual's thought and behaviour or a result of biological processes of aging
(c) relatively stable changes in an individual's thought and behaviour as a result of accumulating experiences
(d) the development of an individual thought and behaviour due to the interactions of biological environment factors

207. Chomsky proposed that children learn a language:
(a) one's thought determines the nature of one's language
(b) language and thought are separate and independent processes
(c) language and thought interact, each influencing the other
(d) because they possess an innate language acquisition device

208. A child is creating new schemata to account for new information, Piaget calls this process:
(a) accommodation (b) assimilation
(c) operations (d) function autonomy

209. In developmental psychology, the term nature refers to _____ factors that influence development.
(a) environmental (b) physical
(c) biological (d) all of these

210. In the study of development, the most important biological factor is _____ the systematic physical growth of the body, including the nervous system.
(a) maturation (b) hormones
(c) growth factors (d) environment

211. -is distinguished for major stages of cognitive development, the sensorimotor, the preoperational stage, the concrete operational stage and the formal operational stage.
(a) Jean Piaget (b) John Bowlby
(c) Sigmund Freud (d) Harry Harlow

212. Kohlberg's theory of moral development was criticized by Gilligan primarily because:
(a) the data did not support his conclusion
(b) it was based on a study of boys only
(c) it was done so long ago
(d) his subjects consisted of urban children only

213. The rapid increase in weight and height that occurs around the onset of puberty is known as the:

(a) maturation stage (b) physical development stage
(c) adolescent growth spurt (d) menarche

214. The stage is characterized by an ability to use abstract concepts:
(a) concrete operational (b) formal operational
(c) preoperational (d) operational

215. We are more likely to experience which of the following during adolescence than at any other time in our lives?
(a) moodiness (b) parent-child conflicts
(c) risky behaviour (d) all of them

216. According to Piaget from 2 to 7 years of age, language is developed slowly and gradually, this stage is called:
(a) egocentric thought (b) preoperational stage
(c) sensorimotor stage (d) formal stage

217. During the stage of concrete operations children:
(a) do not yet understand the concept of conservation
(b) understand the concept of reversibility
(c) are able to solve abstract problems
(d) none of these

218. To mark the onset and termination of adolescence:
(a) physiological measures are usually used for both boys and girls
(b) physiological measures are usually used for girls, but not for boys
(c) physiological measures are usually used for the onset but not for the end of adolescence
(d) physiological measurements are usually used for boys and girls

219. Development of any skill depends intimately on:
(a) muscle facility (b) feedback
(c) abstractions (d) kinesthetic stimulation

229. During the course of successful prenatal development, a human organism begins as a/an _____ and finally develops into a/an _____
(a) embryo; zygote (b) zygote; fetus
(c) embryo; fetus (d) zygote; embryo

230. The heart begins to beat and the liver begins to make red blood cells during the --period of prenatal development
(a) embryonic (b) fetal (c) zygotic (d) ovular

231. A mother smoked heavily during the entire 9 months of her pregnancy. Her newborn baby will most likely be
(a) underweight (b) mentally retarded

(c) hyperactive (d) timid and fearful

232. Maturation refers to
(a) the acquisition of socially acceptable behaviours
(b) any learned behaviour patterns that accompany personal growth and development.
(c) biological growth processes that are relatively uninfluenced by experience. .
(d) the physical and sexual development of early adolescence.

233. Every day, 6-month-old Musa spends two hours in a walker chair. Compared with other 6-month-old babies who do not have this experience, Musa will probably walk
(a) 4 months earlier (b) 2 months earlier
(c) at the same age (d) 1 month later

234. Piaget is best known for his interest in the process of _____ development
(a) motor (b) social (c) emotional (d) cognitive

235. According to Piaget, children come to understand that the volume of a substance remains constant despite changes in its shape during the _____ stage
(a) sensorimotor (b) preoperational
(c) concrete operational (d) formal operational

236. According to Piaget, a person first comprehends that division is the reverse of multiplication during the _____ stage
(a) preoperational (b) concrete operational
(c) formal operational (d) sensorimotor

237. According to Piaget, during the formal operational stage people begin to
(a) reason abstractly
(b) adhere to social norms
(c) distinguish between good and bad behaviour
(d) become aware of the positive and negative consequences of their own behaviours

238. The powerful survival impulse that leads human infants to seek closeness to their parents is called
(a) attachment (b) imprinting
(c) egocentrism (d) conservation

239. Which of the following is an example of imprinting?
(a) a duckling demonstrates attachment to a bouncing ball
(b) a 4-year-old boy imitates aggression he sees on television.
(c) a 2-year-old poodle approaches a stranger who calls it.
(d) a 3-year-old girl is simultaneously learning two different languages.

240. Erik Erikson suggested that children with a very secure attachment to their parents are especially likely to experience
(a) stranger anxiety (b) egocentrism

(c) basic trust (d) object permanence

241. Compared to children from intact families, the children of divorced parents are more likely to experience
(a) academic failures (b) stranger anxiety
(c) egocentrism (d) crystallized intelligence

242. Gender identity refers to
(a) one's biological sex
(b) the sense of being male or female
(c) the set of expected behaviours for males and for females
(d) how masculine a boy is or how feminine a girl is

243. Which theory of gender-typing suggests that people understand and classify their own behaviour and personality traits in terms of masculine and feminine categories?
(a) social learning theory (b) psychoanalytical theory
(c) evolutionary theory (d) gender schema theory

244. Piaget is to cognitive development as Kohlberg is to-:-development
(a) emotional (b) physical (c) moral (d) social

245. A person who does not cheat on his income tax because he might get caught and sent to jail is demonstrating Kohlberg's _____ stage of morality.
(a) conventional (b) post-conventional
(c) pre-conventional (d) preoperational

246. According to Erikson, isolation is to intimacy as role confusion is to
(a) mistrust (b) guilt (c) inferiority (d) identity

247. Compared with males, females are more likely to base their sense of personal identity on their.
(a) gender (b) social relationships
(c) educational accomplishments (d) socially distinctive personality traits

248. Erik Erikson maintained that the two basic aspects of life that dominate adulthood are (a) identity and independence (b) intimacy and identity
(c) intimacy and generativity (d) independence and generativity

249. Maturation is to education as _____ is to _____
(a) learning; experience
(b) nature; nurture
(c) imprinting; critical period
(d) environment; learning

250. A young child who sees a cow for the first time calls it a "doggie." This illustrates the process of

(a) accommodation (b) object permanence
(c) conservation (d) assimilation

251. In psychology the nature-nurture debate refers to the relative influences of
(a) paternal genes and maternal care (b) genes and environment
(c) genotype and phenotype (d) genotype and karyotype

252. Each protein molecule in the body is synthesized under the direction of
(a) a zygote (b) a gene
(c) an autosome (d) an enzyme

253. Which of the following is true of protein production?
(a) DNA serves as a template for producing RNA, which in turn serves as a template for producing protein molecules
(b) RNA serves as a template for producing DNA, which in turn serves as a template for producing protein molecules
(c) both DNA and RNA serve as templates for producing protein molecules
(d) protein molecules serve as templates for producing RNA, which in turn serves as a template for producing DNA

254. If children cannot grasp the principle of conservation, they are unable to
(a) deal with the discipline of toilet training.
(b) seen things from the point of view of another person.
(c) recognize that the quantity of a substance remains the same despite changes in its shape.
(d) retain earlier schemas when confronted by new experience.

255. Genes contribute to behaviour by
(a) directing the manufacture of protein molecules that build the body
(b) setting up patterns of neural activity in the brain
(c) breaking down large protein molecules into their amino acid "building blocks"
(d) counteracting environmental influences

256. The portion of a DNA molecule that contain the code for the manufacture of one specific type of protein molecule is called
(a) a gene (b) a chromosome
(c) an autosome (d) an RNA molecule

257. Which of the following is not true of Down's syndrome?
(a) it is the most common chromosomal disorder that does not involves a sex chromosome
(b) Down syndrome children can make intellectual gains in the proper environment
(c) the incidence of Down's syndrome increases with the age of the mother but is not related to the age of the father
(d) people with Alzheimer's disease develop the same kind of brain plaques as do people with Down syndrome, and in both cases these may be due to a single gene

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258. Which of the following is true regarding the relative influence of genes and the environment on behaviour?
(a) genes are the primary influence before birth and environment is the primary influence following birth.
(b) environment is the primary influence throughout life.
(c) genes are the primary influence on the development of psychical structures, and environmental factors are a greater influence on the development of behavioural capacities
(d) in no sense can either genes or environment be said to be a greater influence than the other.

259. The term phenotype refers to
(a) the observable properties of the body and behavioural traits
(b) a photographic representation of chromosomes in a single cell
(c) the observable properties of the body and the behavioural traits that are caused by the environment and not by genes
(d) the observable properties of the body and the behavioural traits that are caused by genes and not by the environment

260. Which of the following would not be an example of the contribution of environment in development
(a) nutrients supplied to the fetus in the womb
(b) chemical changes in the body that are the result of activity
(c) interactions with other individuals of the same species
(d) all the above are appropriate examples

261. Rasheed and Zahid are identical twins. Zahid usually spends several hours a day absorbed in a book. Rasheed can usually be found on the playground. On vocabulary tests, Zahid consistently scores significantly higher than Rasheed. The most likely explanation is that
(a) Rasheed and Zahid have genetically different capacities for verbal comprehension
(b) there are differences between Rasheed's environment and Zahid's
(c) genes play no role in verbal comprehension
(d) when their zygote separated, Rasheed got the genes for athletic ability and Zahid got the genes for intellectual ability

262. The DNA containing an individual's genetic information is organized into structure called
(a) chromosomes
(b) phenotypes
(c) genotypes
(d) zygotes

263. The normal human karyotype consists of 22 pairs of _____ and one pair of sex chromosomes
(a) genotypes (b) genes
(c) autosomes (d) XY chromosomes

264. In the normal human male, the sex chromosomes consist of _____ and in the normal human female they consist of _____
(a) an XY pair; an XX pair (b) an XX pair, an XY pair
(c) a YY pair; and XX pair (d) an XX pair, a YY pair

265. Which process results in the faithful duplication of genetic material?
(a) genotyping (b) crossing over
(c) mitosis (d) meiosis

266. The union of an egg and a sperm produces
(a) a phenotype (b) a zygote
(c) an allele (d) a clone

267. Which of the following statements regarding twins is false?
(a) identical twins originate from a single zygote
(b) fraternal twins are not more genetically related than nontwin siblings
(c) identical twins are more closely related than fraternal twins
(d) fraternal twins originate when one egg is fertilizers by two sperm

268. Two individuals who developed from one zygote are known as
(a) heterozygous twins (b) homozygous twins
(c) identical twins (d) b and c

269. Dizygotic (fraternal) twins originate from
(a) two sperm cells and two egg cells (b) two sperm cells and one egg cell
(c) one sperm cell and two egg cells (d) one sperm cell and one egg cell

270. Uzma cut Ali's pizza into eight pieces and Batool's into six pieces. Batool cried because she felt she wasn't getting as much pizza as Ali. Piaget would say that Batool doesn't understand the principle of
(a) object permanence (b) object equivalence
(c) egocentrism (d) conservation

271. The gene for brown eyes is dominant, whereas that for blue eyes is recessive. Suppose you have a friend with blue eyes. What do you know about your friend's parents?
(a) both parents have blue eyes
(b) at least one parent has blue eyes
(c) both parents have a gene for blue eyes
(d) at least one parent is homozygous for brown eyes

272. The two members of a gene pair are called
(a) alleles (b) dominant genes
(c) clones (d) zygotes

273. Assume that a single gene pair determines flower colour in a particular kind of plant. If you cross a red-flowered plant offspring have pink flowers, which of the following can you conclude?
(a) both parent plants are heterozygous for flower colour
(b) neither gene for flower colour is dominant
(c) the gene for red flowers and the gene for white flowers are not alleles
(d) a mutation must have occurred

274. A gene that is expressed in both the homozygous and the heterozygous condition is
(a) regressive (b) recessive (c) dominant (d) monozygotic

275. A gene that expresses itself only in the homozygous condition is called
(a) dominant (b) crossed (c) backcrossed (d) recessive

276. What does it mean to say that a grandparent and grandchild are 25 percent related?
(a) they share 25 percent of their genes
(b) the grandchild has inherited 25 percent of the grandparent's genes
(c) the grandchild has a 25 percent chance of sharing the grandparent's gene
(d) There is a 25 percent chance that if a rare gene exists in the grandparent it will also exist in the grandchild

277. Down's syndrome is caused by
(a) a recessive gene (b) a missing sex chromosome
(c) an extra autosome or part of one (d) an extra sex chromosome or part of one

278. Overall, adoption studies suggest that schizophrenia
(a) runs In families primarily because of the genetic relatedness of family members
(b) runs in families primarily because of the environmental: similarities of family members
(c) does not run in families and is therefore due to environmental factors
(d) is due to purely psychological factors with no underlying genetic component

279. Studies of schizophrenia in twins have show that
(a) the heritability of the liability (risk) for schizophrenia is quite high
(b) the risk for schizophrenia stems primarily from a single dominant gene
(c) environmental factors are more influential than genetic factors in the development of the disorder
(d) a and b

280. Natural selection is the process by which
(a) a species becomes adapted to its environment
(b) nature achieves its long-term goals
(c) an individual adapts to its own environment

(d) a breeder creates desirable strains of animals

281. Which of the following statements concerning mutations is false?
(a) mutations are errors that arise in the course of DNA replication
(b) mutations are invariably harmful
(c) mutations are the ultimate source of all genetic variation
(d) harmful mutations can be removed from the gene pool through natural selection

282. The rate of evolutionary change is
(a) randomly varied
(b) slow, continuous, and steady
(c) slower or faster, depending in part on the rate of environmental change
(d) much slower now than in early evolutionary history

283. Individual adaptation refers to beneficial change within _____, while evolutionary adaptation refers to beneficial change within _____
(a) the generation; the culture (b) the organism; the species
(d) the culture; the species (c) the generation; the organism

284. According to Piaget, very young infants (below about 5 months of age) are less able than older infants to find hidden objects primarily because the younger infants
(a) are unable to think of objects that are not in sight
(b) lack concrete operational schemes
(c) have poor sensorimotor coordination, which inhibits their ability to search
(d) are not interested in the objects used in most tests

285. The typical sequence of developmental changes found in people is called _____, and the difference found among people as they develop is called _____
(a) normative development; individual development
(b) individual development; maturation
(c) normative development; maturation

(d) individual development; normative development
286. If developmental psychologists want to learn about an individual's development, they should use which of the following methods?
(a) longitudinal (b) Cross-sectional
(c) either a or b (d) neither a nor b

287. A psychologist studies developmental changes in the ability to solve analogy problems by comparing the performance of a group of 5-year-olds with that of a group of 7-year-olds. This researcher is using
(a) the cross-sectional method (b) the longitudinal method
(c) either a orb (d) neither a nor b

288. The longitudinal method of studying cognitive development is much more useful than the cross-sectional method for

(a) making inference about normative development
(b) comparing people of different age groups
(c) testing stage theories of cognitive development
(d) gathering information about individual development

289. When infants who could crawl were placed on the center board of the visual cliff apparatus, those who had never fallen
(a) crawled across the deep side without hesitation
(b) hesitated and then crawled across the deep side
(c) crawled across the deep side only if their mothers called to them from that direction
(d) refused to crawl across the deep side

290. Piaget labeled infancy the-stage of development, in which thought takes the form of _____
(a) preoperational; action
(b) preoperational; abstract symbols
(c) sensorimotor; action
(d) sensorimotor; abstract symbols

291. A child whose father has a beard and who uses the word daddy to refer to all men with beards is
(a) overextending the word
(b) babbling
(c) exhibiting development dysphasia
(d) exhibiting weak attachment to the father

292. In Erikson's theory, the sense, of integrity achieved in late adulthood refers to the feeling that
(a) one is acting ethically
(b) one's life has been meaningful
(c) one is healthy and not dependent upon others
(d) one's life is full of close friendships

293. Which of the following theorists emphasized that social development continued throughout life, not just for the first 5 or 6 years?
(a) Sigmund Freud
(b) Anna Freud
(c) Eric Erikson
(d) Jean Piaget

294. Which parenting style usually produces children with the greatest confidence and self-esteem?
(a) permissive
(b) authoritarian
(c) authoritative
(d) rejecting-neglecting

295. Cognition is defined as
(a) the study of memory
(b) the study of how thinking emerges in children
(c) mental operations such as mathematical transformations
(d) all the mental activities associated with thinking, knowing, communicating, and remembering

296. The fertilized egg will develop into a boy if, at conception
(a) the sperm contributes an X chromosome
(b) the sperm contributes a Y chromosome
(c) the egg contributes an X chromosome
(d) the egg contributes a Y chromosome

297. The nature/nurture controversy considers the degree to which traits and behaviours are determined by
(a) genes or experience
(b) continuity or stages
(c) life-span stability or change
(d) maturation or genes

298. Several studies of long-separated identical twins have found that these twins
(a) have little in common, due to the different environments in which they were raised
(b) have many similarities, in everything from medical histories to personality
(c) have similar personalities, but very different likes, dislikes, and life-styles
(d) are not more similar than are fraternal twins reared apart

299. Two-year-old Naveed, who has a simple schema for "mom" and calls each new woman with a child he encounters "mom", is demonstrating Piaget's process of
(a) accommodation
(b) assimilation
(c) cognition
(d) conservation

300. I am 14 months old and fearful of strangers. I'm in Piaget's-stage of cognitive development
(a) sensorimotor
(b) concrete operational
(c) preoperational
(d) formal operational

301. I am 3 years old, can use language, and have trouble taking another person's perspective. I am in Piaget's _____ stage of cognitive development
(a) sensorimotor
(b) preoperational
(c) concrete operational
(d) formal operational

302. According to Erikson, the central psychological challenges pertaining to adolescence, young adulthood, and middle age, respectively are
(a) identity formation; intimacy; generativity
(b) intimacy; identity formation; generativity
(c) generativity; intimacy; identify formation
(d) intimacy; generativity; identity formation

303. An elderly person who can look back on life with satisfaction and reminisce with a sense of completion has attained Erikson's stage of
(a) generativity
(b) intimacy
(c) isolation
(d) integrity

304. Adolescence is marked by the onset of
(a) an identity crisis
(b) parent-child conflict
(c) puberty
(d) the concrete operational stage

305. Of the following, which is a possible cause of dementia?
(a) stroke (b) brain tumor (c) alcoholism (d) all of the above

306. After puberty, the self-concept usually becomes
(a) more positive in boys
(b) more positive in girls
(c) more positive in both boys and girls
(d) more negative in both boys and girls

307. In Erikson's theory, the achievement of integrity is the primary task of
(a) adolescence (b) young adulthood
(c) middle adulthood (d) late adulthood

308. Arif, a junior in high school, regularly attends Mosque because his family and friends think he should. Which stage of moral reasoning in Arif in?
(a) preconventional (b) conventional
(c) postconventional (d) too little information to tell

309. 30-year-old woman tells a friend that she doesn't want to marry because she is afraid of losing her freedom and independence. Erikson would say that she is having difficulty] with the psychosocial task of
(a) trust vs. mistrust (b) autonomy vs. doubt
(c) intimacy vs. isolation (d) identity vs. role confusion

310. The text defines adolescence as
(a) the transition years between biological maturity and social independence
(b) the age at which reproductive maturity is attained
(c) the years during which the secondary sex characteristics develop
(d) the age at which the growth spurt begins

311. Growth is to enlargement as development is to
(a) maturation (b) differentiation
(c) enhancement (d) maintenance

312. During prenatal development, the baby is most sensitive to environmental influences during the
(a) first three months
(b) second three months
(c) third trimester
(d) there is actually no difference, the fetus is equally sensitive throughout the pregnancy

313. Newborn is referred to as a
(a) fetus (b) embryo (c) neonate (d) baby

314. Which of the following abnormalities is most likely related to the mother's condition at the time of conception?
(a) oxygen deprivation during prenatal development
(b) fetal alcohol syndrome
(c) Down's Syndrome
(d) paternal smoking

315. Which of the following is not associated with smoking during pregnancy?
(a) mental retardation
(b) lower birth weight
(c) miscarriage
(d) visual defects

316. Which of the following is true of motor development?
(a) the sequence is orderly, but the rate is not
(b) the rate is orderly but the sequence is not
(c) neither the rate nor the sequence is orderly
(d) both rate and sequence are irregular

317. Which of the following is true of depth perception in infants?
(a) psychologists have been unable to measure it precisely
(b) by the time an infant can walk depth perception is developed
(c) a baby in cradle doesn't really need depth perception
(d) by the time a baby can crawl depth perception is developed

318. A major strength of Erikson's theory is that it
(a) gives an opposing view of cognitive development
(b) offers a better explanation of childhood cognitive processes
(c) deals with social development instead of cognition
(d) cover the entire lifespan, dealing with issues of adult development

319. Which of the following is not true of the growth spurt?
(a) girls begin the growth spurt earlier than boys
(b) boys end the growth spurt with greater strength and size than girls
(c) increases in height and weight often occur so rapidly that they are accompanied by actual growing pains
(d) the growth spurt affects all parts of the body uniformly

320. According to Piaget, the ability to think logically about visible and tangible objects first develops during the _____ stage.
(a) sensorimotor
(b) formal operational
(c) concrete operational
(d) preoperational

321. The concept of the identity crisis faced by adolescents is part of the social development theory of
(a) Anna Freud
(b) G. Stanley Hall
(c) Lawrence Kohlberg
(d) Erik Erikson

322. Choosing a marriage partner and deciding whether or not to have children may be related to Erikson's psychosocial stage of
(a) trust vs. mistrust (b) generality vs. isolation
(c) intimacy vs. isolation (d) integrity vs. despair

323. According to Piaget, cognitive development occurs through a fixed sequence of stages, each distinguished from the prior stage by a
(a) larger number of schemes (b) new kind of scheme
(c) increasing use of accommodation (d) increasing use of assimilation

324. When a child reacts to a novel experience by changing his behaviour in response to environmental demands, the resulting modification of his mental structures is referred to by Piaget as the process of:
(a) accommodation (b) assimilation
(c) adaptation (d) organization

325. Down's syndrome is:
(a) synonymous with hydrocephaly
(b) synonymous with Klinefelter's syndrome
(c) caused by the presence of an extra chromosome number 21
(d) caused only by infectious hepatitis during pregnancy

326. In early junior high school, you would expect:
(a) boys to be taller than girls
(b) girls to be taller than boys .
(c) boys and girls to be the same eight
(d) boys to excel in finger dexterity tasks

ANSWERS

1.	d	2.	b	3.	d	4.	b
5.	d	6.	b	7.	d	8.	a
9.	d	10.	b	11.	c	12.	c
13.	a	14.	c	15.	d	16.	b
17.	c	18.	a	19.	b	20.	b
21.	b	22.	c	23.	d	24.	c
25.	d	26.	c	27.	a	28.	b
29.	a	30.	a	31.	b	32.	b
33.	a	34.	b	35.	c	36.	a
37.	c	38.	a	39.	a	40.	d
41.	d	42.	b	43.	d	44.	c
45.	c	46.	b	47.	d	48.	d
49.	d	50.	c	51.	d	52.	d
53.	b	54.	d	55.	b	56.	b
57.	d	58.	b	59.	a	60.	a
61,	b	62.	d	63.	a	64.	a

65.	b	66.	b	67.	c	68.	a
69.	d	70.	b	71.	c	72.	d
73.	a	74.	b	75.	d	76.	b
77.	b	78.	d	79.	b	80.	d
81.	c	82.	c	83.	d	84.	a
85.	b	86.	d	87.	a	88.	b
89.	d	90.	d	91.	b	92.	b
93.	c	94.	b	95.	c	96.	d
97.	c	98.	b	99.	b	100.	b
101.	a	102.	c	103.	d	104.	c
105.	a	106.	d	107.	c	108.	d
109.	b	110.	d	111.	b	112.	c
113.	c	114.	c	115.	c	116.	b
117.	c	118.	b	119.	b	120.	c
121.	d	122.	b	123.	d	124.	b
125.	a	126.	c	127.	d	128.	a
129.	c	130.	d	131.	d	132.	b
133.	d	134.	b	135.	c	136.	b
137.	b	138.	d	139.	c	140.	b
141.	a	142.	b	143.	c	144.	b
145.	c	146.	b	147.	b	148.	c
149.	b	150.	d	151.	b	152.	c
153.	b	154.	b	155.	b	156.	a
157.	c	158.	d	159.	b	160.	d
161.	c	162.	c	163.	b	164.	b
165.	d	166.	b	167.	c	168.	a
169.	d	170.	b	171.	c	172.	a
173.	c	174.	c	175.	a	176.	d
177.	a	178.	b	179.	c	180.	c
181.	a	182.	d	183.	a	184.	b
185.	a	186.	b	187.	a	188.	d
189.	b	190.	b	191.	c	192.	a
193.	b	194.	a	195.	a	196.	b
197.	c	198.	d	199.	b	200.	b
201.	b	202.	d	203.	b	204.	d
205.	b	206.	b	207.	d	208.	a
209.	c	210.	b	211.	a	212.	b
213.	c	214.	b	215.	d	216.	b
217.	b	218.	c	219.	a	220.	a
221.	a	222:	c	223	d	224.	b
225.	c	226.	c	227.	a	228.	d
229.	b	230.	a	231.	a	232.	c
233.	c	234.	d	235.	c	236.	b
237.	a	238.	a	239.	a	240.	c
241.	a	242.	b	243.	d	244.	c
245.	c	246.	d	247.	b	248.	c

249.	b	250.	d	251.	b	252.	b
253.	a	254.	c	255.	a	256.	a
257.	c	258.	d	259.	a	260.	d
261.	b	262.	a	263.	c	264.	a
265.	c	266.	b	267.	d	268.	d
269.	a	270.	d	271.	c	272.	a
273.	b	274:	c	275.	d	276.	d
277.	c	278.	a	279.	a	280.	a
281.	b	282.	c	283.	b	284.	a
285.	a	286.	a	287.	a	288.	d
289.	d	290.	c	291.	a	292.	b
293.	c	294.	c	295.	d	296.	b
297.	a	298.	b	299.	b	300.	a
301.	b	302.	a	303.	d	304.	c
305.	d	306.	c	307.	d	308.	b
309.	c	310.	a	311	b	312.	a
313.	c	314.	c	315.	d	316.	a
317.	d	318.	d	319	d	320.	c
321.	d	322.	c	323.	b	324.	a
325.	c	326.	b				

Chapter *4*

Sensation and Perception

1. Which of the following is due to the regeneration of rhodospin?
(a) lateral inhibition (b) light adaptation
(c) dark adaptation (d) simultaneous brightness contrast

2. Which of the following is a physical property of sound?
(a) loudness (b) frequency
(c) distance (d) timber

3. Which of the following theories challenged Helmholtz's theory of colour vision:
(a) frequency theory (b) opponent-process theory
(c) isomorphism (d) trichromatic theory

4. Which of the following is used to measure the time it takes to perform various mental processes?
(a) bottom-up processing (b) magnetic resonance imaging
(c) mental chronometry (d) shadowing

5.Under dim light, a researcher repeatedly displays several objects to a subject, so that each time the image falls on a different area of the subject's retina What is the expected result?
(a) object discrimination will be worst in the fovea
(b) object discrimination will be best in the fovea
(c) colour discrimination will be best in the fovea
(d) colour discrimination will be best at the periphery of the retina .

6. The little bumps visible on your tongue are
(a) taste buds (b) axon
(c) papillae (d) receptors

7. A researcher wants to study the effect of response bias and sensitivity on the perception of changes in frequency. She would most likely use:
(a) Weber's law (b) Fechner's law
(c) Stevens's law (d) signal detection theory

8. Dichotic listening tasks are used to study:
(a) selective attention (b) spontaneous recovery
(c) good continuation (d) echoic memory

9. The "blind spot" refers to:
(a) the area of the retina that contains only rods and no cones
(b) the area of the retina that contains only cones and no rods

(c) the area where the optic nerve connects with the retina
(d) the area on the cornea where an astigmatism occurs

10. Two pins are placed so close to each other on a subject's finger that they are perceived as a single point. This is because the pins have not reached the:
(a) absolute threshold (b) just noticeable difference
(c) two-point threshold (d) action potential

11. The appearance of afterimages of different colours than the original stimulus is used as support for:
(a) opponent process theory (b) tri-colour theory
(c) place theory (d) frequency theory

12. Fechner:
(a) disputed the existence of laws which described the relation of matter to consciousness
(b) quantified Weber's statement of the relationship between stimulus and sensation
(c) challenged Helmholtz's conception of limen
(d) published a text called Elements of Physiological Psychology

13. Gibson and Walk used a "visual cliff' experiment to study:
(a) figure-ground discrimination (b) depth perception
(c) feature detection (d) signal detection theory

14. A stationary point of light when viewed in an otherwise totally dark room appears to move. This is an example of;
(a) apparent motion (b) induced motion
(c) the autokinetic effect (d) binocular disparity.

15. Which of the following is not one of Gestalt Psychology's five laws of form perception?
(a) closure (b) similarity (c) proximity (d) relative size

16. The main difference between the theory of colour vision put forth by Young-Helmholtz and that put forth by Hering is that Hering's theory:
(a) emphasizes the importance of the three types of colour receptors: red, blue, and green
(b) emphasizes the importance of three opposing pairs of colour receptors: red-green, blue-yellow, and black-white
(c) is based more on top-down processing than Young-Helmholtz
(d) is based more on bottom-up processing than Young-Helmholtz

17. Giving meaning to sensation refers to
(a) perception (b) motivation
(c) cognition (d) sensation

18. Two-point discrimination is assessed in the study of:
(a) visual acuity (b) auditory thresholds
(c) cutaneous sensitivity (d) binocular depth perception

19. Birds have been known to use each of the following to navigate except:
(a) infrasound (b) magnetic sense
(c) star compass (d) echolocation

20. A subject takes longer naming the colour of the ink used when the word green is written in red than when the word button is written in red. This is an example of:
(a) automatic processing (b) metacognition
(c) the Stroop effect (d) the opponent process theory

21. The tendency to perceive continuous patterns in stimuli is called:
(a) good continuation (b) closure
(c) proximity (d) linear perspective

22. Which of the following determine perceived size?
I. Retinal size II. Pupil size III. Perceived distance
(a) I only (b) II only (c) III only (d) I & III only

23. Staring at a red stimulus for a while leads to a green afterimage. This supports:
(a) the duplexity theory (b) Wever's volley principle
(c) Hering's opponent-process theory (d) Helmholtz's trichromatic theory

24. Semicircular canals are involved in which sense?
(a) auditory (b) kinesthetic (c) olfactory (d) vestibular

25. As a person views a picture one way, he sees craters. When he turns it 180 degrees, the craters become bumps, the perceptual phenomena are due to:
(a) linear perspective (b) convergence
(c) light-and shadow (d) relative position

26. Which one of the following name combinations contains two Gestalt psychologists?
(a) Koffka, Kohler, Kelman (b) Kohler, Cohen, Kelman
(c) Wertheimer, Wundt, Kelman (d) James, Jensen, Kelman

27. Which of the following most accurately defines the function of the middle ear?
(a) formation of neural impulse (b) sound-wave amplification
(c) sound collection (d) transmission to the brain

28. The fact that hues at the short-wave end of the colour spectrum appear bright at nightfall is a function of:
(a) Purkinje effect (b) Zeigarnik effect
(c) Young-Helmholtz effect (d) light adaptation

29. For the experience of taste to occur, a substance must be:
(a) at least slightly soluble in water
(b) highly soluble in butyric acid

(c) insoluble in butyric acid
(d) in contact with receptors located in the center of the tongue

30. Jestrow illusion involves:
(a) parallel straight lines
(b) straight lines at right angles
(c) geometrical curvatures positioned one above the other
(d) geometrical curvatures positioned at right angles to each other

31. Among monocular cues for depth perception is:
(a) convergence (b) retinal disparity
(c) assimilation (d) interposition

32. The condition under which a person experiences the perceptual phenomenon of closure involves:
(a) a circle with approximately one-eighth of its line omitted
(b) a triangle with a dot in the middle
(c) parallel lines
(d) intersecting lines

33. The phi-phenomenon:
(a) relates to electrical stimulation of the brain
(b) deals with experience common to the state of alpha-wave relaxation
(c) occurs in response to sequentially flashing lights
(d) occurs in response to a spot of light in a darkened room

34. The fact that a pinpoint down the railroad track is perceived by a person as a diesel engine is an example of:
(a) continuity (b) closure
(c) size constancy (d) motion parallax

35. One of the earliest and most important colour vision theories was formulated by:
(a) Young and Helson (b) Meissner and Middleton
(c) Rutherford and Young (d) Young and Helmholtz

36. According to the tenets of the Zeigarnik effect:
(a) a completed task is more likely to be remembered than an interrupted one
(b) an interrupted task is more likely to be remembered than a completed one
(c) a task at the beginning of a sequence is more likely to be remembered than a task in the middle of the sequence
(d) a task in the middle of a sequence is more likely to be remembered than a task at the beginning of the sequence

37. The major structure of inner ear is
(a) anvil (b) ear canal
(c) basilar membrane (d) ear drum

38. In signal-detection research. When no stimulus is presented and the subject reports seeing one, is called:
(a) a hit (b) a miss
(c) a false alarm (d) a false positive

39. Ali can sense the position of his leg and foot.as he walks. This feed-back comes courtesy of his-sense.
(a) vestibular (b) cerebral (c) olfactory (d) kinesthetic

40. Visual depth is due, in part, to:
(a) rod vision (b) accommodation
(c) retinal disparity (d) opponent-process

41. Pinna is part of the:
(a) outer ear (b) oval window
(c) cochlea (d) ossicles

42. Not a monocular cue for depth is:
(a) relative size (b) linear perspective
(c) convergence (d) interposition

43. In closure we tend to:
(a) complete figures that have a gap in them
(b) prefer differential contours
(c) associate the distal and proximal stimuli
(d) view on the basis of texture gradient

44. In dichotic listening _____ is presented to _____
(a) the same stimulus, each ear simultaneously
(b) a different stimulus, each ear simultaneously
(c) a single stimulus, one ear only
(d) a single stimulus, randomly to both ears

45. Stationary lights on a neon sign blink sequentially and appear to move. This appearance is called the _____
(a) Ponzo illusion (b) Necker illusion
(c) phi-phenomenon (d) induced movement effect

46. Half of a line has arrows or fins pointing outward. The remaining half has arrows or fins pointing inward. The first half looks longer than the second half. This is the _____ illusion.
(a) Zollner (b) Wundt
(c) Muller-Lyer (d) Poggendroff

47. The rectangular table appears rectangular regardless of the distance or angle at which it is viewed. This is an example of:
(a) brightness constancy (b) shape constancy
(c) size constancy (d) height constancy

48. The major laws of perceptual organization were developed by the:
(a) Gestaltists (b) Phenomenologists
(c) Cognitivists (d) Transactionalist

49. Top-down processing refers to:
(a) activating lower-order units of perception, which influence items of higher order
(b) the flow process within a cognitive hierarchy
(c) moving from phonemes to morphemes rather than vice versa
(d) activating higher-order units of perception, which influence items of lower order

118. The cognitive field theory was developed by:
(a) Harlow (b) Tolman
(c) Hull (d) Premack

51. In the Stroop effect, we may be asked to remember the word "blue" when the colour of the word itself actually was yellow. Our response tendencies demonstrate:
(a) transduction (b) chaining
(c) automatization (d) loci

52. An individual who receives normal sight following blindness in the early years of life:
(a) cannot achieve the skills of shape discrimination
(b) will not develop the size-constancy aspect of perception
(c) will adjust to the visual world almost instantly
(d) will experience long-term muscle coordination problems because of change in reference points

53. Distinguishing objects from what surrounds them refers to
(a) closure (b) figure and ground
(c) proximity (d) distance

54. Which of the following was an unexpected finding among subjects in early sensory deprivation experiments?
(a) delusions (b) "phantom limb phenomenon"
(c) hallucinations (d) experience of motion parallax

55. Gibson's theory of motion perception centers primarily on the:
(a) stroboscope effect
(b) shape constancy
(c) relation of moving object to immobile background
(d) relation to phi-phenomenon to immobile background

56. A person thinks that he sees a snake moving stealthily through the weeds on a distant field. As he gets closer, he discovers that it was only a dark piece of rope. This perceptual phenomenon is known as
(a) telekinesis (b) delusion
(c) hallucination (d) illusion

57. In specific hearing test for children, separate tones are presented in a range of frequencies and intensities. The child is given general instructions to press a button whenever she hears a tone. This test is an application of the
(a) method of limits (b) difference limen
(c) Fechner method (d) differential threshold method

58. Sound vibrations in the ear create neural impulses received in which of the following cortex locations?
(a) temporal lobe (b) occipital lobe
(c) parietal lobe (d) frontal lobe

59. Pitch is determined by
(a) amplitude (b) complexity (c) frequency (d) decibels

60. The autokinetic effect is most common demonstrated with which of the following stimuli?
(a) a spot of light in a darkened room
(b) light flashing on and off in a patterned sequence
(c) lights rotating around a single, central spot of light
(d) a colour wheel containing a black-white colour disc

61. Alcohol consumption
(a) shortens reactions time
(b) lengthens reaction time
(c) shortens auditory reaction time while lengthening visual
(d) shortens visual reaction time while lengthening auditory

62. Perceptual phenomenon have been most prominently explored within
(a) structuralism (b) behaviourism
(c) gestalt (d) functionalism

63. Which of the following is not a taste primary?
(a) bitter (b) sour (c) sweet (d) bland

64. The capacity for detecting the direction of incoming sound is
(a) prominent among persons with hearing in only ear
(b) possible only when hearing exists in both ear
(c) explained within the Young-Helmholtz theory of audition
(d) frequently termed monaural hearing

65. Not among stimulus cues that can aid perception of depth is
(a) texture (b) light and shadow
(c) convergence (d) linear perspective

66. Auditory sensations are transformed from "air waves" to nerve impulses by the
(a) vestibular system (b) pinna
(c) round window (d) cochlea

67. The Ames room was specifically designed to test
(a) shape constancy (b) size constancy
(c) motion parallax (d) interposition

68. One of the commonly demonstrated effects in strong support of the trichromatic theory has been the
(a) phi-phenomenon (b) autokinetic effect
(c) black-white phenomenon (d) negative afterimage

69. Which of the following would enable you to have Ponzo illusion?
(a) two parallel lines
(b) three dimensional box
(c) set of railroad tracks extending off in the distance
(d) horizontal line intersecting a vertical line

70. Accommodation refers to the activity of
(a) transmitting binaural sound to the oval window
(b) change in lens shape to focus on nearby or distant objects
(c) perception of object constancy regardless of retinal image size
(d) echolocation

71. Illusion means
(a) false sensation (b) wrong perception
(c) false belief (d) both a and b

72. By which of the following properties of near and distant objects does motion parallax enable a person to judge distance?
(a) texture gradient (b) relative movement
(c) relative closure (d) movement illusion

73. Compared with the use of only a starting gun or command, preparatory instructions-such as "on your mark, get set, go!"
(a) have no effect upon reaction time
(b) shorten reaction time for the experienced runner while lengthening it for the less-experienced one
(c) shorten reaction time
(d) lengthen reaction time

74. Visual and thermal reaction time
(a) are faster when more sensory space is covered by the stimulus
(b) are slower when more sensory space is covered by the stimulus
(c) always occur together
(d) depend heavily upon circadian rhythm

75. The term low threshold refers to
(a) very few cycles per second
(b) very low decibel level
(c) low level of sensitivity to an incoming stimulus
(d) high level of sensitivity to an incoming stimulus

76. The area between the eardrum and the oval window is occupied by the
(a) cochlea (b) ossicles
(c) round window (d) Organ of Corti

77. Experimental work in perception received its earliest beginnings with
(a) Weber (b) Kohler (c) Koffka (d) Wertheimer

78. Prominent among monocular depth cues is
(a) texture-density gradient (b) retinal disparity
(c) reciprocal innervations (d) retinal polarity

79. When two sense organs are stimulated simultaneously, reaction time is
(a) slower than when only one is stimulated
(b) faster than when only one is stimulated
(c) retarded in the second sensory modality being stimulated
(d) retarded in the first sensory modality being stimulated

80. Perceptually, to "wait till Eid-ul-Fitar" would be the longest wait for the
(a) elementary school child (b) teenager
(c) preschool child (d) college age adult

81. The familiar face-vase picture seen in most introductory and perception sources is an example of
(a) parallax (b) closure
(c) figure reversibility (d) size constancy

82. If illusion is a misperception of stimulus then hallucination is
(a) delusion
(b) auto-kinesis
(c) response in the absence of external stimulus
(d) accurate perception of an external stimulus

83. The "moon illusion" related to the tendency to perceive
(a) a quarter moon as a half moon

(b) a three quarter moon as a full moon
(c) the moon on the horizon as larger than the moon in the sky
(d) the moon in the sky as larger than the moon on the horizon

84. Imagine you are watching a fleet of sailboats, as you move from side to side, near boats seem to move back and forth more than distant boats do. This phenomena is known as
(a) interposition
(b) retinal disparity
(c) convergence
(d) accommodation

85. Perceptual constancies are primarily a function of
(a) reflex
(b) convergence
(c) learning
(d) instinct

86. To utilize the Purkinje effect on a night reconnaissance mission, which of the following] should pilots wear in the lighted briefing session just prior to night takeoff?
(a) green goggles
(b) blue goggles
(c) red goggles
(d) yellow goggles

87. The retina
(a) is the round opening in the center of the eye through which light passes
(b) is the photosensitive curtain of nerve cells located at the back of the eye
(c) bends and focuses light rays
(d) is the muscle holding the pupil in place

88. In auditory sensation, pitch
(a) is the only variable by which we distinguish sounds
(b) is closely related to the loudness of sound
(c) is closely related to the frequency of sound
(d) is closely related to the intensity of sound 1

89. In the auditory system, the cochlear branch
(a) is located in the middle ear next to the tympanic membrane
(b) is responsible for balance
(c) connects the ear canal with the throat
(d) is composed of three fluid filled canals, located in the inner ear

90. Weber's Law, well established in perceptual research, states that
(a) a stimulus must be increased by equal value to be just noticeably different
(b) a stimulus must be increased by twice its amount to be just noticeably different
(c) a stimulus must be increased by a constant fraction of its value to be just noticeably different
(d) a stimulus must be increased by ten times its amount to be just noticeably different

91. In sensory systems, a minimum difference between two stimuli is required before we can distinguish between them. This -minimum threshold, which can be measured, is called the
(a) interstimulus difference (ISD)
(b) differential threshold (DL)
(c) signal detectability threshold (TSD)
(d) comparison stimulus threshold (CST)

92. All of the following are characteristics of light except
(a) photons (b) waves (c) intensity (d) photoreception

93. In perceiving the distance a sound has traveled, a person depends heavily upon
(a) loudness and intensity (b) resonance
(c) brightness and hue (d) frequency

94. When light changes from bright to dim the iris of the eye
(a) dilates (b) constricts
(c) thickens (d) remains the same

95. The perception of depth and distance in a 3-dimendional space depends mostly on
(a) texture-density gradient (b) interposition
(c) binocular vision (d) movement detectors

96. "Hue' can be affected by which of the following?
(a) wavelength (b) intensity of light
(c) brightness of light (d) all of the above

97. The main function of the vestibular organs is to
(a) provide a sense of balance (b) provide the ability to taste
(c) provide a sense of touch (d) provide an ability to feel an emotion

98. The greatest concentration of cones occurs in the
(a) pupil (b) optic nerve (c) fovea (d) ganglion

99. Receptor cells that are very sensitive to colour are the
(a) rods (b) bipolar cells (c) cones (d) ganglion cells

100. Weber's Law ($\Delta I/I=K$) refers to .
(a) stimulus thresholds (b) sensory transduction
(c) the tricolour theory (d) reinforcement rate matching

101. The coloured portion of the eye is called the
(a) lens (b) iris (c) pupil (d) cornea

102. Historically, gestalt psychologists focused mainly on problems dealing with
(a) development (b) learning

(c) motivation (d) perception

103. The opponent-process theory of colour perception was proposed by
(a) Hering (b) Helmholtz (c) Franklin (d) Premack

104. When we say that our visual system is 50% crossed, we mean that
(a) half of the information from the right visual field is perceived by the left retina
(b) half of the fibers from the optic nerve cross over to the opposite side of the brain
(c) half of the visual image strikes the left side of the retina, and the other half strikes the right side of the retina
(d) half of the visual image is inverted in the retina

105. The theory of Selective Attention was proposed by
(a) Selfridge (b) Bruner
(c) Broadbent (d) Lockhart and Craik

106. Auditory processes in humans are sensitive to auditory frequencies ranging from
(a) 10 Hz-50,000 Hz (b) 20 Hz - 20,000 Hz
(c) 5,000 Hz - 100,000 H2 (d) 5,000 Hz - 50,000 H2

107. The taste buds on the tip of the tongue are most sensitive to
(a) salty tastes (b) sour tastes (c) bitter taste (d) sweet taste

108. In contrast to the cones,
(a) rods function mainly in night vision
(b) rods are concentrated in the fovea
(c) rods produce colour images, as well as black and white images
(d) rods are connected to bipolar cells in a one-to-one ratio

109. Perception involves
(a) selection of the signal (b) interpretation of signals
(c) organization of signal (d) all of the above

110. In any sensory system, the strength of a stimulus may be coded in the-of firing of the individual neuron.
(a) frequency (b) pattern
(c) strength (d) all of these

111. All of the following are cells of the retina except
(a) ganglion cells (b) bipolar cells
(c) rod and cones (d) granule cells

112. "Visual Cliff' experiments suggest that
(a) tactile perceptions are an important aspect of depth perception
(b) depth perception improves with experience in the environment
(c) depth perception is innate in certain species

(d) a and b are correct

113. The figures represented by A and B are classically known as
(a) constancy pattern (b) parallel patterns
(c) Muller-Lyer patterns (d) Kohler line equivalents

114. The vibrations of the eardrum are transmitted to -the inner ear-by the
(a) cochlea (b) malleus, incus, and stapes
(c) basilar membrane (d) hair cells

115. Which of the following constitutes monocular depth cues?
(a) relative size (b) linear perspective
(c) interposition (d) all of the above

116. Our perceptual processes have an ability to maintain a stable internal representation of objects even when the environment is constantly changing. For which of the following stimulus dimensions does this statement hold true?
(a) shape (b) size (c) brightness (d) all of these

117. Which of the following is not a Gestalt Law of Organization?
(a) closure (b) proximity
(c) continuation (d) all of the above are Laws of Organization

118. The wavelength of green is
(a) greater than yellow but less than blue
(b) greater than either yellow or blue
(c) the same wavelength as yellow
(d) greater than blue but less than yellow

119. Physical sounds from our environment are translated into electrical messages in the
(a) spiral geniculate (b) trapezoid body
(c) cochlea (d) spiral ganglion

120. Which part of the eye inverts the image of objects?
(a) fovea (b) cornea (c) lens (d) retina

Next three questions refer to the following paragraph.

An early experiment by Kohler, investigating the mentality of chimpanzees, involved placing a banana outside the cage beyond the ape's reach and giving him several short, hollow sticks which would have to be pushed together in order to reach the banana. The brightest ape in the experiment tried at first to get the banana with one stick then he pushed the stick out as far as possible with a second stick without success. Eventually, he saw that the sticks could be connected to form a longer stick, thus perceiving a completely new relationship between the sticks.

121. The result of this experiment were interpreted in terms of
(a) trial and error learning (b) gestalt principles
(c) behaviourist principles (d) organizational behaviour

122. Kohler's viewpoint was most incompatible with the theories held by
(a) Watson (b) Wertheimer (c) Wundt (d) Thorndike

123. According to Kohler, problem solving involves
(a) a long process of trial and error (b) restructuring the perceptual field
(c) insight (d) both b and c

124. In studies of attention, shadowing is used to
(a) mask all information from attention
(b) differentially mask irrelevant information
(c) be sure the subject's attention is concentrated on a single task
(d) mediate the subject's attention between 2 or more tasks

125. Visual information travels from the optic nerve to the
(a) lateral geniculate nucleus (b) occipital lobe
(c) superior colliculus (d) all of the above

126. Which of the following equations expresses Fechner'slaw of psychophysics?
(a) ∆I/I=C (b) ∆ I/K=S
(c) S=KlogI (d) S=IlogK

127. The Gestalt experience of perceiving an array of equally spaced dots as rows and columns is attributed to
(a) wholistic functions (b) continuity
(c) proximity (d) additive vision

128. The human eye is insensitive to light waves shorter than about _____ and longer than _____ nanometers.
(a) 450, 850 (b) 350, 750
(c) 100, 2000 (d) 150, 1050

129. Humans are most sensitive to the taste of _____ and least sensitive to _____
(a) sourness, saltiness (b) bitterness, sourness
(c) bitterness, sweetness (d) sourness, sweetness

130. Besides the lens, what other structure is responsible for bringing an image into focus on the retina?
(a) cornea (b) iris (c) fovea (d) sclera

131. Which structure is located in the middle ear?
(a) basilar membrane (b) incus

(c) tympanic membrane (d) ear drum

132. Which of the following is not a Gestalt grouping principle of perception?
(a) closure (b) proximity (c) disparity (d) similarity

133. _____ refers to change in the focal length of the eye to bring a retinal image into focus.
(a) binocular disparity (b) linear perspective
(c) accommodation (d) assimilation

134. One of the pioneers of the psychology of perception was
(a) McDougall (b) Jung (c) Skinner (d) Helmholtz

135. In listening to two conversations simultaneously, it is possible to attend to one and ignore the other if they differ in
(a) semantics (b) pragmatics (c) syntax (d) pitch

136. Suppose you stare at a yellow square for two minutes, then shift your gaze to a white piece of paper. You will see a-afterimage as predicted by _____ theory.
(a) blue, opponent process (b) red, opponent process
(c) blue, trichromatic (d) green, trichromatic

137. Suppose you just stepped off a ride at an amusement park in which you were spinning rapidly. Which part of the sensory system is related to the disorientation you now experience?
(a) cochlea (b) eustachian tubes
(c) semicircular canals (d) visual cortex

138. A famous study by Eleanor Gibson employed a visual cliff with a checkered pattern. The results suggested that
(a) depth perception is learned (b) pattern perception is learned
(c) depth perception is innate (d) pattern perception is innate

139. The light sensitive cells on the retina are the
(a) bipolar cells and neurons (b) olfactory receptors and cones
(c) rods and cones (d) chromo-cells and phototonus

140. Subjects in an experiment are asked to look at a sample line and then pick one of three line lengths that they believe is the same length as the sample line. Many subjects will make an incorrect choice because other people did so before them. These studies by Solomon Ashe demonstrate that
(a) people are not good at judging line lengths
(b) errors are made when people are nervous
(c) people need to obey authority
(d) peer pressure will influence our perceptions

141. You are leaving an evening class at 9.00 P.M. The parking lot is dimly lighted all the vehicles look grey but you can see your yellow car. You are experiencing the perceptual phenomena of
(a) opponent theory (b) binocular disparity
(c) nocturnal chromatic integrity (d) colour constancy

142. Which of the senses foes the majority of hallucinations occur in?
(a) sight (b) smell (c) hearing (d) taste

143. There are five recognized senses in human beings. Two other abilities that may be added to the list-include
(a) telepathy and precognition (b) psycho-kinesis and kinesthesis
(c) balance and kinesthesis (d) psycho-kinesis and clairvoyance

144. Myopia, or near sightedness is caused by
(a) a cloudy cornea
(b) an elongated eyeball
(c) a malfunction of the lens of the eye
(d) an eyeball that has become shortened

145. In Wolfgang Kohler's experiments, a chimp is put in a cage containing three boxes and a banana suspended high above the animal's head. After first trying to jump up to reach the banana, the chimp looks around them then stacks the three boxes so it can climb up to the banana. This is an example of
(a) trial and error (b) latent learning (c) insight learning (d) shaping

146. The absolute threshold for vision refers to
(a) the colours we see best
(b) the minimum decibel level required to see
(c) the maximum number of colours that we can simultaneously process
(d) the minimum amount of light for us to see the stimulus

147. The largest sense organ of the body is /are the
(a) eyes (b) ears (c) tongue (d) skin

148. A string of lights is flashed in sequence. We perceive the situation as a light that moves along the string. This is a demonstration of
(a) location constancy (b) brightness constancy
(c) the phi phenomenon (d) binocular disparity

149. The sense that humans depend on more than the other four combined is
(a) audition (b) taste (c) vision (d) touch

150. Sensory deprivation experiments place a person in an isolated environment where their senses are provided little or no inputs, i.e., they can't see, hear, smell, or taste, and

their sense of touch is severely limited. After a short time, the typical reaction of most people is
(a) sleep (b) boredom
(c) hallucinations (d) a restive content state

151. Other than albinos, most humans said to be colour blind are not. They actually
(a) see all the colours but miss-name them
(b) see colours intermittently instead of constantly
(c) see two of the three major colour groups
(d) see all the colours but not as vividly as others see them

152. Dember believes figure reversibility is evidence of the fact that
(a) the eyes are highly adaptable
(b) cone vision predominates during bright intensity viewing
(c) change is essential to the maintenance of perception
(d) figure-ground is an essentially useless perceptual concept

153. Inability to monitor the movements of one's feet and the absence of feedback regarding their position and relationship to the ground would suggest problems with the
(a) labyrinthine sensory system (b) kinesthetic sensory system
(c) thermal sensory system (d) visceral sensory system

154. Selecting colours for a sign that must show-up prominently at dusk, one might be best advised to choose
(a) red (b) yellow (c) violet (d) pink

155. A motion picture depends for its perceptual success upon
(a) the physiological limitations of the human visual apparatus
(b) the unique capacities of the optic chiasm
(c) synesthesia
(d) motion parallax

156. Feedback regarding internal organs of the body is obtained through the
(a) skin sense (b) somesthetic senses
(c) visceral senses (d) striated senses

157. In reaction time settings
(a) at levels close to threshold, increasing the strength of a stimulus shortens reaction time
(b) at level close to threshold, decreasing duration of a stimulus shortens reaction time
(c) at level close to threshold, decreasing the strength of a stimulus shortens reaction time
(d) kinesthesis is generally the sensory modality utilized

158. The alpha wave has a frequency of approximately how many cycles per second?
(a) five (b) twenty (c) thirty (d) ten

159. Which one of the following statements can be concluded from dream research?
(a) dreaming apparently serves a basic organismic need.
(b) dreaming is dispensable and unnecessary.
(c) most person do not dream.
(d) dreaming drops markedly in frequency among the elderly

160. A researcher wants to study the effect of response bias and sensitivity on the perception of changes in frequency. She would most likely use
(a) Weber's law
(b) Fechner's law
(c) Stevens' law
(d) signal detection theory

161. A subject in an experiment wears a set of earphones that allow different messages to be given to each ear. The subject is asked to repeat one of the messages aloud as she hears it. This technique is called
(a) auditory processing
(b) the traveling wave
(c) shadowing
(d) spreading activation

162. Which of the following methods is most commonly used to study selective attention?
(a) Shadowing in a dichotic listening task
(b) Presentation of subliminal messages on a screen
(c) Presentation of subliminal messages on an audiotape
(d) Questionnaires that test the contents of short-term memory

163. Bottom-up information processing is best described as
(a) semantically driven
(b) phonetically driven
(c) schematically driven
(d) data driven

164. Which of the following explains why cartoons are not perceived as a series of still frames?
(a) Autokinetic effect
(b) Motion parallax
(c) The Phi phenomenon
(d) The Muller-Lyer illusion

165. Weber's law applies to a specific range of intensities in
(a) hearing only
(b) vision only
(c) hearing and vision only
(d) all of the senses

166. Hermann von Helmholtz is, in part, famous for his theory of
(a) colourblindness
(b) colour vision
(c) lateral inhibition
(d) sensory transduction

167. Which of the following sensory systems involves the ganglion cells and the ciliary muscles?
(a) Cutaneous
(b) Auditory
(c) Visual
(d) Olfactory

168. Which of the following sensory system components is said to accommodate?

(a) Cornea (b) Lens
(c) Retina (d) Tympanic membrane

169. Three dimensional perception of the world is referred to as:
(a) stereoposis (b) stroboscopy
(c) normal vision (d) multiple perspectives

170. Perceptual constancy refers to
(a) perception of an object remaining the same even when our immediate sensation of the object changes
(b) perceptual tendency to group objects together on the basis of their similarity
(c) perception of an object changing even though the object stays the same
(d) tendency of close up, incomplete objects into already existing perceptual shapes

171. Gestalists refer to the fact that we perceive smooth flowing forms more readily than discrete forms as
(a) similarity (b) symmetry
(c) holistic perception (d) continuity

172. Which of the following is not a characteristic of perception?
(a) perception is an active process
(b) perception is highly selective
(c) perception is unaffected by motivation
(d) perception is so automotive that we are not aware of it

173. Some of the fibers form each eye cross over to the opposite brain hemisphere at the
(a) optic chiasma (b) optic nerve
(c) blind spot (d) fovea

174. Which one of the following is not a dimension of the auditory experience?
(a) loudness (b) pitch (c) saturation (d) timbre

175. The best studied perceptual constancies include
(a) brightness, focus, angle (b) shape, location, size
(c) colour, texture, content (d) size, age, weight

176. Motion pictures are based on
(a) the gamma phenomenon (b) the principle of illusory circle
(c) the autokinetic illusion (d) stroboscopic motion

177. A disorder called _____ results when fluid pressure builds up inside the eye and causes damage to the optic nerve
(a) prosopagnia (b) achromatospia
(c) dyslexia (d) glaucoma

178. Optical illusions result from distortion in

(a) transudation (b) sensation (c) perception (d) adaptation

179. The ability to view the world in 3 dimensions and to perceive distance is
(a) depth perception (b) illusion
(c) delusion (d) none of these

180. What can occur if a person believes that a connection exists between an act and its consequences when there is no relationship between the two?
(a) classical conditioning (b) shaping
(c) superstitious behaviour (d) none of these

181. The ability to focus on stimuli in which we are interested while resisting distracting stimuli is called
(a) concentrated attending (b) stimulus focusing
(c) selective attention (d) structured perceiving

182. The degree of concentration or dilution of a colour is known as its
(a) brightness (b) hue (c) volume (d) saturation

183. Differences in perception among species depends upon
(a) Habitual (b) complexity of nervous system
(c) receptor mechanism (d) all of the above

184. Convergence of the eyes is controlled primarily by
(a) extrinsic muscles of the eye (b) curvature of lens
(c) ciliary muscles of eye (d) muscles of iris

185. Which of the following is a dimension of visual experience?
(a) Loudness (b) pitch (c) timbre (d) brightness

186. All human senses evolved for the same purpose to
(a) increase our ability to enjoy the environment
(b) make us more aware of our feelings and internal states
(c) provide information that could improve our ability to communicate
(d) help us survive

187. The fovea and the blind spot are both features of the
(a) cornea (b) lens (c) retina (d) pupil

188. The ability of the eye to distinguish fine details is called:
(a) visual dilation (b) visual acuity
(c) visual sensitivity (d) adaptation

189. The process of detecting, translating and transmitting messages from the external environment to the brain is called:
(a) sensation (b) perception

(c) selective attention (d) adaptation

190. The most fundamental principle of perceptual organization is called:
(a) figure and ground (b) law of closure
(c) consistency (d) dark adaptation phenomenon

191. When we look at a distant object, we usually judge its size by:
(a) object size
(b) perceptive size
(c) retinal size
(d) a compromise between object size and perceptive size

192. The detection of physical energy emitted or reflected by physical objects, it occurs when energy in the external environment or the body stimulates receptors in the sense organs:
(a) cognition (b) sensation .
(c) perception (d) adaptation

193. By the perceptual organization of stimuli the person's span of attention is:
(a) increased (b) decreased
(c) divided (d) unaffected

194. Which of the following is not a law of perceptual grouping?
(a) proximity (b) similarity
(c) constancy (d) continuation

195. The cue of accommodation is especially effective for:
(a) long distances (b) short distances
(c) moving objects (d) both a and c are correct

196. Perception is the process by which
(a) stimulus energies are detected.
(b) stimulus energies are transformed into neural activity.
(c) sensory input is selected, organized, and interpreted.
(d) nerve cells respond to specific features of a stimulus.

197. Sensation is to-as perception is to _____
(a) encoding; detection (b) detection; interpretation
(c) organization; adaptation (d) interpretation; organization

198. A psyche-physicist would be most directly concerned with
(a) our psychological reactions to physical stress
(b) the relation between the wavelength of light and the experience of the color
(c) the automatic effect of bright lights on the contraction of the pupils
(d) the effects of physical disease on sensory receptor cells

199. The minimum amount of stimulation a person needs to detect a stimulus 50 percent of the time is called the
(a) difference threshold (b) sensory adaptation threshold
(c) subliminal threshold (d) absolute threshold

200. During a hearing test, many sounds were presented at such a low level of intensity that Mr. Zafar could hardly ever detect them. These sounds were below Mr. Zafar's
(a) subliminal (b) absolute threshold
(c) difference threshold (d) sensory adaptation threshold

201. Which of the following is not an example of perceptual constancy?
(a) size (b) shape (c) colour (d) dimension

202. As Sana traveled down the "yellow brick road," if she looked down at her feet, the bricks would appear their normal size. However, if she looked ahead down the road, the bricks would appear to be smaller. This can be explained by the perceptual phenomenon of
(a) linear perspective (b) texture gradient
(c) interposition (d) relative size

203. One object partially blocks your view of a second object and, therefore, the first object, is seen as being closer to you than the second object. This is an example of:
(a) relative size (b) good continuation
(c) interposition (d) the Poggendroff illusion

204. The principle that two stimuli must differ by a constant proportion for their difference to be perceived is known as
(a) Weber's law (b) the opponent-process theory
(c) feature detection (d) the difference threshold

205. Failure to realize how hot the bath water really is after you have been sitting in it for ten minutes best illustrates the process of sensory
(a) adaptation (b) accommodation
(c) continuity (d) threshold

206. The amount of light entering the eye is regulated by the
(a) lens (b) iris (c) retina (d) optic nerve

207. The light-sensitive inner surface of the eye, containing the rods and cones, is the
(a) optic nerve (b) cornea (c) retina (d) iris

208. Hair cells are to audition as _____ are to vision
(a) pupils (b) corneas
(c) rods and cones (d) bipolar cells

209. Which cells are located closest to the back of the retina?

(a) rods and cones (b) bipolar cells
(c) ganglion cells (d) feature detectors

210. The blind spot is located in the area of the retina
(a) called the cornea
(b) that contains rods but no cones
(c) where the optic nerve leaves the eye
(d) where bipolar cells connect with ganglion cells

211. Which receptor cells most directly enable us to distinguish different wavelengths of light?
(a) rods (b) cones
(c) bipolar cells (d) feature detectors

212. Evidence that some cones are especially sensitive to red light, others to green light, and still others to blue light is most directly supportive of
(a) Weber's law (b) the Young-Helmholtz theory
(c) the gate-control theory (d) the opponent-process theory

213. When most people stare first at a blue circle and then shift their eyes to a white surface, the afterimage of the circle appears
(a) green (b) red (c) yellow (d) blue

214. According to the opponent-process theory, cells that are stimulated by exposure to --light are inhibited by exposure to-light
(a) green; red (b) yellow; red
(c) green; blue (d) red; blue

215. When there is a conflict between bits of information received by two or more senses, which sense tends to dominate the others?
(a) hearing (b) vision (c) smell (d) touch

216. Brightness is to light as _____ is to sound.
(a) pitch (b) amplitude (c) frequency (d) loudness

217. The vibrations of .the eardrum are amplified by three tiny bones located in the
(a) auditory canal (d) middle ear
(c) cochlea (b) inner ear

218. The cochlea is a
(a) fluid-filled tube in which sound waves trigger nerve impulses.
(b) fluid-filled tube that provides a sense of upright body position.
(c) fluid-filled tube that provides a sense of body movement.
(d) set of three tiny bones that amplify the vibrations of the eardrum.

219. The basilar membrane is lined with

(a) hair cells (b) olfactory receptors
(c) bipolar cells (d) feature detectors

220. Cones are to vision as _____ are to audition.
(a) eardrums (b) cochleas
(c) oval windows (d) hair cells

221. A time lag between left and right auditory stimulation is important for accurately
(a) locating sounds (b) detecting pitch
(c) determining loudness (d) judging amplitude

222. The opponent-process theory is to our sense of colour as the gate-control theory is to our sense of
(a) smell (b) touch (c) kinesthesia (d) pain

223. Your sensitivity to taste will decline if you
(a) smoke heavily (b) grow older
(c) consume large amounts of alcohol (d) do any of the above

224. Which of the following would play a role in quickly alerting you to a gas leak in your home?
(b) olfactory receptors (d) basilar membrane
(a) vestibular sacs (c) bipolar cells

225. A Gestalt is best described as a/an
(a) binocular cue (b) interposition
(c) perceptual adaptation (d) organized whole

226. Gestalt psychologists emphasized that
(a) perception is the same as sensation
(b) we learn to perceive the world through experience
(c) the whole is more than the sum of its parts
(d) sensation has no effect on perception

227. The perception of an object as distinct from its surroundings is called
(a) perceptual set (b) selective attention
(c) figure-ground perception (d) interposition

228. Figure is to ground as ____ is to _____
(a) form; substance (b) up; down
(c) summer; winter (d) moon; sky

229. The Gestalt principles of proximity and continuity refer to ways in which we
(a) adapt to perceptual changes
(b) activate meaningful perceptual sets
(c) decompose whole objects into sensory stimuli

(d) organize stimuli into coherent groups

230. Because the two teams wore different-coloured uniforms, Musa perceived the ten basketball players as two distinct groups. This illustrates the principle of
(a) proximity (b) colour constancy
(c) closure (d) similarity

231. The visual cliff is a laboratory device for testing _____ in infants,
(a) size constancy (b) depth perception
(c) perceptual adaptation (d) figure-ground perception

232. Retinal disparity refers to the
(a) tendency to see parallel lines as coming together in the distance
(b) somewhat different images our two eyes receive of the same object
(c) tendency to see stimuli that are near each other as parts of a unified object
(d) extent to which our eyes turn inward when looking at an object

233. Which of the following is a binocular cue for the perception of distance?
(a) interposition (b) convergence
(c) closure (d) linear perspective

234. If two objects are assumed to be the same size, the object that casts the smaller retinal image is perceived to be
(a) more coarsely textured (b) less hazy
(c) more distant (d) closer

235. Which of the following cues do artists us to convey depth on a flat canvas?
(a) convergence (b) continuity
(c) interposition (d) closure

236. The perceived sized of an object is most strongly influenced by that object's perceived (a) shape (b) colour (c) distance (d) motion

237. A perceptual set is a
(a) tendency to fill in gaps so as to perceive a complete, whole object.
(b) readiness to perceive an object in a distorted fashion,
(c) tendency to group similar elements.
(d) mental predisposition that influences what we receive.

238. Although Zehra sees her chemistry professor several times each week, she had difficulty recognizing the professor when she walked pass her in the Anarkali Bazar. This best illustrates the effect of _____ on perception.
(a) convergence (b) context
(c) proximity (d) closure

239. The conversion of the mechanical energy produced by sound waves into neural impulses occurs in the
(a) eardrum (b) middle ear (c) cochlea (d) ear canal

240. As compared to long objects, short objects vibrate _____ and produce sound waves of _____ frequency
(a) slower; lower (b) slower; higher
(c) faster; lower (d) faster; higher

241. In the Muller-Lyer illusion, the arrowheads at the ends of the lines lead people to misjudge the _____ of the two horizontal lines.
(a) continuity (b) relative height
(c) length (d) convergence

242. The Ponzo illusion illustrates that people judge the size of perceived
(a) shape (b) height (c) distance (d) convergence

243. In the Ponzo Illusion, most people _____ the length of the bar that appears to be more _____
(a) underestimate; distant (b) overestimate; distant
(c) underestimate; horizontal (d) overestimate; horizontal

244. In the horizontal/vertical illusion, most people perceive a _____ line as _____
(a) horizontal; longer than an equally long vertical line
(b) vertical; less distant than an equally distant horizontal line
(c) horizontal, straighter than an equally straight vertical line
(d) vertical; longer than an equally long horizontal line

245. In the Poggendroff illusion involving a rectangular post with a line segment protruding from each side, most people fail to correctly align the two lines segments because they
(a) underestimate the width of the rectangular post
(b) overestimate the width of the rectangular post
(c) underestimate the length of the two line segments
(d) overestimate the length of the two line segments

246. Psychophysics is the study of the relationship between
(a) the physical stimulus and the sensation it produces
(b) physical disorders and psychological disorders
(c) motivational states and physiological responses
(d) the quantity and quality of a stimulus

247. Sea water that feels too cool at first may feel just fine after you've stayed in the water a little while. This is an illustration of
(a) sensory adaptation (b) coding
(c) transudation (d) masking

248. Which of the following parts of the ear is designed to receive sound and funnel it inward to the structure where transudation occurs?
(a) cochlea (b) basilar membrane
(c) outer ear (d) auditory nerve

249. The first part of the ear that vibrates in response to incoming sound waves is the
(a) ossicles (b) eardrum
(c) basilar membrane (d) tactorial membrane

250. The major function of the structures in the middle ear is to:
(a) reduce the pressure that sound waves exert on the inner ear.
(b) increase the pressure that sound waves exert on the inner ear.
(c) reduce the frequency of sound waves reaching the inner ear.
(d) increase the frequency of sound waves reaching the inner ear.

251. The receptors for hearing are located
(a) in the cochlea (b) on the basilar membrane
(c) in the inner ear (d) in or on all of the above

252. In the human visual system, light is focused by
(a) thecoraea (b) the lens
(c) the retina (d) both the cornea and the lens

253. Light activates receptor cells in the
(a) iris (b) retina (c) optic nerve (d) cornea

254. What is the function of the pupil?
(a) it focuses light to create an image on the retina
(b) it binds the axons that form the optic nerve
(c) it allows light to reach the retina
(d) it creates high-acuity, colour vision

255. The muscle fibers of the iris can increase or decrease the amount of light entering the eye by expanding or contracting the
(a) lens (b) cornea (c) pupil (d) fovea

256. Compared with cone vision, rod vision is
(a) more acute and more sensitive (b) less acute and less sensitive
(c) more acute and less sensitive (d) less acute and more sensitive

257. In order to see with the dim illumination available from moonlight, you have to depend mostly on
(a) your rods (b) your cones
(c) the fovea (d) photonic vision

258. What is found at the place where the optic nerve leaves the eye?
(a) the fovea (b) the blind spot
(c) bipolar cells (d) the cornea

259. The process of which your eyes adjust from darkness to bright light is called
(a) dark adaptation (b) light adaptation
(c) coding of contrast (d) coding of light intensity patterns

260. Light and dark adaptation are mediated mainly by physiological processes that occur in the
(a) retina
(b) optic nerve
(c) visual area of the thalamus (where input from the two eyes first comes together)
(d) visual area of the cerebral cortex

261. Which of the following is true of the three types of cones in the human retina?
(a) each has a different photochemical that makes it most sensitive to light within particular range of wavelengths
(b) blue cones respond only to blue, red cones only to red, and green cones only to green
(c) each type of cone responds only to a narrow range of wavelengths
(d) one type of cone is involved in colour vision, and the other two provide only black-and-white vision

262. The colour a person sees at any moment depends on
(a) which one of the three types of cones is being stimulated
(b) the ratio of activity in each of the three different types of cones
(c) which one of the three types of cones is maximally active
(d) which one of the three types of photo-pigments breaks down most completely

263. Some people, due to a genetic defect, cannot distinguish between red and green. These people are referred to as
(a) monochromats, because they see red and green as the same colour
(b) dichromates, because they lack one colour receptor
(c) trichromats, because they have only three colour receptors
(d) dichromates, because both their red and their green colour receptors are abnormal

264. The absolute threshold is
(a) the weakest stimulus of a given type that a subject detects on every trial
(b) the weakest stimulus of a given type that a subject-detects in some percentage of trials
(c) the strongest stimulus of a given type that a person can be exposed to without neural damage
(d) the smallest difference that a subject detects between similar stimuli on every trial

265. The minimum amount of stimulus energy that can reliably be detected is called
(a) the difference threshold (b) the absolute threshold

(c) the differential threshold (d) a JND

266. Signal detection depends on a person's
(a) sensory sensitivity (b) response bias
(c) difference threshold (d) both a and b

267 Assuming that Weber's law is correct, if you can just barely distinguish a 93-gram weight from a 90-gram weight, you should be able just barely to distinguish a _____ weight from a 300-gram weight
(a) 303-gram (b) 306-gram (c) 309-gram (d) 310-gram

268. Perception is defined as the
(a) registration and coding of various energies impinging on the body's sense organs
(b) process of planning and making decisions based on environmental information
(c) process of integrating and organizing sensory information in order to make sense out of it
(d) conscious awareness and processing of incoming sensory information

269. The perceptual processes that make use of preexisting knowledge to interpret new information are called
(a) sensory processes (b) top-down processes
(c) bottom-up processes (d) parallel processes

270 The idea that the whole is different from the sum of its parts is most central to
(a) Treisman's feature-integration theory of perception
(b) Biederman's recognition-by-components theory of perception
(e) Helmholtz's unconscious inference theory of perception
(d) the Gestalt theory of perception

271. Gestalt is a _____ word that means organized whole.
(a) German (b) French
(c) Latin (d) Spanish

272. Gestalt psychologists asserted that the whole is _____ the sum of its parts and is perceived _____
(a) less meaningful than; after the parts are combined
(b) equivalent to; as a set of discrete units
(c) more meaningful than; as a set of connected units
(d) different from; immediately as a complete entity

273. The Gestalt psychologists claimed that we are innately predisposed to
(a) group sensory elements according to certain principles
(b) analyze wholes into their individual features
(c) use our expectations to figure out what we are seeing
(d) look for the distinctive features of stimuli

274. Which of the following is not one of the Gestalt principles of grouping?
(a) proximity (b) similarity (c) contrast (d) closure

275. Stimulus elements that are physically like one another tend to be grouped together, while those that are unlike one another are seen as parts of separate objects. This principle of grouping is called
(a) good continuation (b) similarity
(c) proximity (d) good form

276. Suppose we see an array of identical X's. The horizontal spacing between X's is close than the vertical spacing between X's, which causes us to see them in rows rather than columns. This illustrates the Gestalt principle of
(a) proximity (b) closure (c) similarity (d) good form

277. It is easier to see a camouflaged animal when it moves than when it stays still. The illustrates the Gestalt principle of
(a) closure (b) proximity
(c) similarity (d) common movement

278. A visual scene can be separated into two parts, the _____ which is the object that commands our attention, and the _____ which seems to exist continuously behind the object
(a) figure; ground (b) good form; good continuation
(c) ground; background (d) good form; circumscription

279. What would Gestalt psychologist say is reversing in a reversible figure, such as the vase-faces figure in your textbook?
(a) figure-ground relations (b) perception of similarity
(c) good continuation (d) border and texture

280. Under what circumstances could a subject looking at a reversible figure see both figures simultaneously?
(a) when the image contains a fully circumscribed figure
(b) when the image contains a partially circumscribed figure
(c) when both figures are equally familiar to the subject
(d) under no circumstances

281. Our expectations of what we will see can sometimes affect what we actually do see. These expectations are referred to as our
(a) principles of grouping (b) model of attention
(c) unconscious inferences (d) perceptual set

282. A police officer is a tense and possibly dangerous situation may "see" a hammer in a man's hand as a gun. This mistake could be attributed to the officer's;
(a) perceptual set (b) selective viewing
(c) stroop interference (d) frame illusion

283. A person identify a word faster if it is part of a meaningful sentence than if it is part of a meaningless string of words. This observation constitutes evidence for the
(a) eye-movement readiness theory (b) attenuation theory of attention
(c) power of top-down processing (d) power of bottom-up processing

284. Students stand in groups waiting for someone to unlock their classroom. The people in each group are able to attend to the voices in their own conversation group and screen out the voices in others. This is an example of
(a) shadowing (b) selective listening
(c) parallel processing (d) divided attention

285. The two cues that contribute to the binocular advantage in depth perception are _____ and, more importantly
(a) binocular disparity; motion parallax
(b) motion parallax; binocular disparity
(c) binocular disparity; eye convergence
(d) eye convergence; binocular disparity

286. Which of the following is a binocular cue to depth that operates when the object is within a few inches of the eye?
(a) motion parallax (b) eye convergence
(c) occlusion (d) linear perspective

287. Imagine you are holding your thumb up at arm's length .in front of you. You look at it first with one eye and them with the other. As you switch eyes, you see that your finger obstructs different parts of the visual world. This illustrates
(a) motion parallax (b) occlusion
(c) linear perspective (d) binocular disparity

288. Binocular disparity is a cue for depth because the perceptual system judges an object's distance from oneself primarily by the degree to which the two eyes
(a) diverge when looking at the same object
(b) differ in the sharpness of their image of the same object
(c) see a different view of the same object
(d) absorb different wavelengths of light from the same object

289. Three-dimensional movies (such as Avatar) take advantage of which of the following to create the sense of depth?
(a) binocular disparity (b) motion parallax
(c) texture gradients (d) occlusion

290. As you walk through the environment, your view of nearby objects changes more rapidly than your views of objects farther away. This depth cue is attributable to
(a) motion parallax, which can be seen with either eye alone
(b) motion parallax, which depends on the ability to combine images from both eyes

(c) binocular disparity, which depends on each eye seeing its own side of the object
(d) binocular disparity, which depends on each eye seeing the same object from a different angle

291. You see a photograph showing a man, a woman, and a car. The two people appear closer to you than the car does because they obscure part of it. This depth cue is called
(a) eye. con mergence
(b) linear perspective
(c) relative image size of familiar objects
(d) occlusion

292. Size constancy refers to our perception of an object's size as the same even though its image on the retina--as the distance between us and the object
(a) increases; decreases (b) decreases; increases
(c) decreases; decreases (d) a and b

293. Experimental evidence indicates that the ability to judge the size of an unfamiliar object depends on
(a) motion cues (b) depth cues
(c) time cues (d) all of the above

294. Movement illusions such as the moon-cloud illusion, in which the moon appears to race from cloud to cloud, illustrate the role in visual perception played by
(a) binocular disparity (b) a frame of reference
(c) a linear perspective (d) bottom-up processing

295. Visual constancies are characteristics, such as size, shape, and lightness, that
(a) do not appear to change when viewing conditions change
(b) saldom appear to change because we expect them to remain the same
(c) are physically immutable
(d) both b and c

296. Which of the following is true?
(a) the absolute threshold for any stimulus is a constant
(b) the absolute threshold for any stimulus varies somewhat
(c) the absolute is defined as the minimum amount of stimulation necessary for a stimulus to be detected 75 percent of the time
(d) the absolute threshold is defined as the minimum amount of stimulation necessary for a stimulus to be detected 60 percent of the time

297. The size of the pupil is controlled by the
(a) lens (b) retina (c) cornea (d) iris

298 The process by which the lens changes its curvature is
(a) accommodation (b) sensory adaptation
(c) focusing (d) transduction

299. The receptor of the eye that functions best in dim light is the
(a) fovea (b) ganglion (c) cone (d) rod

300. The Young-Helmholtz theory proposes that
(a) there are three different types of colour-sensitive cones
(b) retinal cells are excited by one colour and inhibited by its complementary colour
(c) there are four different types of cones
(d) rod, not cone, vision accounts for our ability to detect fine visual detail

301. The receptors for hearing are located in
(a) the outer ear (b) the middle ear
(c) the inner ear (d) all parts of the ear

302. The transduction of light energy into nerve impulses takes place in the
(a) iris (b) retina (c) lens (d) optic nerve

303. Kinesthesis involves
(a) the bones of the middle ear .
(b) membranes within the cochlea
(c) information from the muscles, tendons, and joints
(d) the body's sense of balance

304. Which of the following explains why a rose appears equally red in bright and dim light? (a) the Yong-Helmholtz theory (b) the opponent-process theory
(c) feature detection (d) colour constancy

305. The process by which sensory information is converted into neural energy is
(a) sensor/adaptation (b) feature, detection
(c) signal detection (d) transduction

306. Which of the following is the correct order of the structures through which light passes after entering the eye?
(a) lens, pupil, cornea, retina (b) pupil, cornea, lens, retina
(c) pupil, lens, cornea, retina (d) cornea, pupil, lens, retina

307. In the opponent-process theory, the three pairs of processes are
(a) red-green, blue-yellow, black-white
(b) red-blue, green-yellow, black-white
(c) red-yellow, blue-green, black-white
(d) dependent upon the individual's past experience

308. Given normal sensory ability, a person can hear a watch ticking in a silent room from 20 feet away. This is a description of hearing's
(a) different threshold (b) JND
(c) absolute threshold (d) signal detection

309 In shopping for a new stereo system you discover that you cannot differentiate between the sounds of models X and Y. The difference between X and Y is below your
(a) absolute threshold (b) signal detection
(c) receptor threshold (d) difference threshold

310 In comparing the human eye to a camera, the film would be analogous to the eye's
(a) pupil (b) lens (c) cornea (d) retina

311. Which of the following correctly lists the order of structures through which sound travels after entering the ear?
(a) auditory canal, eardrum, middle ear, cochlea
(b) eardrum, auditory canal, middle ear, cochlea
(c) eardrum, auditory canal, middle ear, cochlea, auditor canal
(d) cochlea, eardrum, middle ear, auditory canal

312. After staring at a very intense red stimulus for a few minutes, Sabeen shifted her gaze to a beige wall and "saw" the colour _____ Sabeen's experience provides support for the _____ theory.
(a) green; trichromatic (b) blue; opponent-process
(c) green; opponent-process (d) blue; trichromatic

313 The historical movement associated with the statement "The whole is greater than the sum of its parts" is
(a) parapsychology (b) behavioural psychology
(c) functional psychology (d) Gestalt psychology

314. Figures tend to be perceived as whole, complete objects, even if spaces or gaps exist in the representation, thus demonstrating the principle of
(a) connectedness (b) similarity
(c) continuity (d) closure

315 The figure-ground relationship has demonstrated that
(a) perception is largely innate
(b) perception is largely innate
(c) the same stimulus can trigger more than one perception
(d) different people see different things when viewing a scene

316. When we stare at an object, each eye receives slightly different image, providing a depth cue known as
(a) convergence (b) linear perspective
(c) relative motion (d) retinal disparity

317. As we move, viewed objects cast changing shapes on our retinas, although we do not perceive the objects as changing. This is part of the phenomenon of
(a) perceptual constancy (b) relative motion

(c) linear perspective (d) continuity

318. Which of the following depth cues creates the impression of visual cliff?
(a) interposition (b) relative height
(c) linear perspective (d) texture gradient

319. Which of the following is not a monocular depth cue?
(a) texture gradient (b) relative height
(c) retinal disparity (d) relative clarity

320. The moon illusion occurs in part because distance cues at the horizon make the moon seem
(a) farther away therefore larger (b) closer therefore larger
(c) closer therefore smaller (d) farther away therefore smaller

321. Figure is to ground as _____ is to _____
(a) night; day (b) top; bottom
(c) cloud; sky (d) sensation; perception

322. The study of perception is primarily concerned with how we
(a) detect slights, sound, and other stimuli
(b) sense environmental stimuli
(e) interpret sensory stimuli
(d) develop sensitivity to illusions

323. The tendency to organize stimuli into smooth, uninterrupted patterns is called
(a) closure (b) continuity (c) similarity (d) proximity

324. Which of the following is a monocular depth cue?
(a) relative size (b) convergence
(c) retinal disparity (d) all of the above are monocular depth cues

325. Which of the following statements is consistent with the Gestalt theory of perception?
(a) perception develops largely through learning
(b) perception is the product of heredity
(c) the mind organizes sensations into meaningful perceptions
(d) perception results directly from sensation

326. The phenomenon that refers to the ways in which an individual's expectations influence perception is called
(a) perceptual set (b) retinal disparity
(c) convergence (d) visual capture

327. Psychologists who study ESP are called
(a) clairvoyants (b) telepaths

(c) parapsychologists (d) levitators

328. The depth cue that occurs when we watch stable objects at different distances as we are moving is
(a) convergence (b) interposition
(C) relative clarity (d) relative motion

329. Each time you see your car, it projects a different image on the retina as of your eyes, yet you do not perceive it as changing. This is because of
(a) perceptual set (b) retinal disparity
(c) perceptual constancy (d) convergence

330. All of the following are laws of perceptual organization except
(a) proximity (b) closure
(c) continuity (d) simplicity

331. Although carpenter perceived a briefly viewed object as a screwdriver, police officer perceived the same object as a knife. This illustrates that perception is guided by
(a) linear perspective (b) shape constancy
(c) retinal disparity (d) perceptual set

332. When two familiar objects of equal size cast unequal retinal images, the object that casts the smaller retinal image will be perceived as being
(a) closer than the other object (b) larger than the other object
(c) more distant than the other object (d) smaller than the other object

333. If you slowly bring your finger toward your face until it eventually touches your nose, eye-muscle cues called _____ convey depth information to your brain
(a) retinal disparity (b) interposition
(c) continuity (d) convergence

334. As her friend Moeen walks toward her, Nida perceives his size as remaining constant because his perceived distance _____ at the same time that her retinal image of him _____
(a) increases; decreases (b) increases; increases
(c) decreases; decreases (d) decreases; increases

335. In the absence of perceptual constancy
(a) objects would appear to change size as their distance from us changed
(b) depth perception would be based exclusively on monocular cues
(c) depth perception would be based exclusively on binocular cues
(d) depth perception would be impossible

336. An artist paints a tree orchard so that the parallel rows of trees converge at the top of the canvas. Which cue has the artist used to convey distance?
(a) interposition (b) relative clarity

(c) linear perspective (d) texture gradient

337. Objects higher in our field of vision are perceived as-due to the principle of
(a) nearer; relative height (b) farther away; linear perspective
(c) nearer; linear perspective (d) farther away; relative height

338. According to the principle of relative brightness, if one of two identical objects reflects more light to your eyes it will be perceived as
(a) larger (b) smaller (c) nearer (d) farther away

339. A researcher in psychophysics would be most likely to study
(a) perceptual decline in the elderly
(b) cognitive aspects of perceptions
(c) perceptual variables related to artistic ability
(d) sensory thresholds in colour blind subjects

340. Musa hears the so-called "silent" alarm that is present in many institutional buildings. Most people do not hear the frequency pitch. It would be most accurate to say that in regard to hearing, Musa's absolute threshold is
(a) lower than that of most people
(b) higher than that of most people
(c) about the same except for certain frequencies
(d) not functioning appropriately

341. Saad works in a hospital. However, he is no longer aware of the offensive smell in the hospital. The best explanation for this is
(a) subliminal perception (b) signal detection theory
(c) sensory adaptation (d) difference threshold

342. In order for a stimulus to be experienced, its intensity must be
(a) above absolute threshold (b) below absolute threshold
(c) adapted by our senses (d) available in the environment

343. Applying the principles related to sensory adaptation, the best way to get attention from an audience to whom you are speaking to is by
(a) speak louder (b) whisper
(c) speak faster (d) all of the above

344. The colour of a light is related to the ——— of the light wave
(a) frequency (b) length (c) saturation (d) amplitude

345. White light is produced by mixing
(a) wavelengths (b) wave amplitudes
(c) rods and cones (d) monochromatic lights

346. The theory of colour vision based on the idea that we possess three distinct receptor areas for the three primary colours of light is the
(a) primary colour theory (b) signal detection theory
(c) opponent process theory (d) trichromatic theory

347. There is no vision in the blind spot because
(a) the cornea is too curved to reflect light at that point
(b) of disease in the cornea
(c) there are no rods and cones there
(d) the optic nerve is not connected there

348. The part of the eye where vision is most acute is the
(a) fovea (b) iris (c) cornea (d) retina

349. Kirn is trying to thread a needle, but the light is fairly dim. Due to the lack of light, the part of her eye that will help most in threading the needle is
(a) cones (b) rods (c) lens (d) cornea

350. The phenomenon of negative afterimages lends support to the
(a) trichromatic colour theory (b) opponent-process theory
(c) existence of the blind spot (d) concept of colour blindness

351 People who are colour blind most likely have a problem with their
(a) rods (b) fovea (c) iris (d) cones

352. The amplitude of sound is measured in units called
(a) frequencies (b) Hertz
(c) wavelengths (d) decibels

353. The actual receptor cells for hearing are-contained in the
(a) pinna (b) eardrum (c) cochlea (d) stapes

354. Motion sickness is the result of a disturbance of the _____ sense
(a) kinesthetic (b) vestibular
(c) visual (d) coetaneous

355. The gate-control theory of pain proposes that pain actually occurs
(a) at the receptor cite (b) only in the external receptors
(c) in the brain (d) only under intense stimulus levels

356. Bold Words in a textbook is an example of
(a) a stimulus factor in perception (b) a personal factor in perception
(c) a stimulus factor in motivation (d) a Gestalt principle of perception

357. Which of the following is not a personal factor.in perceptual selectivity?
(a) motivation (b) past experience

(c) size (d) expectation

358. Psychological preparedness to perceive something in a given way is known as
(a) mental expectation (b) perceptual set
(c) mental set (d) selective expectation

359 Which of the following Gestalt principles would most readily explain camouflage?
(a) similarity (b) figure-ground
(c) continuity (d) proximity

360. Events that occur close together in space or time are generally perceived as belonging together. Gestalt psychologists refer to this as
(a) proximity (b) closure (c) similarity (d) continuity

361. We are able to experience 3-D movies because of the perceptual phenomenon of
(a) convergence (b) accommodation
(c) similarity (d) retinal disparity

362. You are standing in the middle of way. As you look far ahead, the tracks seem to come together in the distance. This illustrates
(a) linear perspective (b) interposition
(c) similarity (d) convergence

363 Which of the following pictorial cues first came to the attention of Max Wertheimer during a train ride?
(a) relative size (b) motive parallax
(c) patterns of shading (d) texture gradient

364. You walk into a dark movie theater wearing a white shirt, and notice that the shirt now looks gray. However, you know that the shirt is still white because of
(a) size constancy (b) brightness constancy
(c) linear perspective (d) texture gradient

365. If the olfactory sense were eliminated, a blindfolded person tasting a peeled apple and a peeled raw potato would most likely:
(a) experience the same tastes as usual
(b) be unable to distinguish between the taste of the apple and the taste of the potato
(c) taste the potato as more bitter than usual
(d) taste the potato as sweeter than usual

366. Both bats and marine mammals use which of the following to perceive their environments?
(a) infrasound (b) delta waves (c) stereo-taxis (d) echolocation

367 You have just been presented with a, 1000-cycle-per second tone. As the frequency is slowly increased, you are instructed to tell the experimenter when you notice a

difference in pitch. At 1,050 cycle-per second you report noticing a difference. The 50 cycle-per second is your
(a) absolute threshold (b) differential threshold
(c) minimum threshold (d) criterion threshold

368. As stimulus patterns become increasingly similar, reaction times based on stimulus discrimination:
(a) become shorter
(b) remain unchanged
(c) become longer
(d) become shorter for auditory stimuli, longer for visual ones

369. The primaries in subtractive colour mixing are
(a) blue, yellow, red (b) blue, green, red
(c) green, orange, red (d) green, yellow, red

370. The basilar membrane plays an important role in
(a) vision (b) hearing (c) olfaction (d) taste

371. The opponent process theory of colour vision
(a) proposed that there are three types of receptors in the eye
(b) stated that there are two kinds of receptors in the eye
(c) explains colour vision as the process of mixing the light of different colours
(d) contradicted psychophysics theory about the perception of colour thresholds

ANSWERS

1.	c	2.	b	3.	b	4.	c
5.	a	6.	a	7.	d	8.	a
9.	c	10.	c	11.	a	12.	b
13.	b	14.	c	15.	d	16.	b
17.	a	18.	c	19.	d	20.	c
21.	a	22.	d	23.	c	24.	d
25.	c	26.	a	27.	b	28.	a
29.	a	30,	c	31.	d	32.	a
33.	c	34.	c	35.	d	36.	b
37.	c	38.	c	39.	d	40.	c
41.	a	42.	c	43.	a	44.	b
45.	c	46.	c	47.	b	48.	a
49.	d	50.	b	51.	c	52.	b
53.	b	54.	d	55.	b		
57.	a	58.	a	59.	c	60.	a
61.	b	62.	c	63.	d		
65.	c	66.	d	67.	b	68.	d
69.	c	70.	b	71.	b		
73.	c	74.	a	75.	d	76.	b

77.	d	78	a	79.	b		
81.	c	82.	c	83.	c	84.	b
85.	c	86.	c	87.	b		
89.	d	90.	c	91.	b	92.	d
93.	a	94.	a	95.	c		
97.	a	98.	c	99.	c	100.	a
101.	b	102.	d	103.	a		
105.	c	106.	b	107.	d	108.	a
109.	d	110.	a	111.	d		
113.	c	114.	b	115.	d	116.	d
117.	d	118.	d	119.	c		
121.	b	122.	d	123.	d	124.	c
125.	d	126.	c	127	c		
129.	G	130.	a	131.	b	132.	e
133.	c	134.	d	135.	d		
137.	c	138.	c	139.	c	140.	d
141.	d	142.	c	143.	c		
145,	c	146.	d.	147.	d	148.	c
149.	c	150.	c	151.	c		
153.	b	154.	c	155.	a	156.	c
157.	a	158.	d	159	a		
161.	c	162.	a .	163.	d	164.	c
165.	d	166.	a	167.	c		
169.	c	170.	a	171.	d	172.	d
173.	a	174.	c	175.	c		
177.	d	178.	c	179.	a	180.	c
181.	c	182.	a	183.	b		
185.	d	186	d	187,	c	188.	b
189.	b	190.	b	191.	d		
193.	a	194.	c	195.	a	196.	c
197.	b	198.	b	199.	d		
201.	d	202.	b	203.	c	204.	a
205.	a	206.	b	207.	c		
209.	a	210.	c	211.	b	212.	b
213.	c	214.	a.	215.	b		
217.	b	218.	a	219.	a	220.	d
221.	a	222.	d	223.	d		
225.	d	226.	c	227.	c	228.	d
229.	d	230.	d	231.	b		
233.	b	234.	c	235.	c	236.	c
237.	d	238.	b	239.	c		
241,	c	242.	c	243.	b	244.	d
245.	a	246.	a	247.	a		
249.	b	250.	b	251.	d	252.	d
253.	b	254.	c	255.	c		
257.	a	258.	b	259.	b	260.	a

261. a 262. b 263. b
265. b 266. d 267. d 268. c
269. b 270. d 271. a
273. a 274. c 275. b 276: a
277. d 278. a 279. a
281. d 282. a 283. c 284. b
285. d 286. b 287. d
289. a 290. a 291. d 292. b
293. b 294. b 295. a
297. d 298. a 299. d 300. a
301. c 302. b 303. c
305. d 306. d 307. a 308. c
309. d 310. d 311. a
313. d 314. d 315. c 316. d
317. a 318. d 319. c
321. c 322. c 323. b 324. a
325. c 326. a 327. c
329. c 330. d 331. d 332. c
333. d 334. d 335. a
337. d 338. c 339. d 340. a
341. c 342. a 343. d
345. a 346. d 347. c 348. a
349. b 350. b 351. d
353. c 354. b 355. c 356. a
357. c 358. c 359. b
361. d 362. a 363. b 364. b
365 b 366 d 367 b 368 c
369. a 370. b 371. a

56. 64.
72. b 80. c 88. c 96. d
104 112 120 128 136 144 152. c 160. d .168. b 176. d 184. c 192. c 200. b 208. c 216 224 232 240.
d 248. c 256 264 272. d 280. d 288 296 304 312 320
d b b
d b
c b d c a
328. d
336. 344. 352. 360.

Chapter 5

Learning

1. The law of effect first formulated by.
(a) John Garcia (b) B. F. Skinner
(c) Edward.Thorndike (d) Edward Tolman

2. Studying to avoid a bad grade is an example of:
(a) positive reinforcement (b) negative reinforcement
(c) punishment (d) escape

3. All of the following increase the probability of a particular response occurring except:
(a) positive reinforcement (b) negative reinforcement
(c) shaping (d) punishment

4. Every time an alarm clock rings, the subject is hit in the eye with a puff of air from a blow dryer. This causes the subject to blink. After a while, the subject blinds her eyes as soon as the alarm clock rings. The eye blink that is caused by the blow dryer is called:
(a) the conditioned stimulus (b) the unconditioned response
(c) the unconditioned stimulus (d) the conditioned response

5. You had a car crash; now all cars scare you, it is called _____
(a) extinction (b) discrimination
(c) secondary reinforcement (d) generalization

6. An electric shock administered to the paw of a cat will elicit foot withdrawal. Before the shocks are administered, a green light is flashed Eventually, the green light elicits foot withdrawal. The green light would be labeled,
(a) the unconditioned response (b) the conditioned response
(c) the unconditioned stimulus (d) the conditioned stimulus

7. According to Wolfgang Kohler, when one of his chimps fastened two sticks together to reach a bunch of bananas, it was showing evidence of:
(a) trial-and-error learning (b) a fixed-action pattern
(c) instinctual drift (d) insight

8. Which of the following is based on the principles of classical conditioning?
(a) token economies (b) differential reinforcement
(c) contingency management (d) systematic desensitization

9. A child's parents only allow her to play video games after she has completed all of her homework for that night. This reward system is consistent with:
(a) the Premack principle (b) the Garcia effect

(c) observational learning (d) systematic desensitization

10. Albert Bandura claimed that individuals can learn new behaviour by observing other people's behaviour being reinforced. He referred to this phenomenon as:
(a) social loafing (b) vicarious reinforcement
(c) symptom substitution (d) functional autonomy

11. Which of the following statement is not true of imprinting?
(a) it takes place only between members of the same species
(b) prenatal perception appears to play a role in some imprinting
(c) it has been theorized to be a factor causing aggression in humans
(d) more than two siblings may imprint to a mother at the same time

12. If a dog's owner wanted to teach the dog to catch a ball using shaping he might:
(a) scold the dog each time it did not chase the ball
(b) only give the dog a reinforce when it successfully caught the ball
(c) initially reinforce the dog each time it picked up or sniffed the ball
(d) pair the sight of the ball with an unconditioned stimulus

13. A fixed-action pattern differs from a conditioned response in that:
(a) fixed-action patterns are triggered by a conditioned stimulus
(b) fixed-action patterns are triggered by releasing stimuli
(c) fixed-action patterns are always aggressive
(d) fixed-action patterns are easier to extinguish

14. A dog that had been conditioned to scratch behind its ears by rubbing against a rough surface suddenly returns to scratching behind its ears with its paw. This is an example of:
(a) spontaneous recovery (b) instinctual drift
(c) homeostasis (d) first-order conditioning

15. Kohler's experiments with chimpanzees demonstrate that chimps are capable of which type of learning?
(a) one-trial learning (b) insight learning
(c) trial-and-error learning (d) state-dependent learning

16. According to research in observational learning, which of the following statements is most accurate?
(a) a child will tend to display similar aggressive behaviour after observing an adult hitting a doll
(b) it is not necessary to limit the amount of time school-age children spend watching television
(c) children imitate only behaviour displayed by their parents
(d) the development of social behaviour in preschool children-is derived primarily from innate tendencies

17. If a teacher wanted to gets an extremely shy student to participate in class even using shaping she might:
(a) only reinforce the student for speaking up
(b) initially reinforce the student each time he looked up from his desk
(c) write a note to the child's parents
(d) utilize a time-out procedure

18. Trial and error learning consists of:
(a) trying, failing varying procedure
(b) failing repeatedly
(c) attaining success without the learner seeing what the condition of successor
(d) none of these

19. Responding to a conditioned stimulus in order to avoid electric shock is an example of:
(a) avoidance conditioning (b) punishment
(c) escape conditioning (d) successive approximation

20. Under which of the following reinforcement schedules is it most important for an organism to learn to estimate time accurately?
(a) fixed ratio (b) variable interval
(c) variable ratio (d) fixed interval

21. Partial reinforcement:
(a) enhances classical conditioning speed and efficiency
(b) interferes with classical conditioning
(c) interferes with the maintenance of an operantly conditioned response
(d) is never used in operant conditioning

22. The law of Effect suggests that:
(a) practice alone produces learning
(b) in addition to reinforcement there must be reward
(c) in addition to practice there must be reinforcement
(d) Skinner's view has been superseded by Hull's

23 When a light paired with a bell takes on reinforcing characteristics, the phenomenon is called _____
(a) third-order conditioning (b) anomalous conditioning
(c) distinctive conditioning (d) higher-order conditioning

24. Saad receives a salary at the end of each month. His reinforcement schedule is:
(a) variable interval (b) fixed interval
(c) variable ratio (d) fixed ratio

25. The gambler's disease is a striking and devastating result of
(a) variable interval (b) fixed interval

(c) variable ratio (d) fixed ratio

26. Classical conditioning is to instrumental conditioning as _____ is to _____
(a) Type R, Type S (b) Type S, respondent
(c) Type R, operant (d) respondent, operant

27. Which of the following is an accurate learning acquisition
(a) drive, cue, response, reinforcement
(b) cue, drive, response, reinforcement .
(c) cue, response, drive, reinforcement
(d) drive, response, cue, reinforcement

28. He walked across a field and a string of tiny goslings followed him. The researcher was _____ and the demonstrated phenomenon was _____
(a) Harlow, contact comfort (b) Lorenz, imprinting
(c) Gesell, physical bonding (d) Skinner, behaviour modification

29. Research into television violence effects upon children makes frequent reference to the classic work of _____
(a) Milgram (b) Sherif (c) Bandura (d) Asch

30. Lorenz has suggested that
(a) phonemes are the key factors in child language development
(b) language determines thought processes
(c) duck imprinting cannot be replicated in humans
(d) the general notion of imprinting is not supported by experimental evidence

31. Punishment is most effective as an aid to learning when used
(a) at the beginning of a series of trials
(b) at the end of a series of trials
(c) to extinguish previously rewarded responses
(d) in the middle of a series of trials

32. _____ involves observing and imitating the behavior of others.
(a) shaping (b) modeling (c) observing (d) praising

33. Putting animals in puzzle boxes to study their intelligence was initially undertaken by
(a) Skinner (b) Pavlov (c) Atkinson (d) Thorndike

34. The definitional, concept of negative reinforcement is most central to which of the following?
(a) sitting on a chair following a spanking
(b) not receiving the praise expected
(c) walking barefoot from hot sand onto cool grass
(d) running immediately upon hearing the sound of the school bell.

35. Bandura's developmental research
(a) seriously questions the validity of modeling
(b) suggests that observation of aggressive models can prompt aggressive behaviour by the observer
(c) suggest that love is a function of "contact comfort"
(d) points to the effectiveness of reinforcement in toilet training.

36. Which of the following would be true of instrumental conditioning?
(a) there is trace presentation of CS and UCS
(b) there is delayed presentation of CS and UCS
(c) there is simultaneous presentation of CS and UCS
(d) reinforcement increases the frequency of the response associated with it

37. Which of the following would be considered associative - rather than cognitive learning?
(a) anxiety when encountering a dangerous situation
(b) reading a detailed, intricate novel
(c) writing a letter
(d) solving a complex maze task

38. For classical conditioning, it is essential that
(a) the subject be informed of desired outcome in advance
(b) the UCS be inherently rewarding
(c) the UCS be originally neutral
(d) the CS be originally neutral

39. In which of the following situations would the most classical conditioning be expected?
(a) UCS preceding CS by one-half second
(b) UCS preceding CS by two seconds
(c) CS preceding UCS by one-half second
(d) CS preceding UCS by five second

40. The field theorist emphasizes the role of learning in
(a) S - R associations (b) drive reduction
(c) cognitive processes (d) sensory processes

41. The term most closely associated with the work of Tolman is
(a) perceptual learning (b) sensory preconditioning
(c) place learning (d) contiguity learning

42. A continuity theory of learning suggests that learning
(a) is on an all-or-nothing basis (b) is sudden
(c) is a gradual process (d) continues throughout one's life

43. Animal intelligence was a major work written by
(a) Hull (b) Thorndike
(c) Skinner (d) Watson

44. In Bandura's experimental work with children, he has demonstrated that
(a) imitation learning occurs through reservation
(b) mimicking occurs through reinforcement
(c) toilet training occurs through modeling
(d) aggression does not appear to be learned

45. Correctional institutions are finding which one of the following to be the most effective rehabilitative device?
(a) punishment (b) isolation
(c) positive reinforcement (d) negative reinforcement

46. When pilots must learn to fly a new type of passenger plane, their transfer to the new set of controls is facilitated most when the new panel
(a) is similar to but has subtle functional differences from the old panel
(b) is distinctly different from the old panel in all respects
(c) is an exact right-left reverse of the previous panel
(d) looks identical but has some functions that are the exact reverse of what they were in the previous setting

47. A primary difference between escape and avoidance conditioning is that
(a) in escape conditioning, the aversive stimulus is always received by the subject
(b) in escape conditioning, the aversive stimulus is not received by the subject
(c) in escape conditioning, successive approximation is used
(d) in escape conditioning, successive approximation is not used

48. One effect of anxiety on learning is
(a) the removal of mental blocks
(b) a reduction in performance on difficult tasks
(c) a reduction in the ability to discriminate clearly
(d) more interference with familiar material than with new material

49. The type of learning that is unique for human is
(a) verbal learning (b) operant conditioning
(c) classical conditioning (d) motor task learning

50. All of the following are important factors in the acquisition of motor skills except
(a) feedback (b) repetition
(c) distribution of practice (d) reflex action

51. In which form of conditioning is the conditioned stimulus (CS) presented after the unconditioned stimulus (UCS)
(a) higher order conditioning (b) forward conditioning

(c) backward conditioning (d) second order conditioning

52. In our society, money is an example of a
(a) primary reinforcer (b) secondary(conditioned) reinforcer
(c) negative reinforcer (d) simple operant

53 Similarity is to difference as generalization is to
(a) choices (b) discrimination
(c) detectability (d) distinction

54. Expectancy X Value = Performance is the symbolic representation of which theorist?
(a) Hull (b) E. Tolman (c) D. McClelland (d) N. Miller

55. The reinforcement schedule that produces the highest rates of performance is a
(a) fixed-interval schedule (b) variable-interval schedule
(c) fixed-ratio schedule (d) variable-ratio schedule

56. The first systematic study of operant conditioning was performed in 1938 by
(a) E L. Thorndike (b) B. F. Skinner (c) A. Bandura (d) I. Pavlov

57. The reinforcement schedule that yields the lowest performance is the
(a) fixed-ratio schedule (b) variable-ratio schedule
(c) fixed-interval schedule (d) variable-interval schedule

58. A rat is trained to run through a maze for food. After several days, extinction is begun by removing the food. Eventually, the rat quits running. After a delay of several days, the rat is again placed in the maze (without food) and it runs through the maze again for a while what is this process called?
(a) partial extinction (b) renewed response recovery
(c) spontaneous recovery (d) generalization

59. According to Bandura and Walters, all of the following processes are involved in observational learning except:
(a) attention process (b) motivation process
(c) reproduction process (d) chaining process

60. The repeated presentation of the CS without the UCS results in
(a) spontaneous recovery (b) inhibition
(c) extinction (d) higher-order conditioning

61. Social learning theory was first proposed by
(a) B. F. Skinner (b) Bandura and Walters
(c) Miller and Dollard (d) J. B. Watson

62. The Law of Effect is concerned with the effects of
(a) hormones in behaviour (b) activity states on behaviour

(c) internal drive states on behaviour (d) rewards and punishment on behaviour

63. Imprinting is the phenomenon describing
(a) visual memory coding in the brain
(b) the neural effect of light on the setina
(c) Jung's theory of collective unconscious symbols in the mind
(d) how the young of many species follow whatever conspicuous object that is first presented to them

64. Another phrase which might be used to describe the concept of instinctive behaviour is
(a) innate fixed-action pattern (b) stimulus releaser
(c) internal precipitator (d) both a and c

65. A grown man's fear of dogs developed after having been bitten by the neighbor's dog when he was a child. This is an example of
(a) forward conditioning (b) backward conditioning
(c) stimulus generalization (d) negative reinforcement

66. In the technique of shaping behaviour, which of the following is used?
(a) positive reinforcement (b) neutral acknowledgment
(c) negative reinforcement (d) differential reinforcement

67. A child who wins a game and gains peer approval is receiving
(a) primary reinforcement (b) secondary reinforcement
(c) social reinforcement (d) both b and c

68. Another name for the successive method of approximation is
(a) reinforcement (b) shaping
(c) fixed reinforcement (d) chaining

69. Which of the following behaviour theorists proposed that behaviour may be controlled by internal, symbolic processes?
(a) Bandura (b) Watson (c) Skinner (d) Thorndike

70. Slot machine are an example of which type of reinforcement schedule?
(a) fixed-interval (b) variable-ratio
(c) fixed-ratio (d) variable-interval

7I. Mowrer and Solomon developed what theory to explain the interaction of classical and instrumental learning?
(a) stimulus-response theory (b) opponent-process theory
(c) two-process theory (d) meditational theory

72. If a person stops practicing a skill, takes a rest, and begins again, he will usually perform better than he did during the first practice period. This is due to a phenomenon called
(a) secondary feedback (b) transfer of training
(c) reminiscence (d) distribution of practice

73. According to John B. Watson, complex learning was considered to be
(a) simultaneous conditioning of responses
(b) the chaining of conditioning reflexes
(c) simultaneous conditioning of responses
(d) second-order conditioning of behaviour

74. Which of the following psychologists studied the tool use of apes?
(a) Tolman (b) Wundt (c) Watson (d) Kohler

75. Which of the following types of learning CANNOT be directly observed?
(a) operant conditioning (b) response learning
(c) verbal learning (d) perceptual learning

76. A little girl with an IQ of 100 would have a mental age that is
(a) slightly lower than her chronological age
(b) much higher than her chronological age
(c) equal to her chronological age
(d) slightly higher than her chronological age

77. In negative reinforcement,
(a) an aversive stimulus is administered
(b) a pleasing stimulus is removed
(c) response learning is faster than escape training
(d) an aversive stimulus is removed

78. The law of Effect suggests that
(a) practice produces learning
(b) there must be practice and purpose for learning
(c) reinforcement affects behaviour
(d) neither practice nor reward are important to learning

79 Which of the following leads to the quickest and easiest learning of the conditioned response (CR)?
(a) forward conditioning (b) simultaneous conditioning
(c) trace conditioning (d) delay conditioning

80. The routine of replacing one habit with another, rather than simply extinguishing a habit, is called
(a) counter-conditioning (b) discrimination
(c) higher-order conditioning (d) stimulus control

81 Many time, previous learning can influence learning in new situations. This phenomenon.is known as
(a) cognitive learning (b) coherence
(c) transfer of training (d) secondary feedback

82. Beyond Freedom of Dignity, a book which deals with the philosophical issues of operant conditioning, was written by
(a) John B. Watson (b) E. L. Thorndike
(c) A. Bandura (d) B. F. Skinner

83. In studies on learned helplessness, previous exposure to uncontrollable, aversive events results in
(a) little or no learning on a subsequent task in which control is possible
(b) a moderate level of learning on a subsequent task in which control is possible
(c) a high level of learning on a subsequent task in which control is possible
(d) sophisticated avoidance skills

84. The technology of biofeedback is based on the principle of
(a) backward conditioning (b) punishment
(c) positive reinforcement (d) negative reinforcement

85. Which of the following leads to a decrease in the likelihood of a behaviour occurring in the future?
(a) shaping (b) omission training
(c) negative reinforcement (d) continuous reinforcement

86. Another name for operant conditioning is
(a) social learning (b) latent conditioning
(c) instrumental conditioning (d) instinctive conditioning

87. Ivan Pavlov is famous for
(a) the discovery of the principles of operant conditioning
(b) his theories on child development
(c) discovering the mechanisms underlying conditioned reflexes
(d) proving that animals can learn language

88. The cornerstone of behaviorism is the Law of Effect which states that behaviour that is followed by a positive outcome will occur more often in the future. The person who formulated the law after doing research with cats and puzzle boxes was
(a) Harry Harlow (b) Edward Thorndike
(c) B. F. Skinner (d) John Watson

89. Within the framework of classical conditioning, which one of the following is an example of a conditioned response?
(a) paying for a meal with a credit card

(b) a dog responding to verbal commands
(c) experiencing fear when the telephone rings at 3.00 AM
(d) practicing your tennis serve

90. Running indoors when it starts raining is an example of
(a) positive reinforcement (b) escape
(c) punishment (d) a primary reinforcer

91. In Pavlov's classic experiment, a dog hears the sound of a bell and then is given food powder. After a few trials, the dog salivates to both the bell and the food powder. The conditioned response is _____ while the unconditioned response is _____
(a) the bell, salivation (b) salivation, salivation
(c) the bell, the food (d) salivation, the bell

92. A rat in a Skinner box has learned that pressing a lever will produce food pellets, but only if the light above the lever is on. The animal consistently presses the lever when the light is on. When it is turned off, the rat immediately walks away from the lever until the light is turned on again. The rat's behaviour is an example of
(a) generalization (b) a fear of the dark phobia
(c) a discrimination (d) classical conditioning

93. You have learned to type and with experience you have reached your peak speed. No matter how much typing you do, your speed will not increase. In learning curve terms you have reached
(a) plateau (b) reminiscence
(c) extinction (d) asymptote

94. The pursuit rotor is used in many studies involving
(a) intelligence (b) memory
(c) motor learning (d) mechanical aptitude

95. The S-shaped curve indicates
(a) prior familiarity with the task
(b) greatest amount of improvement during the last few trials
(c) the representation of the entire learning process
(d) greatest amount of improvement in the first few trials

96. Guthrie is most closely associated with which of the following in learning theory?
(a) reinforcement (b) habit strength
(c) contiguity of S and R (d) S-R connection

97. Continued improvement in the absence of further practice is known as
(a) spontaneous recovery (b) platikurtic
(c) reminiscence (d) recall

98. Learning how to learn is essentially a process of

(a) establishing learning sets (b) operant conditioning
(c) stimulus generalization (d) non-reversal shift

99. In Mowrer's two factor theory, avoidance responses continue when no shock is presented because
(a) functional autonomy is operating
(b) fear is reduces by cessation of the CS
(c) fear is reduces by cessation of the UCS
(d) higher-order conditioning has occurred

100. According to certain learning theories, introduction of a rest interval after massed practice of a motor skill will most likely produce
(a) spontaneous recovery (b) reminiscence
(c) proactive inhibition (d) retroactive inhibition

101. What is the key distinction between classical conditioning and operant conditioning?
(a) operant conditioning attempts to pair an unrelated stimulus and response, whereas classical conditioning attempts to extinguish such pairings.
(b) operant conditioning focuses on rewards, whereas classical conditioning focuses on punishment.
(c) operant conditioning attempts to pair an unrelated stimulus and response, whereas classical conditioning underscores the consequences of behaviour.
(d) operant conditioning emphasizes the consequences of behaviour, whereas classical conditioning emphasizes the association between stimuli.

102. After moving into a home very near to a hospital, a young child became frightened and upset each time he heard ambulance sirens racing by. With time, the child seemed less bothered by the sirens. Eventually, the child seemed not to notice the sirens at all. This lessened reaction to the sirens is most likely caused by
(a) chaining (b) habituation
(c) extinction (d) sensitization

103. A pigeon is placed in a "Skinner box" which is outfitted with a key for pecking and a chute that delivers food. Through shaping, the experimenter plans to condition the bird to peck the key in order to obtain food. The experimenter will need to use
(a) secondary reinforcement (b) autonomic conditioning
(c) differential reinforcement (d) auto shaping

104. To motivate himself to study, a student decides that after learning a chapter of material he will treat himself to a movie. In this situation, seeing a movie is acting as a reinforcement for studying. This situation demonstrates
(a) the Premack principle (b) a fixed-interval ratio schedule
(c) autoshaping (d) the Garcia effect

105. An experimenter wants to train a dog to bark at a red light. The dog naturally barks at a mouse when it is presented outside the dog's cage, For countless trials, the

experimenter presents the mouse and then the red light. The dog never learns to bark at the red light because
(a) the UCS and the CS are presented in the wrong order
(b) the UCR and the CS are not at all similar
(c) the CS is not salient enough
(d) the CS precedes the UCS

106. Classical conditioning is a process whereby
(a) certain responses result from certain stimulate presentations
(b) the CS is always presented before the UCS
(c) action that are rewarded tend to be strengthened
(d) learning occurs when a stimulus is paired with a certain response

107. Albert's Bandura's social learning theory holds that
(a) learning is best in group settings
(b) learning can be achieved by observing and modeling another person's behaviour
(c) mere exposure to an aggressive scene always later elicits aggressive behaviour
(d) social learning takes place at an unconscious level

108. Behaviour according to operant conditioning theory is controlled by
(a) its consequences (b) free will
(c) knowledge (d) instinct

109. The type of learning associated with Skinner is
(a) classical conditioning (b) operant conditioning
(c) respondent conditioning (d) observational learning

110 The law of effect states that
(a) close temporal contiguity is the key characteristic in forming an association between stimulus and response
(b) a response will be strengthened if the organism is rewarded for that response
(c) effect is strong if the effect is long lasting
(d) response is generalized across similar surroundings

111. Learning refers to
(a) the attainment of successive stages of cognitive development
(b) changes in an individual's thought or behaviour as a result of biological processes of aging
(c) changes in an individual's thought and behaviour as a result of accumulating experience
(d) the development of an individual's thought and behaviour due to interactions of biological and environmental factors

112. Which of the following learning mechanism does B.F. Skinner see as being the major means by which behaviour is learned?
(a) classical conditioning (b) operant conditioning

(c) observational learning (d) insight learning

113. A psychologist explains you that learning can be best defined in terms of underlying thought process. What theory is being stated?
(a) social learning (b) cognitive learning
(c) trial and error (d) none of these

114. When new acquisitions improve retention of the old, we speak of
(a) positive transfer (b) negative transfer
(c) reproductive facilitation (d) reproductive interference

115. In operant conditioning
(a) continuous reinforcement schedule is least susceptible to extinction
(b) negative reinforcement is a type of punishment
(c) shaping occurs when responses are coincidently paired to a reinforced
(d) the process is related to trial and error learning

116 Positive reinforcement _____ the rate of responding: negative reinforcement _____ the rate of responding
(a) increases : decreases (b) decreases : increases
(c) increases : increases (d) decreases : decreases

117. Behaviour is governed by its consequences, describe:
(a) supply demand theory (b) operant conditioning
(c) the Yerkes Dodson law (d) psychological crisis

118. Which of the following phenomenon was studied by Pavlov?
(a) maturation (b) animal cognition
(c) operant conditioning (d) classical conditioning

119. The term "reinforcement" refers to the pairing of:
(a) CS and US (b) CR and UR
(c) US and UR (d) CS and CR

120 In Pavlovian conditioning the learned response is:
(a) CS (b) CR (c) UCS (d) UCR

121. Thorndike's "Law of effect" was an early form of the present day principle of:
(a) extinction (b) contiguity
(c) reinforcement (d) trial and error

122 According to the text, learning
(a) always produces an improvement in behaviour
(b) requires the ability to think abstractly
(c) enables us to adapt to our environment
(d) does not occur in simple animals

123. In Pavlov's experiments, the dog's salivation triggered by the taste of food was a/an
(a) conditioned response (b) unconditioned stimulus
(c) unconditioned response (d) conditioned stimulus

124. Which of the following is an unconditioned response?
(a) playing jump rope
(b) shivering in cold weather
(c) running through a maze to get a food reward
(d) clapping after a thrilling concert performance

125. In Pavlov's experiments on the salivary conditioning of dogs, the UCS was
(a) a tone
(b) salivation to the sound of a tone
(c) the presentation of food in the dog's mouth
(d) salivation to the food in the mouth

126. In Pavlov's experiments, the dog's salivation triggered by the sound of the bell was a/an
(a) conditioned response (b) unconditioned stimulus
(c) unconditioned response (d) conditioned stimulus

127. A child's fear at the sight of a doctor is a/an
(a) conditioned response (b) unconditioned stimulus
(c) conditioned stimulus (d) unconditioned response

128. If a bell causes a dog to salivate because it has regularly been associated with the presentation of food, the bell is called a/an
(a) unconditioned stimulus (b) conditioned stimulus
(c) primary reinforcer (d) immediate reinforce

129. A real estate agent showed Badar several pictures of lakeshore property while they were eating a delicious, mouth-watering meal. Later, when Badar was given a tour of the property, he drooled with delight. For Badar, the lakeshore property was a
(a) UCS (b) UCR (c) CS (d) CR

130. For the most rapid acquisition of a CR, the CS should be presented
(a) shortly after the CR. (b) shortly after the UCS.
(c) shortly before the UCS. (d) at the same time as the UCS.

131. An experimenter plans to condition a dog to salivate to a light by pairing the light with food. The dog will learn to salivate to the light most quickly if the experimenter presents the light
(a) 5 seconds before the food (b) 1/2 second before the food
(c) 1/2 second after the food (d) 5 seconds after the food

132. Extinction occurs when a _____ is no longer paired with a _____
(a) UCR; CR (b) CS; UCR (c) UCS; UCR (d) CS; UCS

133. The occurrence of spontaneous recovery suggests that during extinction the _____ is _____
(a) CS; eliminated (b) CR; eliminated
(c) CS; suppressed (d) CR; suppressed

134. Toddlers taught to fear speeding cars may also begin to fear speeding motorcycles. This best illustrates
(a) latent learning (b) secondary reinforcement
(c) shaping (d) generalization

135. After receiving a painful shot from a female nurse in a white uniform, 3-year-old Abbad experiences fear of any woman wearing a white dress. Abbad's reaction best illustrates
(a) latent learning (b) generalization
(c) shaping (d) extinction

136. The ability, to distinguish between a conditioned stimulus and similar stimuli that do not signal an unconditioned stimulus is called
(a) shaping (b) acquisition (c) discrimination (d) generalization

137. Noor's thumb-sucking has become habitual because she begins to feel less anxious whenever she sucks her thumb. This best illustrates the process of
(a) generalization (b) classical conditioning
(c) operant conditioning (d) latent learning

138. Pavlov is to _____ as Skinner is to _____
(a) operant conditioning; classical conditioning
(b) latent learning; observational learning
(c) observational learning; operant conditioning
(d) respondent behaviour; operant behaviour

139. A Skinner box is a/an
(a) soundproofed cubicle in which organisms are classically conditioned in the absence of distracting noise.
(b) aversive or punishing event that decreases the occurrence of certain undesirable behaviours.
(c) special "slot machine" that is used to study the effects of partial reinforcement on gambling behaviour.
(d) chamber containing a bar or key that an animal can manipulate to obtain a reinforcer.

140. The process of reinforcing successively closer approximations to a desired behaviour is called
(a) shaping (b) partial reinforcement

(c) secondary reinforcement (d) modeling

141. Five-year-old Zain is emotionally disturbed and refuses to communicate with anyone. To get him to speak, his teacher initially gives him candy for any utterance, then only for a clearly spoken word, and finally only for a complete sentence. The teacher has used the method of
(a) modeling (b) delayed reinforcement
(c) partial reinforcement (d) shaping

142. Saad, an air traffic controller, runs 2 miles every day after work because it reduces his level of stress. Saad's running habit is maintained by a _____ reinforcer.
(a) positive (b) negative (c) secondary (d) partial

143. The taste of food and the termination of painful electric shock are both _____ reinforces
(a) positive (b) negative (c) primary (d) secondary

144. Resistance to extinction is most strongly encouraged by _____ reinforcement
(a) delayed (b) negative (c) secondary (d) partial

145. A fixed-interval schedule of reinforcement is one in which a response is reinforced only after a/an
(a) specified time period has elapsed
(b) unpredictable time period has elapsed
(c) specified number of responses have been made
(d) unpredictable number of responses have been made

146. On the first day of class Professor Waqar tells his history students that quizzes will be given at unpredictable times throughout the semester. Clearly, studying for Professor Waqar's surprise quizzes will be reinforced on a _____ schedule.
(a) fixed-interval (b) fixed-ratio
(c) variable-interval (d) variable-ratio

147. The highest rates of operant responding are associated with the _____ schedule of reinforcement
(a) fixed-ratio (b) fixed-interval
(c) variable-ratio (d) variable-interval

148. Jamal quit gambling after he lost over a ten thousand rupees betting on horse races. This best illustrates the effects of
(a) primary reinforcers (b) secondary reinforcers
(c) partial reinforcement (d) punishment

149. According to B. F Skinner, human behaviour is controlled primarily by
(a) biological predispositions (b) external influences
(c) emotions (d) unconscious motives

150. Who would be most likely to emphasize the importance of observational learning?
(a) Watson (b) Bandura (c) Skinner (d) Pavlov

151. Skinner is to shaping as Bandura is to
(a) extinguishing (b) discriminating
(c) modeling (d) generalizing

152. The fact that abusive parents tend to have aggressive children best illustrates the effects of
(a) latent learning (b) classical conditioning
(c) modeling (d) delayed reinforcement

153. In the example of classical conditioning in which the child feared the doctor, the CS was
(a) fear (b) a painful injection
(c) a severe illness (d) the presence of the doctor

154. In the example of the child fearing the doctor, the child's fear of a scientist in a white lab coat illustrates the process of
(a) shaping (b) spontaneous recovery
(c) latent learning (d) generalization

155. A single acquisition trial may be sufficient for classical conditioning when the
(a) CS is a neutral stimulus (b) UCS is presented before the CS
(c) UCR quickly follows the UCS (d) UCS is a very powerful stimulus

156. Continuous reinforcement produces-learning and-extinction.
(a) fast; slow (b) slow; fast (c) fast; fast (d) slow; slow

157. Which schedule of reinforcement produces the greatest resistance to extinction?
(a) fixed ratio (b) fixed interval
(c) variable ratio (d) variable interval

158 You have just moved from a quiet street to one with railroad tracks running right behind it. The noise of the trains keeps you awake nights at first, but after several weeks you barely notice it. A learning theorist would refer to this process as
(a) acclimation (b) assimilation
(c) accommodation (d) habituation

159 Pavlov's initial discovery of what is now called classical conditioning emerged from his earlier studies of
(a) mating behaviour in dogs (b) operant behaviours in dogs
(c) digestive reflexes in dogs (d) neurological damage in dogs

160. A young child is seated for the first time in a dentist's chair. The first time the drill is turned on the child shows no particular response. Then the drill is applied to the cavity, causing sharp pain and a reflexive tensing of all muscles. From then on, every time the drill comes on the child muscles become tense. This is best described as
(a) operant conditioning, with the sound of the drill as the negative reinforcer
(b) operant conditioning, with pain as the negative reinforcer
(c) classical conditioning, with the sound of the drill as the conditioned stimulus
(d) classical conditioning, with pain as the conditioned stimulus

161. An infant becomes quite excited when his mother returns home from work each day. Gradually, the child starts to become excited whenever he hears a key turning in the door lock. In the classical conditioning model, the noise of the key would be
(a) an unconditioned stimulus (b) a conditioned stimulus
(c) a primary stimulus (d) a discriminative stimulus

162 A mother boils water in a whistling kettle to heat her baby's bottle. Eventually the baby gets excited whenever she hears a similar whistle. In the classical conditioning model, the baby's response to the whistle is
(a) an unconditioned response (b) a conditioned response
(c) a chained response (d) an operant response

163 In one of Pavlov's experiments, a dog learned to salivate at the sound of a bell. In this case, the bell was-and the salivation it elicited was-
(a) an unconditioned stimulus; a conditioned response
(b) a conditioned stimulus; a conditioned response
(c) a conditioned stimulus; an unconditioned response
(d) a conditioned reflex, a conditioned response

164. In classical conditioning, which element determines what the conditioned response will be?
(a) the conditioned stimulus (b) the unconditioned stimulus
(c) both a and b (d) neither a nor b

165 The basic difference between Pavlov's principle of conditioning and the empiricist philosophers' law of association by contiguity is that
(a) Pavlov discovered the brain mechanisms by which association occurs
(b) Pavlov, unlike the philosophers, understood that learning is a response to the pairing of two stimuli
(c) Pavlov based his conclusion on observable responses, not unobservable mental images
(d) all of the above

166. A person will automatically blink in response to a puff of air in the eye. If the word pickle is spoken just before the puff on a number of occasions, the person will eventually blink is response to hearing the word pickle. This is an example of
(a) habituation (b) classical conditioning

(c) operant conditioning (d) generalization

167. A dog will withdraw its leg in a flexion response if its paw is shocked. If a tone is repeatedly paired with the shock, the dog will eventually withdraw its leg in response to the tone. This is an example of
(a) habituation (b) classical conditioning
(c) operant conditioning (d) discrimination

168. If, after a conditioned reflex has been learned, the conditioned stimulus is repeatedly presented without the unconditioned stimulus, which of the following is most likely to occur?
(a) habituation (b) second-order conditioning
(c) discrimination (d) extinction

169. Pavlov and his colleagues found that extinction of a conditioned reflex does not return the animal to its unconditioned state. Which of the following phenomena is evidence that this is so?
(a) generalization (b) higher-order conditioning
(c) discrimination (d) spontaneous recovery

170. The phenomenon of spontaneous recovery provides evidence that
(a) extinction returns the learner to the unconditioned state
(b) extinction inhibits but does not destroy the conditioned reflex
(c) extinction will not occur in a thoroughly conditioned subject
(d) both a and b

171. A dog is classically conditioned to salivate to a tone of a particular pitch. The dog later responds to higher and lower tones that have not been presented previously. This is an illustration of
(a) discrimination (b) generalization
(c) habituation (d) higher-order conditioning

172. In imitation of his parents, a toddler says "hello" every time he hears the phone ring. He also says "hello" when he hears other bells ring. This phenomenon is referred to as
(a) discrimination (b) reutilization
(c) generalization (d) habituation

173. After classical conditioning, a learner can be trained not to generalize through a procedure known as
(a) higher-order conditioning (b) shaping
(c) discrimination training (d) reward contrast

174. Your dog wags his tail whenever he hears your car pull into the driveway, but not when he hears other cars arrive. In the classical conditioning model, this phenomenon would be considered an example of
(a) habituation (b) generalization

(c) stimulus discrimination (d) shaping

175. A dog salivates at a particular tone and at no others, although evidence suggests that the dog's response to the tone should generalize at least to others close to it in pitch. Which of the following is the most likely explanation?
(a) the dog received discrimination training; the chosen tone was always followed by food and other tones never were
(b) the dog received discrimination training; because it consistently received food only after the chosen tone was played, the dog learned to hear the difference between that tone and others.
(c) a and b
(d) none of them

176 Suppose that, after an animal has been classically conditioned to salivate to a tone, a flash of light is paired with the tone. After several trials, the animal came to salivate to the light. What was happened?
(a) higher-order conditioning (b) shaping
(c) observational learning (d) spontaneous recovery

177. A shy person has agreed to say "hello" to ten people during a day. If these greetings are met with friendly responses, the shy person is more likely to initiate a greeting in the future. This procedure is most accurately categorized as
(a) habituation (b) classical conditioned
(c) operant conditioning (d) observational learning

178 How did Edward Thorndike study instrumental or operant responses?
(a) he used a procedure similar to Pavlov's
(b) he placed animals in boxes from which they learned to escape
(c) he placed animals in boxes equipped with a bar which, when pressed, delivered a reward
(d) he trained rats to swim through flooded mazes

179. The law of effect formulated by Thorndike states that
(a) a stimulus will elicit a conditioned response, if it has been paired with an unconditioned stimulus
(b) responses leading to satisfying results become more likely to be repeated and those leading to unpleasant results become less likely to be repeated
(c) the effect of experiencing two events contiguously is that they will tend to be associated in the future
(d) any response that produces an effect will tend to be repeated in the future

180. B. F. Skinner's laboratory procedures were most clearly modeled on
(a) Pavlov's salivation measurement technique
(b) Thorndike's puzzle boxes
(c) Watson's procedures to condition a fearful response
(d) Tolman's maze-learning experiments

181. A consequence of a response that makes the response more likely to occur again is called
(a) an operant (b) a discriminative stimulus
(c) a reinforcer (d) a shaper

182 Biofeedback training, which can sometimes help subjects to control their own blood pressure and other internal physiological phenomena, is a variation of
(a) classical conditioning (b) operant conditioning
(c) observational learning (d) imprinting

183. The operant conditioning technique used to control physiological responses of which we are not normally aware is called
(a) imprinting (b) behaviour therapy
(c) observational learning (d) biofeedback training

184 Behaviour therapists can help people to .overcome such unwanted habits as smoking or overeating through
(a) operant conditioning (b) observational learning
(c) place learning (d) habituation

185. A teacher wants an unruly child to sit still in the classroom. The teacher might reward the child for sitting for five minutes, then ten minutes, and so on. This strategy uses the technique called
(a) shaping (b) generalization (c) extinction (d) chaining

186. In initial training for the acquisition of a response, the most efficient schedule of reinforcement is
(a) fixed-ratio reinforcement (b) fixed-interval reinforcement
(c) variable-ratio reinforcement (d) continuous reinforcement

187. When an operant response-stops occurring because it is no longer reinforced, which of the following has taken place?
(a) an avoidance response (b) generalization
(c) extinction (d) negative reinforcement

188. A mother has been giving her son ten rupees for every day that his room is clean after several weeks, she decides that her son has learned the value of cleaning up and withdraws the daily reward. He stops cleaning his room. To which of the following is this response most likely to be attributable?
(a) an avoidance response (b) generalization
(c) extinction (d) negative reinforcement

189. The procedure in which only a portion of correct operant responses are reinforced is called
(a) partial reinforcement (b) observational learning

(c) extinction (d) negative reinforcement

190. A woodworker is paid for every dozen cabinet doors carved. This worker is operating under a-schedule
(a) fixed-interval (b) fixed-ratio
(c) variable-interval (d) variable-ratio

191. When viewed in terms of adaptiveness, it makes sense that- schedules produce faster response rates than- schedules
(a) ratio; interval (b) interval; ratio
(c) variable; fixed (d) fixed, variable

192 What type of reinforcement schedule produces the greatest resistance to extinction?
(a) continuous reinforcement
(b) partial reinforcement, especially on a fixed schedule
(c) partial reinforcement, especially on a variable schedule
(d) the schedule of reinforcement is not related to resistance to extinction

193. Which of the following reinforcement schedules in operant conditioning would be best to use if you want to produce behaviour that is very resistant to extinction?
(a) continuous (b) fixed ratio
(c) variable ratio (d) fixed interval

194 If we reinforce a response in the presence of a particular stimulus and do not reinforce the response in the absence of that stimulus, the stimulus is serving as
(a) a schedule of partial reinforcement
(b) a reward contrast
(c) a discriminative stimulus
(d) a token

195. Suppose a rat is reinforced with food pellets for lever pressing but only while a buzzer is sounding. The buzzer is
(a) a reward contrast
(b) a discriminative stimulus
(c) a schedule of partial reinforcement
(d) a token

196. Which of the following is most clearly a primary reinforces?
(a) praise (b) money (c) food (d) grades

197 A token is
(a) a placebo
(b) a negative reinforcer
(c) a secondary reinforcer that can be exchanged for a primary reinforcer
(d) a primary reinforcer in humans and a secondary reinforcer in nonhuman animals

198. Suppose a patient in a mental hospital is given a token each time he makes his bed. When he has a certain number of tokens, he can redeem them for candy. This is an application of
(a) classical conditioning (b) operant conditioning
(c) biofeedback training (d) observational learning

199. Any process that increases the likelihood that a particular operant response will occur again is called
(a) reinforcement (b) punishment
(c) discrimination (d) chaining

200. A student who has never studied decides to try it and is delighted to receive a B on the exam rather than the usual D. The student starts studying more regularly as a result of
(a) classical conditioning (b) habituation
(c) positive reinforcement (d) b and c

201. If the removal of a stimulus following a response increases the likelihood that the response will recur, the stimulus is
(a) a positive reinforcer (b) a negative reinforce
(c) a discriminative stimulus (d) a secondary reinforcer

202. For most people, personal insults, fines, and headaches serve as
(a) negative reinforces
(b) positive reinforces
(c) either a or b depending on the discriminative stimulus
(d) punisher but not reinforcers

203. Which of the following is necessary before an avoidance response can take place?
(a) a positive reinforcer (b) a discriminative stimulus
(c) punishment (d) shaping

204. One interpretation of Pavlov's conditioned experiments dogs is that the dogs learned to expect food when the conditioned stimulus appeared, and their salivation was a consequence of that expectation. This interpretation fits best with which of the following perspectives on learning?
(a) the behavioural perspective (b) the cognitive perspective
(c) the ecological perspective (d) none of the above

205. Edward Tolman proposed that through exploration of its environment, an animal acquires;
(a) a cognitive map (b) a sequence of simple response
(c) no new knowledge (d) an ecological perspective

206. Learning that is not immediately demonstrated in the animal's behaviour is called
(a) observational learning (b) imprinting

(c) latent learning (d) delayed learning

207. The phenomenon in which young birds follow the first moving object they observe is
(a) imprinting (b) bonding (c) assimilation (d) accommodation

208. Learning is best defined as
(a) any behaviour emitted by an organism without being elicited
(b) a change in the behaviour of an organism
(c) a relatively permanent change in the behaviour of an organism due to experience
(d) behaviour based on operant rather than respondent conditioning

209. The type of learning associated with Skinner is
(a) classical conditioning (b) operant conditioning
(c) respondent conditioning (d) observational learning

210. In Pavlov's original experiment with dogs, the meat served as a/an
(a) CS (b) CR (c) UCS (d) UCR

211. In Pavlov's original experiment with dogs, the tone was initially a/an-stimulus; after it was paired with meat, it became a/an-stimulus
(a) conditioned; neutral (b) neutral; conditioned
(c) conditioned; unconditioned (d) unconditioned; conditioned

212. In order to obtain a reward a monkey learns to press a lever when a bell tone is on but not when a Buzzer tone is on. What kind of training is this?
(a) extinction (b) generalization
(c) spontaneous recovery (d) discrimination

213. Which of the following statements concerning reinforcement is correct?
(a) learning is most rapid with partial reinforcement, but continuous reinforcement produces the greatest resistance to extinction
(b) learning is most rapid with continuous reinforcement, but partial reinforcement produces the greatest resistance to extinction
(c) learning is fastest and resistance to extinction is greatest after continuous reinforcement
(d) learning is fastest and resistance to extinction is greatest following partial reinforcement

214. Cognitive processes are
(a) unimportant in classical and operant conditioning
(b) important in both classical and operant conditioning
(c) more important in classical than in operant conditioning
(d) more important in operant than in classical conditioning

215. The highest and most consistent rate of response is produced by a-schedule
(a) fixed-ratio (b) variable-ratio

(c) fixed-interval (d) variable-interval

216. A response that leads to the removal of an unpleasant stimulus is one being
(a) positively reinforced (b) negatively reinforced
(c) punished (d) extinguished

217. When a conditioned stimulus is presented without an accompanying, unconditioned stimulus--will soon take place
(a) generalization (b) discrimination
(c) extinction (d) spontaneous recovery

218. Which of the following is an example of reinforcement?
(a) presenting a positive stimulus after a response
(b) removing an unpleasant stimulus after a response
(c) being told that you have done a good job
(d) all of the above are examples

219. Which of the following is a form of associative learning?
(a) classical conditioning (b) operant conditioning
(c) observational learning (d) all of the above

220. Last evening Mariam ate her first burger at a fast food restaurant. A few hours later she became ill. It can be expected that
(a) Mariam will develop an aversion to the sight of a burger
(b) Mariam will develop an aversion to the taste of a burger
(c) Mariam will not associate her illness with the food she ate
(d) Mariam will associate her sickness with something she experienced immediately before she became ill

221. Which of the following is an example of shaping?
(a) a dog learns to salivate at the sight of box of dog biscuits
(b) a new drive learns to stop at an intersection when the light change to red
(c) a parrot is rewarded first for making any sound, then for making a sound similar to "Laila," and then for "speaking" its owner's name.
(d) All of them

222. In classical conditioning, the relationship between the conditioned stimulus and the conditioned response is
(a) learned (b) reflexive (c) hereditary (d) conditioned

223. When Pavlov repeatedly presented the conditioned stimulus without pairing it with the unconditioned stimulus, the conditioned response failed to occur. This is known as
(a) conditioning failure (b) recovery
(c) extinction (d) habituation

224. Nabeel was in college when a thunder storm struck his community. Although no one was injured, he was terribly frightened. Now, he is afraid of all storms. This is an example of
(a) stimulus generalization (b) stimulus discrimination
(c) spontaneous recovery (d) reflexive relationships

225. John Watson's conditioning of Little Albert to fear a white rat was based on
(a) little Albert's natural fear of the rat
(b) the reflexive relationship between fear and loud noises
(c) the child's natural anxiety in the presence of stranger
(d) little Albert's ability to generalize fear to many different stimuli

226. Which of the following is the correct order of stimuli and responses during the acquisition stage?
(a) UCS-CS-CR (b) UR-UCS-US
(c) CS-UCS-UCR (d) CS-UCR-UCS

227. Spontaneous recovery of a classically conditioned response usually occurs immediately following
(a) the presentation of the UCS (b) acquisition
(c) a rest period (d) extinction

228. Which of the following is the best example of a primary reinforcer?
(a) food (b) money (c) paycheck (d) new clothes

229. During extinction, the _____ is omitted, as a result, the _____ seems to disappear
(a) UCS; UCR
(b) CS;CR
(c) UCS;CR
(d) CS; UCR

181. Putting on your coat when it is cold outside is a behaviour that is maintained by
(a) discrimination learning (b) negative reinforcement
(c) classical conditioning (d) positive reinforcement

231 You teach your dog to fetch the paper by giving him a cookie each time he does so. This is an example of
(a) operant conditioning (b) classical conditioning
(c) secondary reinforcement (d) partial reinforcement

232. Operant conditioning is to _____ as classical conditioning is to _____
(a) Pavlov; Watson (b) Skinner; Bandura
(c) Pavlov; Skinner (d) Skinner; Pavlov

233. A child had a very traumatic water-related experience of almost drowning. Now the child's best friends are standing in the water and are calling to the child to join them. This approach to the child's fear problem would be an example of
(a) learning reversal (b) counter-conditioning
(c) implosion (d) conditioned aversion

234. Bandura's studies of aggression suggest that:
(a) frustration is necessary antecedent condition of aggressive modeling
(b) observation of aggressive responses increases the likelihood of aggressive behaviour in children
(c) adult models are more influential than peer models in stimulating aggression in children
(d) direct expression of hostile feelings is most common in children with high frustration tolerance

235. Kohler's experiment on chimpanzee problem solving demonstrated that:
(a) insight can be explained by trial-and-error learning
(b) not all learning is trial-and-error
(c) chimpanzees used cognitive maps to find the bananas
(d) chimpanzees do not learn by trial-and-error

ANSWERS

1.	c	2.	b	3.	d	4.	b
5.	d	6.	d	7.	d	8.	d
9.	a	10.	b	11.	a	12.	c
13.	b	14.	b	15.	b	16.	a
17.	b	18.	a	19.	a	20.	d
21.	b	22.	c	23.	d	24.	b
25.	c	26.	d	27.	a	28.	b
29.	c	30.	d	31.	a	32.	b
33.	d	34.	c	35.	b	36.	d
37.	a	38.	d	39.	c	40.	c
41.	c	42.	c	43.	b	44.	a
45.	c	46.	b	47.	a	48.	b
49.	a	50.	d	51.	c	52.	b
53.	b	54.	b	55.	d	56.	b
57.	c	58.	c	59.	d	60.	c
61.	c	62.	d	63.	d	64.	d
65.	c	66.	d	67.	d	68.	b
69.	a	70.	b	71.	c	72.	c
73.	b	74.	d	75.	d	76.	c
77.	d	78.	c	79.	b	80.	a
81.	c	82.	d	83.	a	84.	c
85.	b	86.	c	87.	c	88.	b

89.	c	90.	b	91.	b	92.	c
93.	d	94	c	95.	c	96.	c
97.	c	98.	a	99.	b	100.	b
101.	d	102.	b	103.	c	104.	a
105.	a	106.	d	107.	b	108.	a
109.	b	110.	b	111.	c	112.	b
113.	b	114.	c	115.	d	116.	a
117.	b	118.	d	119.	d	120.	b
121.	c	122.	c	123.	c	124.	b
125.	c	126.	a	127.	a	128.	b
129.	c	130.	c	131.	b	132.	d
133.	d	134.	d	135.	b	136.	c
137.	c	138.	d	139.	d	140.	a
141.	d	142.	b	143.	c	144.	d
145.	A	146.	c	147.	a	148.	d
149.	b	150.	b	151.	c	152.	C
153.	D	154.	d	155.	d	156.	c
157.	d	158.	d	159.	c	160.	c
161.	b	162.	b	163.	b	164.	b
165.	c	166.	b	167.	b	168.	d
169.	d	170.	b	171.	b	172.	c
173.	c	174.	c	175.	a	176.	c
177.	c	178.	b	179.	b	180.	b
181.	c	182.	b	183.	d	184.	a
185.	a	186.	d	187.	c	188.	c
189.	a	. 190.	b	191.	a	192.	c
193.	c	194.	c	195.	b	196.	c
197.	c	198.	b	199.	a	200.	c
201.	b	202.	a	203.	b	204.	b
205.	a	206.	c	207.	a	208	c
209.	b	210.	c	211.	b	212.	d
213.	b	214.	b	215.	b	216.	b
217.	c	218.	d	219.	d	220.	b
221.	c	222.	a	223.	c	224.	a
225.	c	226.	c	227.	c	228.	a
229.	c	230.	b	231.	a	232.	d
233.	b	234.	b	235.	c		

Chapter 6

Memory

1. In reciting the alphabet for a school play, Fatima says the first ten letters in perfect order but then slips up and recites the remaining letters in incorrect order. This is an example of:
(a) physical processing (b) selective attention
(c) the recency effect (d) the primacy effect

2. Associating a list of items you need to remember with a sequence of specific places is called:
(a) encoding specificity (b) chunking
(c) the method of Loci (d) cognitive mapping

3. McClelland and Rumelhart developed the idea of:
(a) functional fixedness (b) the dual-code hypothesis
(c) reconstructive memory (d) parallel distributed processing

4. The tip-of-tongue phenomenon is due to a difficulty in:
(a) encoding (b) storage
(c) retrieval (d) working memory

5 In his studies of memory, Ebbinghaus used the method of savings to determine the
(a) amount of material retained from a prior learning task
(b) number of trials taken to relearn old material
(c) amount of time taken to unlearn old material and learn something new
(d) efficacy of using nonsense syllables to study memory

6. Iconic memory refers to:
(a) visual working memory (b) auditory working memory
(c) visual short-term memory (d) visual sensory memory

7. John goes to a party, gets drunk, and is introduced to a coworker. At work the next day, John sees the coworker, but does not remember his name. That night, however, John goes to a party, drinks, sees the coworker, and remembers his name. Which of the following can best explain this sequence of events?
(a) retroactive inhibition (b) spreading activation
(c) metamemory (d) state-dependent learning

8. Subjects are asked to read two stories: one from their culture and one from an unfamiliar culture. In a surprise recall test, subjects are then asked to retrieve the story from memory. Bartlett's reconstructive theory would predict that:
(a) subjects' recall will be better when the story is not from their culture

(b) subjects' recall will be better when the story is from their culture
(c) recall will be equally accurate for all stories
(d) subjects' will only be able to remember 7 + 2 sentences in the stories

9. The memory that holds information for the shortest period of time is known as
(a) sensory memory (b) long term memory
(c) short term memory (d) implicit memory

10. George Miller found that short-term memory could contain about how many chunks of information?
(a) 1 (b) 4 (c) 7 (d) 11

11. A researcher presents pictures to subjects for them to memorize. A week later, the researcher shows those pictures, interspersed with several new pictures, to the subjects. The subjects' task is to indicate which pictures they have seen before. The researcher is most likely studying:
(a) recall memory (b) recognition memory
(c) semantic memory (d) semantic verification

12. The method of Loci is an example of:
(a) the primacy effect (b) the recency effect
(c) a mnemonic (d) a heuristic

13. The fact that we remember only the main details in a story and retell it with various "filters" is supportive of which theory?
(a) reconstructive (b) reappearance
(c) regressive (d) free recall

14. Which type of memory is being tested when you take a multiple-choice test?
(a) method of Loci (b) Recognition
(c) savings method (d) free recall

15. Which of the following is the best way to present a tone in order to enhance memory of quickly vanishing letters on a tachistoscopic display?
(a) just as the letters are vanishing from the screen
(b) one second after the letters have vanished from the screen
(c) five second after the letters have vanished from the screen
(d) with an inhibiting stimulus to create metacontrast

16. Musa made a list of classic movies he wanted to see in no particular order. When asked to reconstruct the list, he successfully listed all the detective movies, then all the comedies, and then all the horror. This is an example of:
(a) chunking (b) recency (c) assimilation (d) clustering

7. Which of the following theorists invented the concept of the method of savings?
(a) Bartlett (b) Chomsky (c) Craik (d) Ebbinghaus

18. Which of the following best illustrates the difference between semantic and episodic memory?
(a) remembering how to tie your shoes vs remembering where you bought your last pair of shoes
(b) remembering the meaning of phenomenon vs remembering how phenomenon is spelled
(c) knowing the meaning of words vs remembering where you went to school
(d) remembering where you live vs remembering how to dial a phone

19. Retrograde amnesia is a phenomenon in which a person suffering brain injury in an accident loses memory of:
(a) early childhood experiences
(b) events immediately after the injury
(c) events immediately prior to the injury, with earlier memory being unimpaired
(d) middle childhood events, then forgets early childhood events

20. In which method, the subject is required to recognize the original items from among a number of mixed items
(a) method of recall (b) method of saving
(c) recognition (d) re-arrangement

21. The earliest studies of verbal learning and rote memory were conducted by:
(a) Thorndike (b) Pavlov (c) Miller (d) Ebbinghaus

22 Forgetting that occurs solely as a function of the passage of time is called:
(a) amnesia (b) decay (c) adaptation (d) interference

23. The process by which a stimulus is attended to, identified, studied, and incorporated into memory is called:
(a) storage (b) reasoning (c) encoding (d) retrieval

24. A major distinction between episodic and semantic memory was central to the work of:
(a) Miller (b) Tulving (c) Ebbinghaus (d) Skinner

25. When Ebbinghaus set out to study human memory, he had a basic problem to resolve. He needed to:
(a) move beyond the introspection practices of the structuralists
(b) find a novel-type stimulus his subjects wouldn't already know
(c) mask familiar words in the paired-associates method of presentation
(d) find a way to tap long-term rather than short-term memory

26. "One is a bun. Two is a shoe. Three is a tree. Four is a door." This is part of the _____ method of improving memory.
(a) Loci (b) visual imagery
(c) flashbulb (d) peg-word

27. Zehra has learned something and now has been away from it for several months. A researcher measured how long it took her to learn it initially and now will measure how long it takes her to relearn it. By comparing the difference in the two times required for learning, the researcher has instituted the-method of measuring memory.
(a) PQ4R (b) saving
(c) sensory (d) maintenance

28. Which of the following will be least effectively retained? Learning to _____
(a) swim (b) ride a bicycle
(c) drive a car (d) recite a poem

29. The "magical number 7 plus or minus 2" refers to _____ and _____
(a) Brown, flashbulb memories (b) Tulving, semantic memory
(c) Miller, short-term memory (d) Forester, sensory register memory

30. According to _____ and the _____ we have a tendency to remember the unfinished task.
(a) Ziegarnik, Ziegarnik effect
(c) Coates, serial position effect
(b) Brown, tip-of-the-tongue
(d) Tulving, episodic memory effect

31. Laboratory techniques for measuring retention have NOT included:
(a) serial-recall (b) recognition
(c) memory trace (d) paired-association

32. The fact that a task interrupted prior to completion is remembered better than a completed task is called:
(a) proactive facilitation (b) proactive inhibition
(c) Zeigarnik effect (d) von Restorff effect

33. An inability to learn new information and form new long-term memories is called:
(a) retroactive amnesia (b) proactive amnesia
(c) anterograde amnesia (d) implicit amnesia

34. Iconic memory decay in under two seconds from the:
(a) short-term store (b) hippocampus
(c) long-term store (d) sensory register

35 Ghazala remembers a phone number by rehearsing the digits aloud. She is using:
(a) an acoustical code (b) a computer code
(c) a semantic code (d) a visual code

36. A student has several weeks in which to plan study for an upcoming test. Which of the following time allotment strategies would the student be best advised to use?
(a) massing study time in the third week before the test
(b) massing study time just before the test
(c) distributing study time throughout the several week period
(d) studying on every fifth day

37. In contrast to a dissimilar-items list, a similar-items list is
(a) more difficult to learn (b) easier to learn
(c) learned with equivalent ease (d) more susceptible to the serial position effect

38. Which of the following is not an experimental approach to recall?
(a) single-trial, free recall (b) split-half, free recall
(c) paired association (d) serial presentation

39. Thinking about the meaning of a word leads to better recall than thinking about the sound or appearance of a word. This is called the
(a) level of processing effect (b) serial position effect
(c) forgetting cure (d) functional fixedness effect

40 Performance of an earlier task is interfered with by the learning of a second, more recent task in
(a) proactive facilitation (b) proactive inhibition
(c) retroactive facilitation (d) retroactive inhibition

41. Remembering the name of the first president of Pakistan Remembering the name of your first teacher: Semantic memory:
(a) implicit memory (b) episodic memory
(c) long-term memory (d) explicit memory

42. Which one of the following is not specifically an aid to retention?
(a) chunking (b) over learning
(c) meaningfulness (d) knowledge of results

43. The "Saving method" developed by Ebbinghaus to measure memory performance was an early form of measuring
(a) encoding specificity (b) semantic memory
(c) implicit memory (d) deductive reasoning

44. To remember the order of the seven colour of the spectrum, many people learn "ROY - G - BIV" (Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo, Violet). This is easier to learn because
(a) pictures are easier to remember than words
(b) semantic encoding results in better memory than physical encoding
(c) the number of chunks to be learned is reduced from 7 to 3
(d) words at the beginning or end of a list are remembered better than words at the middle of a list

45. A woman met a car accident and after recovering, she cannot remember events right before the crash, it is called
(a) anterograde amnesia (b) retrograde amnesia
(c) anterograde interference (d) retrograde interference

46 Memorizing by rote (i.e. repeating something over and over until it is learned) is also called
(a) declarative rehearsal (b) elaborative rehearsal
(c) maintenance rehearsal (d) distributed practice

47. After having been away from the following tasks for several years, a person could be expected to return to which one with least practice?
(a) a list of nonsense syllables (b) a list of digit spans
(c) bicycle riding (d) verbatim recollection of a story

48. Children learning the alphabet is a common form of
(a) serial learning (b) repetition (c) pairing (d) rehearsal

49. A young child tries to recite the alphabet. He begins "A, B, C, D" and ends with "X, Y, Z" but the middle is a scrambled assortment of letters. This is a common example of
(a) the associate learning effect (b) the conceptual learning effect
(c) the rehearsal effect (d) the serial position effect

50. An important function of rehearsal in verbal learning is
(a) mediation
(b) acclimation to the meaning of the material
(c) transference of material from short term to long term memory
(d) both a and b

51. The serial-position curve shows that the most material is learned
(a) at the end of a list (b) during all phases of learning

(c) at the beginning of a list (d) in the middle of a list

52. The earliest studies on record of verbal learning and memory were conducted by
(a) Thorndike (b) Pavlov (c) Skinner (d) Ebbinghaus

53. Echoic code is to auditory system as iconic code is to
(a) tactile experience (b) sensory system
(c) visual system (d) olfactory system

54. Those items that are most likely to be forgotten are those
(a) with the least digits/letters (b) at the beginning of a long list
(c) in the middle of a long list (d) at the end of a long list

55. The phenomenon of backward masking provides evidence for
(a) long-term memory (b) short-term memory
(c) iconic coding (d) latent inhibition

56. Material in long-term memory
(a) may be lost if the person is interrupted while retrieving it
(b) is hypothesized to involve ongoing electrical processes in the brain rather than changes in the brain cells
(c) includes all memory that is not currently active
(d) may include information that never passed through short-term memory

57. Remembering precisely where you were, and what you were doing, when you first heard shocking news about a national event or the death of a close relative is characteristic of _____ memory.
(a) eidetic (b) iconic (c) echoic (d) flashbulb

58. Which of the following is an example of a recognition task?
(a) fill-in-the-blank question (b) essay type question
(c) multiple-choice question (d) true-false questions

59. Mnemonics are
(a) a characteristic of sound
(b) techniques used to improve memory
(c) the scientific term for a memory location in the brain
(d) the sound produces when two notes an octave apart are played simultaneously

60. Eidetic memory is most often found in
(a) adults (b) depressed adults
(c) children (d) mentally-retarded children

61. During an interview a person may focus on the interviewer's remarks and reactions. However, at some future occasion he may be able to remember the visual details of the room in which the interview took place. This ability refers to

(a) multiple encoding (b) parallel storage
(c) visual memory (d) none of the above

62. Echoic memory refers to
(a) visual perception (c) verbal codes
(b) eidetic perception (d) auditory perception

63. Which of the following is true of Short-Term Memory (STM)?
(a) it has a storage capacity of ten items
(b) it does not require rehearsals
(c) STM is highly susceptible to interference
(d) information always travels from STM to Long-Term Memory

64. Which group represents the three ways to measure the amount of long-term memory retention?
(a) recognition, recall, and rehearsal (b) recognition, savings, and rate of forgetting
(c) recall, recognition, and savings (d) saving, recall, and retrieval

65. We usually recommend a film to friends if it started well and had a terrific ending, even though the middle was slow and boring. The film's producer is taking advantage of the _____ and _____effect
(a) primacy, recency (b) cognitive, primacy
(c) cognitive, inertial (d) recency, overgeneralization

66. Which of the following is an argument against the use of multiple choice tests?
(a) they rarely have predictive validity
(b) only creative people do well on multiple choice tests
(c) when asked to explain their choices, people give odd and incorrect reason for why they selected the correct choice
(d) recognition of the correct answer is often harder than recalling it

67. Which of the following is a theory of forgetting that stresses the similarity of items in memory?
(a) decay (b) interference (c) consolidation (d) psychodynamic

68. Which of the following memory stores has a decay time of about 250 milliseconds?
(a) short-term memory (b) echoic memory
(c) tactile memory (d) iconic memory

69. George Sperling's well known experiment on iconic memory showed that subjects had trouble remembering more than five or so items because of
(a) retroactive interference (b) proactive interference
(c) rapid decay (d) masking

70. Endel Tulving has proposed three memory systems. They are
(a) mnemonic, dichotic, and melodic

(b) procedural, semantic, and episodic
(c) sensory, short-term, and long-term
(d) semantic, syntactic, and pragmatic

71. Based on principles of learning and memory which of the following should be a good study habit?
(a) spend considerable amount of time in self-test
(b) massive study or cramming the night before a test
(c) read each assignment slowly several times from first word to last
(d) spend the most study time on the final parts of a reading assignment

72. Which memory holds a large amount of information for about 2 seconds?
(a) tactile memory (b) echoic memory
(c) iconic memory (d) short-term memory

73. According to decay theory, forgetting is due to a /an
(a) consolidation problem (b) availability problem
(c) encoding problem (d) retrieval problem

74. The order in which visual information is processed is
(a) echoic memory, short-term memory, long-term memory
(b) short-term memory, episodic memory, long-term memory
(c) iconic memory, short-term memory, long-term memory
(d) episodic memory, short-term memory, long-term memory

75. You decide to go up in your roof to set your TV antenna. You get out your ladder and climb up on the roof. As you approach the antenna, you lose your footing and fall off the roof. Twenty minutes later, you wake up on your lawn. You cannot recall anything that occurred during the last 45 minutes, i.e., thinking about the roof, getting out the ladder, climbing it, etc. this is an example of
(a) anterograde amnesia (b) post-trauma depression
(c) retrograde amnesia (d) a fugue state

76. The area of the brain where short-term memories are transferred to long-term memory is the
(a) medulla (b) hippocampus (c) pons (d) hypothalamus

77 A brain tumor in the hippocampus of the brain would impair a person's ability to learn new things while leaving their old memories intact. This condition is known as
(a) retroactive inhibition (b) anterograde amnesia
(c) proactive inhibition (d) retrograde amnesia

78. A subject in an experiment sits in a chair facing a slide screen. Twenty words are projected on the screen, one at a time. Then the subject is asked to report as many of the twenty words, in any order, that they can remember seeing. This is an example of a _____ memory experiment.

(a) paired association (c) free recall
(b) recognition task (d) serial learning

79. The three functions of long-term memory are
(a) storage, remembering, and retrieval
(b) meaning, emotions, and recall
(c) encoding, storage, and retrieval
(d) consolidation, organization, and retrieval

80. According to Paivio's dual-code model of memory, the two types of codes used to store long-term memories are
(a) visual and auditory (b) semantic and syntactic
(c) implicit and explicit (d) verbal and visual

81 General knowledge frameworks that help people interpret and remember events are called
(a) chunks (b) prototypes (c) schemas (d) propositions

82. The Von Restorff effect applies to
(a) serial position (b) task completion
(c) proponent stimulus (d) memory .span

83. Given a very limited time (only a few hours) during which to study for a test, a person's best bet would be
(a) distributed practice
(b) massed practice
(c) a combination of distributed/massed/distributed
(d) a combination of massed/distributed/massed

84. Which one of the following could be expected to enhance performance on a vigilance task?
(a) threat of punishment (b) rest periods
(c) high pay (d) coworker interaction

85. Which of the following types of learning is measured by a matching item on a test?
(a) saving (b) relearning (c) reconstruction (d) recognition

86. "It was last spring. I had studied for the An Approach to Psychology and had done quite well on it." This would be an example of
(a) semantic memory (b) tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon
(c) acoustical encoding (d) episodic memory

87. Which one of the following persons could be expected to have the most lasting command of examination material (assuming equal study time and ability)?
(a) one who engaged solely in rote memory
(b) one who studies all the material silently

(c) one who recited portions of the material periodically
(d) one who listened to the material on a cassette recorder/CD player

88. Voters will be heading to the polls tomorrow for an election. Five political candidates will be speaking on a political program this afternoon. One of those candidates by the luck of the draw, can choose the order of presentation. This candidate would be best advised to speak
(a) second (b) third (c) fourth (d) fifth

89. The fact that we remember only the main details in a story and retell it with various "fillers" is supportive of which theory?
(a) reconstructive (b) reappearance
(c) regressive (d) free recall

90. The tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon is due to a difficulty in
(a) encoding (b) storage (c) retrieval (d) working memory

91 Which of the following statements is true of maintenance rehearsal?
(a) Maintenance rehearsal keeps material in short-term memory.
(b) Maintenance rehearsal keeps material in long-term memory.
(c) Maintenance rehearsal is also called secondary rehearsal.
(d) Maintenance rehearsal uses elaboration.

92. According to Craik and Lockhart, which of the following levels of processing would result in the highest recall of information?
(a) Phonological (b) Syntactic
(c) Semantic (d) Acoustic

93. According to Ebbinghaus' forgetting curve, which pattern of forgetting is likely to take place after learning new material?
(a) Forgetting happens gradually and consistently
(b) Forgetting happens gradually for 24 hours and then more rapidly
(c) Forgetting happens quickly and is then offset by spontaneous recovery
(d) Forgetting happens rapidly at first and then gradually

94. Bartlett found that memory is largely
(a) procedural (c) declarative
(b) episodic (d) reconstructive

95. Aisha memorized her shopping list. When she got to the store she found, she had forgotten many of the items in the middle of the list. This is an example of
(a) inappropriate coding (b) retrograde amnesia
(c) proactive interference (d) the serial position effect

96. One of the following is not a method of measuring retention
(a) recognition (b) relearning (c) recall (d) reminiscence

97. Which of the following factors influence the impact of interference on learning?
(a) the nature of material being learned
(b) the organization and meaningfulness of the information learned
(c) the type of activity that follows studying
(d) all of the above are correct

98. The SQ3R method emphasizes the importance of
(a) experimentation (b) the case study
(c) rehearsal (d) replication

99.The three most basic information-processing steps involved in memory are
(a) attention, rehearsal, and organization
(b) recognition, recall, and relearning
(c) reading, reciting, and reviewing
(d) encoding, storage, and retrieval

100. The process of encoding refers to
(a) the persistence of learning over time
(b) the recall of information previously learned
(c) getting information into memory
(d) a clear memory of an emotionally significant event

101. The process of getting information out of memory storage is called
(a) encoding (b) relearning (c) retrieval (d) rehearsal

102. After finding her friend's phone number. Zehra was able to remember it only "long enough to dial it correctly. In this case, the telephone number was clearly stored in her _____ memory.
(a) ionic (b) short-term (c) flashbulb (d) implicit

103. The conscious repetition of information in order to maintain it in memory is called
(a) automatic processing (b) rehearsal
(c) priming (d) chunking

104. Retrieval cues are to priming as rehearsal is to
(a) imagery (b) chunking (c) encoding (d) repression

105. The impact of over-learning on retention best illustrates the value of
(a) the method of loci (b) automatic processing
(c) chunking (d) rehearsal

106. Our inability to remember information presented in the seconds just before we fell asleep is most likely due to
(a) encoding failure (b) the misinformation effect
(c) retroactive interference (d) motivated forgetting

107. The tendency to immediately-recall the first and last items in a list better than the middle items is known as the-effect.
(a) next-in-line (b) misinformation
(c) serial position (d) spacing

108. Children can better remember ah ancient Latin verse if the definition of each unfamiliar Latin word is carefully explained to them. This best illustrates the value of
(a) iconic memory (b) meaning in coding
(c) the method of loci (d) automatic processing

109. We are more likely to remember the words "typewriter, cigarette, and fire" than the words "void, process, and inherent, "because the first three words are more likely to be _____ encoded
(a) automatically (b) visually
(c) proactively (d) implicitly

110. A mnemonic device is a
(a) mental picture
(b) test or measure of memory
(c) technique for encoding language sounds
(d) memory aid

111. As an aid to memorizing lengthy speeches, ancient Greek orators would visualize themselves moving through familiar locations. They were making use of
(a) the serial position effect (b) the method of loci
(c) implicity memory (d) the next-in-line effect

112. In order to remember to buy sugar, honey, organs, and potatoes the next time he goes grocery shopping, Nabil forms the word "shop" with the first letter of each item. He is using a memory aid known as
(a) chunking (b) the spacing effect
(c) the serial position effect (d) the method of loci

113. A momentary sensory memory of visual stimuli is called--memory.
(a) iconic (b) implicit (c) echoic (d) flashbulb

114. Explicit memory is to long-term memory as iconic memory is to-memory
(a) flashbulb (b) short-term (c) sensory (d) implicit

115. Echoic memory refers to
(a) the encoded meanings of words and events in long-term memory
(b) a vivid memory of an emotionally significant event
(e) the automatic retention of incidental information about the timing and frequency of events
(d) a momentary sensory memory of auditory stimuli

116. "The magical number seven, plus or minus two" refers to the storage capacity of _____ memory
(a) short-term (b) explicit (c) flashbulb (d) implicit

117. Which type of memory has an essentially unlimited storage capacity?
(a) echoic memory (b) short-term memory
(c) state-dependent memory (d) long-term memory

118. Remembering how to solve a jigsaw puzzle without any conscious recollection that one can do so best illustrates _____ memory
(a) explicit (b) flashbulb (c) sensory (d) implicit

119. Memory of facts is to-- as memory of skills is to _____
(a) brain stem; hippocampus
(b) explicit memory; implicit memory
(c) automatic processing; effortful processing
(d) short term memory; long term memory

120. When an eyewitness to an auto accident is asked to describe what happened, which test of memory is being utilized?
(a) recall (b) recognition (c) rehearsal (d) reconstruction

121. Which test of memory typically provides the fewest retrieval cues?
(a) recognition (b) recall (c) relearning (d) rehearsal

122. Words, events, places, and emotions that trigger our memory of the past are called
(a) context effects (b) iconic traces
(c) retrieval cues (d) schemas

123. The misinformation effect best illustrates the dynamics of
(a) memory construction (b) automatic processing
(c) repression (d) proactive interference

124. Policed interrogators have been trained to ask less suggestive and more open-ended questions in order to avoid
(a) long-term potentiating (b) mood-congruent memory
(c) the misinformation effect (d) proactive interference

125. The disruptive effect of prior learning on the recall of new information is called
(a) state-dependent memory (b) retroactive interference
(c) the spacing effect (d) proactive interference

126. Ajwad so easily remembers his old friend's telephone number that he finds it difficult to recall his new friend's number. Ajwad's difficulty best illustrates
(a) retroactive interference (b) state-dependent memory

(c) proactive interference (d) repression

127. After learning the combination for his new CNIC No. Mahboob is unable to remember the combination for his National Tax Number. Mahboob is experiencing the effects of
(a) encoding failure (b) state-dependent memory
(c) retroactive interference (d) proactive interference

128. Retroactive interference involves the disruption of
(a) encoding (b) storage (c) retrieval (d) all the above

129. The finding that people who sleep after learning a list of nonsense syllables forget less than people who stay awake provides evidence that forgetting may involve
(a) encoding failure (b) repression
(c) implicit memory loss (d) interference

130. Compulsive gamblers frequently recall losing less money than is actually the case. Their memory failure best illustrates
(a) proactive interference (b) the serial position effect
(c) the next-in-line effect (d) motivated forgetting

131. Repression involves a failure in
(a) encoding (b) storage (c) retrieval (d) all the above

132. Memories of traumatic physical abuse are most unlikely to be
(a) encoded (b) repressed (c) rehearsed (d) retrieved

133. The decay or fading of memory with time is considered to be a failure in
(a) encoding (b) storage (c) retrieval (d) Ali of the above

134. The process of interference can lead to a failure in
(a) encoding (b) storage
(c) retrieval (d) any of the above

135. The greatest interference occurs when old and new material are
(a) learned through distributed practice
(b) each learned on separate days
(c) automatically processed
(d) similar to each other

136. The modal of the mind proposes that memory consists of three stores, called the
(a) sensory store, pre-attentive store, and long-term store
(b) sensory store, short-term store, and long-term store
(c) short-term store, working store, and semantic store
(d) ionic store, echoic store, and working store

137. Suppose you are concentrating on your work when your father asks you a question. You say "What?", but before the questions is repeated, you "rehear" it. Presumably, you retrieve the memory from your?
(a) working store (b) sensory store
(c) short-term store (d) long-term store

138. Compared to other memory stores, the sensory store is considered to have
(a) low capacity for information and short duration
(b) low capacity for information and long duration
(c) high capacity for information and short duration
(d) high capacity for information and high duration

139. Iconic memory is another name for _____ memory and has been found to last
(a) visual sensory; about half a minute
(b) visual sensory; less than 1 second
(c) auditory sensory; up to 3 seconds
(d) auditory sensory; about 1 minute

140. Cognitive psychologists often liken the short-term store of the mind to which part of a computer?
(a) the keyboard (b) the printer
(c) the central processing unit (d) the monitor

141. The process that controls the flow of information from the sensory store into the short-term store is
(a) encoding (b) attention (c) retrieval (d) rehearsal

142. The process that controls the movement of information from the "short-term store into the long-term store is
(a) retrieval (b) attention (c) encoding (d) recall

143. New information in the short-term store-pass on to the _____
(a) must; working store (b) may or may not; working store
(c) must; long-term store (d) may or may not; long-term store

144. In order to recite a poem you learned in primary school, you must retrieve it from the _____ and put it to use in the _____
(a) echoic store; long-term store (c) long-term store; echoic store
(b) long-term store; short-term store (d) pre-attentive store; attentive store

145. Free-recall tests of list learning show that items presented early are recalled
(a) poorly, because they have been followed by other items
(b) well, because they are rehearsed more than later items and are likely to be encoded into long-term memory
(c) poorly, because they are unlikely to be in short-term memory when the test is given
(d) poorly, for the reasons given in both a and b

146. In general, the best way to remember information is to
(a) repeat it over and over
(b) try to understand it
(c) look at it once and put it away for a while
(d) make your mind blank and meditate on it

147. One of the most effective ways to remember information is to make personal sense of it. This process is called:
(a) maintenance (b) repetition
(c) elaboration (d) chunking

148. The efficiency of memory can be increased if we organize information so that the amount of information in each unit increases while the number of separate units decreases. This process is called
(a) chunking (b) rehearsal (c) encoding (d) retrieval

149. Suppose subjects are asked to listen to the following list of letters and then to repeat them in order: i, n, t, r, o, p, s, y, c, h. Subjects who perform the task most accurately and with least apparent effort probably have
(a) chunked the letters into two recognizable word fragments
(b) used the key word method of study
(c) used maintenance rehearsal
(d) taken advantage of the primacy effect

150. Research with digit span has shown that most people can repeat correctly about seven digits and that
(a) one individual increased his span to about 80 digits by chunking digits
(b) extensive practice can lead to only small increases in digit span
(c) heredity plays a large role in digit span
(d) people who remember a large number of digits have faster reaction times

151. The term schema refers to
(a) a proposition
(b) a control process in long-term memory
(c) the mental representation of a concept
(d) the hierarchical organization of information

152. Suppose your representation of the concept "dog" is based on observations such as "has fur," "has four legs," and "barks." This would be most consistent with the
(a) analogue theory (b) prototype theory
(c) feature theory (d) both b and c

153. A general mental representation of the sequence of events normally involved in going to a restaurant would be an example of
(a) a script (b) a context-dependent memory

(c) a proposition (d) an episodic memory

154. Our ability to find information in memory on the basis of colour, function, and many other characteristics indicates that
(a) memory is divided into short-term and long-term stores
(b) memory is more like a supermarket than a dictionary
(c) the mind is capable of organizing information in a vast number of ways
(d) retrieving information from long-term memory is a learned skill

155. Aristotle's principle association by contiguity refers to our ability to recall
(a) objects commonly associated with a named object
(b) the characteristics of a named object
(c) events that commonly follow or precede a named event
(d) all of the above

156. If you hear the world car, you might think immediately of types, headlights, steering wheel, and other elements of a car. This observation is the basis for
(a) the principle of association by similarity
(b) the principle of free association
(c) the concept of iconic memory
(d) the principle of association by contiguity

157. Hermann Ebbinghaus plotted forgetting curves to-represent his performance at recalling nonsense syllables. He found that
(a) forgetting takes place gradually, with about the same amount being forgotten each day over the tested period
(b) most forgetting takes place soon after learning, with the rate of forgetting becoming more and more gradual after that
(c) the rate of forgetting is quite modest at first, but then gradually increases as time goes on
(d) forgetting does not begin to occur until several weeks after original learning, when recall performance declines rapidly

158. Subjects were given a list of nonsense syllables to memorize. Subjects in Group A slept for several hours immediately after studying the list and were tested soon after waking. Subjects in Group B engaged in normal, waking activity for several hours after studying the list, and then were tested. The result was that
(a) group A forgot more items than Group B, supporting the decay theory of forgetting
(b) group A remembered more items than group B, supporting the interference theory of forgetting
(c) group B forgot more items than group A, supporting the primacy effect on memory
(d) group B remembered more items than group A, supporting the encoding specificity principle of memory.

159. Suppose you are filling out a credit-card application that asks for your previous and current addresses. You cannot remember your previous address because your new address keeps intruding, a problem known as
(a) retroactive interference (b) proactive interference
(c) a recency effect (d) the feature theory

160. The effects of memory interference are greatest when the two sets of items are
(a) similar in nature (b) dissimilar in nature
(c) learned in different contexts (d) unusual

161. Imagine that you plan to give subjects two lists of items to remember. If the first is a list of pets and you want to minimize interference between the lists, which of the following would be the worst topic for the second list
(a) common zoo animals (b) other pets
(c) farm animals (d) furniture

162. A multiple-choice question like this one tests-, while a fill-in question tests
(a) primacy, recency (b) recency; primacy
(c) recognition; recall (d) recall; recognition

163. Recall may be more difficult than recognition because it requires people to supply their own
(a) retrieval cues (b) prototypes
(c) features (d) context

164. The encoding-specificity principle suggest that the most effective retrieval cue is
(a) one that was prominent at the time an item was encoded
(b) one associated with the fewest items in memory
(c) one that the subject specifically attempts to use a retrieval cue
(d) one that was noted*after the item was encoded

165. People tend to recall better if tested in the same environment in which they originally learned the information. This is known as
(a) state-dependent memory (b) verbatim recall
(c) context-dependent memory (d) proactive memory

166. In the phenomena of context and state-dependent memories, context and state provide
(a) features (b) prototypes
(c) levels of processing (d) retrieval cues

167. Hypnosis causes subjects to be more
(a) susceptible to misleading information
(b) able to concentrate and thus better able to remember
(c) careful in separating fact from inference
(d) hesitant and less confident about what they remember

168. Recalling childhood birthdays is an example of which type of memory?
(a) episodic (b) implicit (c) procedural (d) semantic

169. People's knowledge of their own past experiences is considered---information
(a) procedural (b) episodic (c) semantic (d) conceptual

170. Semantic memory and episodic memory are classes of
(a) short-term memory (b) iconic memory
(c) explicit memory (d) implicit memory

171. The word meanings and other general knowledge stored in a person's memory are considered-information
(a) episodic (b) procedural (c) semantic (d) pre-attentive

172. Your knowledge that automobile emissions contribute to air pollution is an example of _____ memory, which is a subclass of _____ memory
(a) semantic; implicit (b) semantic; explicit
(c) episodic; implicit (d) episodic; explicit

173. When you perform a learned skill or a habitual response, you are calling on_____ memory
(a) semantic (b) procedural (c) episodic (d) declarative

174. The knowledge that enables a cricketer to execute powerful sixes would be an example of _____ information
(a) procedural (b) semantic (c) episodic (d) declarative

175. Implicit memories are extremely dependent on
(a) the immediate situation
(b) primacy and recency effects
(c) the availability of adequate attentional resources
(d) a carefully constructed retrieval strategy

176. The logical flow of thought depends in large part on _____ which is a type of
(a) conceptual priming; implicit memory
(b) conceptual priming; explicit memory
(c) perceptual priming; implicit memory
(d) perceptual priming; explicit memory

177 In order, the sequence of steps in the PRTR method is
(a) preview, review, think actively, read
(b) plan, read, take notes, review
(c) preview, read, think actively, review
(d) plan, review, take notes, read

178. The way the mind processes, stores, and retrieves information is the primary concern of the _____ perspective
(a) evolutionary (b) social-cultural
(c) behavioural (d) cognitive

179. A major principle underlying the PRTR study method is that
(a) people learn and remember material best when they actively process it
(b) many students overestimate their mastery of textbook and lecture material
(c) study time should be spaced over time rattier than crammed into one session
(d) "overlearning" disrupts efficient retention

180. In an experiment to determine the effects of attention on memory, memory is the
(a) control condition (b) intervening variable
(c) independent variable (d) dependent variable

181. Dr. Shahneela is studying how memory changes as people get older. She is most likely a/an-psychologist
(a) social (b) cognitive
(c) development (d) experimental

182. The three steps in memory information processing are
(a) input, processing, output (b) input, storage, output
(c) input, storage, retrieval (d) encoding, storage, retrieval

183. Visual sensory memory is referred to as
(a) iconic memory (c) echoic memory
(b) photomemory (d) semantic memory

184. Echoic memories fade after approximately
(a) 1 hour (b) 1 minute (c) 30 seconds (d) 1 second

185. Which of the following is not a measure of retention?
(a) recall (b) recognition (c) relearning (d) retrieval

186. Our short-term memory span is approximately _____ items
(a) 2 (b) 5
(c) 7 (d) 10

187. Memory techniques such as the method of loci, acronyms, and the peg-word system are called
(a) consolidation devices (b) imagery techniques
(c) encoding strategies (d) mnemonic devices

188. One way to increase the amount of information in memory is to group it into larger, familiar units. This process is referred to as
(a) consolidating (b) organization

(c) memory construction (d) chunking

189. Kandel and Schwartz have found that when learning occurs, more of the neurotransmitter _____ is released into synapses
(a) ACh (b) dopamine
(c) serotonin (d) noradrenaline

190. Studies demonstrate that learning causes permanent "neural changes in the _____ of animals neurons
(a) myelin (b) cell bodies
(c) synapses (d) all the above

191. Memory for skills is called
(a) explicit memory (c) episodic memory
(b) declarative memory (d) implicit memory

192. Which of the following best describes the typical forgetting curve?
(a) a steady, slow decline in retention over time
(b) a steady, rapid decline in retention over time
(c) a rapid initial decline in retention becoming stable thereafter
(d) a slow initial decline in retention becoming rapid thereafter

193. Which of the following measures of retention is the least sensitive in triggering retrieval?
(a) recall (b) relearning
(c) recognition (d) deja vu

194. According to the serial position effect, when recalling a list of words you should have the greatest difficulty with those
(a) at the beginning of the list
(b) at the end of the list
(c) at the beginning and end of the list
(d) in the middle of the list

195. Craik and Watkins gave subjects a list of words to be recalled. When subjects were tested after a delay, the items that were best recalled were those
(a) in the middle of the list (b) at the beginning of the list
(c) at the end of the list (d) at the beginning and the end of the list

196. Repression is an example of
(a) encoding failure (b) memory decay
(c) motivated forgetting (d) all of the above

197. Which of the following was not recommended as a strategy for improving memory?
(a) active rehearsal (b) distributed study
(c) speed reading (d) encoding meaningful associations

198. The process of getting information out of memory storage is called
(a) encoding (b) retrieval (c) rehearsal (d) storage

199. Amnesic patients typically experience disruption of
(a) implicit memories (b) explicit memories
(c) iconic memories (d) echoic memories

200. Complete this analogy: "Fill in the blanks test questions are to multiple-choice questions as
(a) encoding is to storage (b) storage is to encoding
(c) recognition is to recall (d) recall is to recognition

201. Which of the following sequences would be best to follow if you wanted to minimize interference-induced forgetting in order to improve your recall on the psychology midterm?
(a) study, eat, test (b) study; sleep, test
(c) study, listen to music, test (d) study, exercise, test

202. At your high school reunion you cannot remember the last name of your class teacher. Your failure to remember is most likely the result of
(a) encoding failure (b) storage failure
(c) retrieval failure (d) state-dependent memory

203. Army personal cannot remember the details of the torture he experienced as a prisoner of war. According to Freud, failure to remember these painful memories is an example of
(a) repression (b) retrieval failure
(c) state-dependent memory (d) flashbulb memory

204. To help him remember the order of ingredients in difficult recipes, master chef Zakir often associates them with the route he walks to work each day. Zakir is using which mnemonic technique?
(a) peg-word system (b) acronyms
(c) the method of loci (d) chunking

205. The type of memory with large capacity and brief duration is
(a) sensory memory (b) short-term memory
(c) working memory (d) long-term memory

206. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of events for the process of memory
(a) encoding-retrieving-storing (b) storing-retrieving-encoding
(c) retrieving-storing-encoding (d) encoding-storing-retrieving

207. Which type of memory has both the greatest capacity and the longest duration?

(a) sensory memory (b) short-term memory
(c) long-term memory (d) working memory

208. Repeating a person's name over and over immediately after being introduced is an example of
(a) chunking (b) elaboration
(c) a mnemonic device (d) maintenance rehearsal

209. In regard to long-term memory, most psychologist believe that
(a) all information stored in long-term memory is there until we die
(b) long term memories are largely reconstruction from the original information
(c) people don't' remember anything that happened before age three
(d) memory failure involves permanent forgetting, not just retrieval failure

210. To store information in long-term memory, one should use
(a) attention (b) maintained rehearsal
(c) elaborative rehearsal (d) repetition

211. The capacity of short-term memory can be increased through
(a) chunking (b) attention (c) rehearsal (d) selective encoding

212. A person's memory of his wedding would be stored in _____ memory
(a) semantic (b) autobiographical
(c) metamemory (d) procedural

213. Which of the following is NOT a correct match?
(a) fill-in test item-recall
(b) essay test item-recognition
(c) multiple choice test item-recognition
(d) true-false test item-recognition

214. Words like angel, redwood, and vehicle are easier to retrieve than words like political, religious, and betrayal because
(a) they are shorter words
(b) they are more meaningful words
(c) they lend themselves better to the use of mental images
(d) they don't require elaborative rehearsal techniques to transfer to long-term memory

215. Which of the following types of memory is most resistant to destruction?
(a) episodic memory (b) metamemory
(c) semantic memory (d) procedural memory

216. Which of the following is NOT a mnemonic device?
(a) method of loci (b) narrative chaining
(c) elaborative rehearsal (d) key word method

217. If you prepare for your next psychology exam by studying for several short periods separated by rest periods or breaks, you are using
(a) massed practice (b) distributed practice
(c) cramming (d) elaborative rehearsal

218. Chess players are able to remember in great detail the positions of chess pieces on a chess board as long as the positions are related to actual chess games. The best explanation for this is their use of
(a) massed practice (b) schemas
(c) mnemonic devices (d) the encoding specificity principle

219. A student who has studied German in high school, takes a course in French in college and now has trouble remembering the German. This is an example of the effects of
(a) retroactive interference (b) proactive interference
(c) state-dependent learning (d) encoding specificity

220. Alan Baddeley is one of the leading figures in research on
(a) working memory (b) implicit memory
(c) semantic memory (d) procedural memory

221. A sixth grade student needs to learn the colours of the rainbow in the correct order for a test. Why would learning "Roy G. Biv" be helpful:
(a) it can be more easily visualized
(b) it is less susceptible to retroactive inhibition
(c) it uses fewer pieces of information
(d) it invokes the Zeigarnik effect

222. The Ebbinghaus curve:
(a) shows a gradual drop in retention followed by a steep decline
(b) shows a steep initial drop in retention followed by a gradual decline
(c) shows an S-shaped pattern
(d) shows higher retention for rote learning than for concept learning

ANSWERS

1.	d	2.	c	3.	d	4.	c
5.	a	6.	d	7.	d	8.	b
9.	a	10.	c	11.	b	12.	c
13.	a	14.	b	15.	b	16.	d
17.	d	18.	c	19.	c	20.	c
21.	d	22.	b	23.	c	24.	b
25.	b	26.	d	27.	b	28.	d
29.	c	30.	a	31.	c	32.	c
33.	d	34.	d	35.	a	36.	c
37.	a	38.	b	39.	a	40.	d

41.	b	42.	d	43.	c	44.	c
45.	b	46.	c	47.	c	48.	a
49.	d	50.	c	51.	c	52.	d
53.	c	54.	c	55.	c	56.	c
57.	d	58.	c	59.	b	60.	c
61.	b	62.	d	63.	c	64.	c
65.	a	66.	c	67.	b	68.	d
69.	c	70.	b	71.	a	72.	b
73.	b	74.	c	75.	c	76.	b
77.	b	78.	c	79.	c	80.	d
81.	c	82.	c	83.	b	84.	b
85.	c	86.	d	87.	c	88.	d
89.	a	90.	c	91.	a	92.	c
93.	d	94.	d	95.	c	96.	d
97.	d	98.	c	99.	d	100.	c
101.	c	102.	b	103.	b	104.	c
105.	d	106.	a	107.	c	108.	b
109.	b	110.	d	111.	b	112.	a
113.	a	114.	c	115.	d	116.	a
117.	d	118.	d	119.	b	120.	a
121.	b	122.	c	123.	a	124.	c
125.	d	126.	c	127.	c	128.	c
129.	d	130.	d	131.	c	132.	b
133.	b	134.	d	135.	d	136.	b
137.	b	138.	c	139.	b	140.	c
141.	b	142.	c	143.	d	144.	b
145.	b	146.	b	147.	c	148.	a
149.	a	150.	a	151.	c	152.	c
153.	a	154.	c	155.	d	156.	d
157.	b	158.	b	159.	a	160.	a
161.	b	162.	c	163.	a	164.	a
165.	c	166.	d	167.	a	168.	a
169.	b	170.	c	171.	c	172.	b
173.	b	174.	a	175.	a	176.	a
177.	c	178.	d	179.	a	180.	d
173.	b	174.	a	175.	a	176.	a
185.	d	186.	c	187.	d	188.	d
189.	c	190.	c	191.	d	192.	c
193.	a	194.	d	195.	b	196.	c
197.	c	198.	b	199.	b	200.	d
201.	b	202.	c	203.	a	204.	G
205.	a	206.	d	207.	c	208.	d
209.	a	210.	c	211.	a	212.	b
213.	b	214.	b	215	d	216.	c
217.	b	218.	b	219.	a	220.	a
221.	c	222.	b				

Chapter 7

Higher Mental Abilities

1. In considering the nature of intelligence, experts would be most likely to agree that intelligence is a/an
(a) inborn ability to perform well on standard intelligence tests
(b) capacity for goal-directed adaptive behaviour
(c) general trait that underlies success on nearly any task
(d) multiple array of completely independent adaptive capacities

2. Impaired language comprehension following a stroke would most probably be diagnosed as:
(a) dyslexia
(b) aphagia
(c) Wernicke's
(d) Broca's aphasia

3. In order to solve a particular problem, subjects must use a hammer and a nail as units of measurement. This experiment is most directly concerned with:
(a) demand characteristics
(b) crystallized intelligence
(c) functional fixedness
(d) semantic priming

4. The split-half procedure is a method of:
(a) sampling groups
(c) rejecting the null hypothesis
(b) measuring reliability
(d) assessing validity

5. A study following the lives of gifted children may be classified as a:
(a) longitudinal study
(b) true experiment
(c) cross-sectional study
(d) quasi-experiment

6. A morpheme may best be defined as:
(a) an orderly arrangement of words in a syntactical sequence
(b) a single word used to convey an complex idea
(c) the meaning of a word in any given context
(d) the smallest unit of language that conveys a meaning

7. The babbling behaviour of six month old infants:
(a) is similar for nearly all children including deaf infants
(b) develops more slowly in children born to mute parents
(c) is absent if the child is deaf
(d) is more frequent and consistent in girls than in boys

8. Syntax is concerned with:
(a) how phonemes are combined to make morphemes
(b) how morphemes are combined to make words

(c) how words are combined to make sentences
(d) how sentences are combined to make paragraphs

9 Chomsky and Berko would be likely to agree that:
(a) use of halo phrases represents the first step in language acquisition
(b) language is taught by waiting for certain verbalizations to occur and then rewarding them
(c) cognitive development is driven by the internalization of interpersonal processes
(d) certain innate structures account for acquisition of language and grammar

10. An IQ of 59 on a standard IQ test would be classified as
(a) mildly retarded (b) moderately retarded
(c) severely retarded (d) profoundly retarded

11. Which of the following psychologists were influential in the development of the intelligence test?
(a) Henry Murray and Freud (b) Alfred Adler and Allport _____
(c) Erik Erikson and Kurt Lewin (d) Alfred Binet and David Wechsler

12. According to the theories of Thomas Szasz,
(a) IQ is determined mainly by genetic factors
(b) neurotic behaviour stems from disordered dearly parent/child relationship
(c) schizophrenia usually results from chemical abnormalities
(d) mental illness is largely a social and legal problem

13. The statistical method used to elicit information concerning the component parts of intelligence is known as:
(a) factor analysis (b) construct validity
(c) Spearman's g factor (d) hypothesis testing

14. If reliability is 0.00, which of the following is true?
(a) the standard error of measurement is relatively high
(b) the standard error of measurement is relatively low
(c) the test is to long
(d) validity is high

15. The ability to quickly grasp relationships in novel situations and make correct deductions from them requires:
(a) crystallized intelligence (b) fluid intelligence
(c) parallel processing (d) episodic memory

16. The word "bugs" consists of:
(a) one morpheme and three phonemes
(b) one. morpheme and four phonemes
(c) two morphemes and three phonemes
(d) two morphemes and four phonemes

17. The groupthink process is not characterized by:
(a) inhuman solution (b) critical thinking
(c) restricted discussion (d) group cohesiveness

18. A two-sided communication is best defined as a communication:
(a) from both a high and low credibility source
(b) in which a person argues a position contrary to his own beliefs
(c) which includes arguments both for and against a position
(d) which includes both the image and sound of the communicator

19. According to a subject's mental set, a hockey stick is used to hit a ball. However, in a problem solving task, the subject uses the hockey stick to prop open a door. This is an example of:
(a) functional fixedness (b) divergent thinking
(c) inductive reasoning (d) deductive reasoning

20. Having never seen a sparrow before, Iffah identifies the sparrow as a bird because it has wings, and birds have wings. This is an example of:
(a) a schema (b) a script
(c) an algorithm (d) metacognition

21. Noor has been to Murree on three different weekends, and every time she has been there, it has rained Based on this information, Noor determines that it's always raining in Murree. This is an example of:
(a) divergent thinking (b) the availability heuristic
(c) perseveration (d) spreading activation

22. According to current psychological thinking, children's earliest sentences are considered telegraphic in the sense that:
(a) one utterance follows predictably from the next
(b) many words and word endings are missing
(c) meaning is often communicated in code-like personal idiom
(d) we can infer knowledge of complex syntactic structures from such simple utterances

23. Which of the following is not one of the four basic components of language?
(a) phonology (b) semantics (c) syntax (d) morphology

24. Which of the following would probably acquire language the fastest?
(a) a girl exposed to only one language
(b) a boy exposed to only one language
(c) a girl exposed to two languages
(d) a boy exposed to two languages

25. Chomsky theorized that human possess an innate ability to acquire language. He referred to this as:
(a) a deep structure (b) a language acquisition device
(c) a fixed-action pattern (d) a transformational grammar

26. The main advantage of a heuristic over an algorithm is that a heuristic:
(a) involves metacognition
(b) is faster than an algorithm
(c) is an example of divergent thinking
(d) avoids functional fixedness

27. Vygotsky is best known for his concept of:
(a) transformational grammar (b) zone of proximal development
(c) psychosocial crises (d) strange situation

28. Convergent and divergent thinking were first defined by:
(a) Herbert Simon (b) J. P. Guilford
(c) Martin Seligman (d) Joseph Wolpe

29. Farid refuses to go to costume parties because he knows how people behave at such parties. He has likely developed which of the following about parties?
(a) a prototype (b) a heuristic (c) a script (d) a divergence

30. Which of the following terms is associated with Henry Murray and the Thematic Apperception Test?
(a) need to achieve (b) authoritarianism
(c) locus of control (d) belief in just world

31. Musa is attractive and assertive. He arrives at work on time each day, and never complains. When his coworkers are asked to assess Musa's intelligence, they consistently rate him much higher than his scores on an intelligence test. This is an example of:
(a) the mere exposure effect (b) the halo effect
(c) the placebo effect (d) the fundamental attribution error

32. The performance of which of the following activities is LEAST likely to be facilitated by the presence of an audience?
(a) Running (b) adding numbers
(c) taking a final examination (d) memorizing a script

33. For Noam Chomsky, the semantic interpretation of a sentence comes from:
(a) surface structure (b) deep structure
(c) divergent thinking (d) transformational rules

34. Who hypothesized a general "g" factor to intelligence?
(a) Robert Sternberg (b) David Wechsler

(c) Louis Thurstone (d) Charles Spearman

35. A researcher has just developed a new test of intelligence and wants to determine whether it is a valid measure. The new test is given to a large group of children and those same children are given a second, will-established IQ test. Scores children attained on each of the two tests are then compared through correlation. This procedure for determining the validity of the new test is labeled:
(a) content validity (b) concurrent validity
(c) conjoint validity (d) test-retest validity

36. Which one of the following is not true of the WAIS?
(a) used with adults (b) block design
(c) digit span (d)MA/CAX100

37. Phonemes are:
(a) measurements
(b) syllables
(c) the smallest units of meaningful sound
(d) the smallest units of sound

38. As a person fills in a number series such as 3, 6, 9 _____ 18, he is engaging in the thinking process known as:
(a) extrapolation (b) interpolation
(c) structuring (d) modeling

39. Which one of the following was developed by the Army as the first group-administered test of intelligence?
(a) Otis (b) Beta (c) Alpha (d) Bender Gestalt

40. According to _____, there is an inborn competence for language acquisition and a set acquisition pattern that will be followed regard-less of the culture in which one is born.
(a) Skinner (b) Mowrer (c) Chomsky (d) Gardner

41. "I am the smallest unit of sound, "p", "d", "k", I am-".
(a) a morpheme (b) a subject
(c) a proposition (d) a phoneme

42. Language comprehension is associated with _____ area of the brain.
(a) Broca's (b) Gage's (c) Forester's (d) Wernicke's

43. All cows are animals. All animals are living. Therefore, all cows are living
(a) heuristic (b) syllogism
(c) logarithm (d) transformation

44. A young child learns that his father has two legs, spectacles, and is a bit balding. One day on the street, while passing a balding man, the child says, "Daddy". This is a case of:
(a) using an algorithm (b) using a semantic logarithm
(c) over-generalizing (d) conceptual anomie

45. Thought models do not include:
(a) automatization (b) hierarchical network
(c) spreading activation (d) parallel distributed processing

46. Which is the last of the pre-linguistic stages in a child's development of speech?
(a) phonemes (b) basic cry
(c) babbling (d) anagrammatic

47. According to prototype theory, a prototype for a concept:
(a) must contain most, but not all, of the features necessary for definition within that class
(b) is an eidetic image of a concept
(c) must follow the principle advanced by Kohler
(d) must follow the principle advanced by Rescorla

48. Not among the elements that Thurstone found comprising intelligence is
(a) verbal comprehension (b) memory
(c) space visualization (d) creative problem solving

49. In the present intelligence classification system, the former category of moron would now be included within
(a) mildly retarded (b) trainable
(c) severely retarded (d) profoundly retarded

50. In screening application whose employment would involve winding small electronic coils. Which of the following would be most useful?
(a) intelligence tests (b) pursuit rotor
(c) finger dexterity test (d) electrical knowledge tests

51. A personnel selection test that requires previous knowledge and mastery of a given body of materials, in effect is,
(a) an aptitude test (b) an achievement test
(c) an intelligence test (d) a test of creativity

52. Terman's study of gifted children would be considered
(a) latitudinal (b) longitudinal
(c) laboratory method y (d) representational method

53. Reaction time
(a) decreases with age up to approximately thirty years
(b) decreases with age up to approximately forty years
(c) increases with age up to approximately forty years

(d) increases with age up to approximately thirty years

54. When a testing organization includes instructions to be read verbatim to each test-talking group. The organization is concentrating upon
(a) dependent variable (b) intervening variables
(c) standardization (d) reliability

55. The syllogism is a form appropriate to
(a) inductive thinking (b) deductive thinking
(c) evaluative thinking (d) divergent thinking

56. Which of the following is primarily a verbal test?
(a) WAIS (b) WISC (c) Blacky (d) Stanford-Binet

57. In the Guilford model for problem solving, which of the following occurs first?
(a) input (b) filtering (c) cognition (d) production

58. An ability that can be expected to continue improving after age of thirty-five is
(a) numerical (b) manual
(c) spatial reasoning (d) verbal comprehension

59. To decide whether a two-digit number is divisible by 9, add the two digits. If they sum to 9, the number is divisible by 9. This is an example of a/an
(a) schema (b) prototype (c) syllogism (d) algorithm

60. Among the following, the most rigorous type of validity is
(a) face (b) split-half (c) content (d) predictive

61. The smallest meaningful units of a language are
(a) tacts (b) morphologies
(c) morphemes (d) phonemes

62. A rule of thumb for solving problems that is generally correct but may be imperfect is called a/an
(a) heuristic (b) syllogism (c) algorithm (d) inference

63. Schemata are
(a) basic elements in colour vision (b) diagrams of the respiratory system
(c) plans for conducting experiments (d) cognitive structures in memory

64. Eidetic imagery is
(a) a step in mathematical thought
(b) a clear visual memory
(c) most prominent among elderly persons
(d) highly correlated with general intelligence

65. Which one of the following statements about IQ scores is true?
(a) The highest validity is found in early IQ test scores
(b) there is a negative correlation between early and later test scores
(c) the highest reliability and lowest validity are found in. early test scores
(d) there is virtually no predictive validity between scores obtained prior to age two and those obtained at a later age

66. Concurrent validity is demonstrated by which one of the following?
(a) examining of test content by a panel of experts
(b) correlating scores with a test taker's general performance in other areas
(c) correlating scores on two halves of the same test
(d) correlating a given test with other established tests in the field

67. In contrast to the Stanford-Binet Scale, the Wechsler Scale
(a) was developed through intensive child interviews
(b) separates verbal from performance IQ
(c) has a different standard deviation for each age group
(d) utilizes the MA/CA - type computational formula

68. Chomsky includes which one of the following in his explanation of grammar acquisition in children?
(a) "programmed" nervous system
(b) learned concept of human language
(c) learned concept of language specific to one's culture
(d) archetypal communication

69. Intelligence tests for infants
(a) sample the same abilities tested at later ages
(b) provide initial information relating to aptitude
(c) are not accurate predictors of later IQ
(d) require no standardization

70. Intelligence tests are not considered reliable
(a) at any age
(b) before 7 years of age
(c) before puberty
(d) before 20 years of age

71. By obtaining two scores for one subject with just one test, a researcher achieves
(a) test-retest reliability
(b) alternate reliability
(c) split-half reliability
(d) parallel reliability

72. Which is an advantage of group test?
(a) reduction of cost
(b) more reliable norms
(c) more objective scoring
(d) all of the above

73. Which of the following problems would require divergent thinking?
(a) adding a column of numbers

(b) repairing a broken typewriter
(c) choosing the best move in a card game
(d) deciding whether to turn left or right at an intersection

74. The general Graduate Record Examination (GRE) is an example of a/an,
(a) aptitude test
(b) achievement test
(c) intelligence test
(d) cross-cultural test

75. Which of the following is the correct formula for a measure of intelligence quotient in children?
(a) IQ= CA/MAX 100
(b) IQ=MA/CAX 100
(c) IQ= CA/MAX 110
(d) IOMA/CAX110

76. Item analysis is essential to test construction because it provides
(a) feedback on the effectiveness of the test
(b) for construct validity in the test
(c) for reliability in the test
(d) for validity in the test

77. According to Guilford's model of intelligence, how many dimensions of intelligence are there?
(a) three dimensions
(b) 180 dimensions
(c) 120 dimensions
(d) 10 dimensions

78. According to Guilford, divergent thinking requires
(a) one solution
(b) arithmetic reasoning
(c) fluency of ideas
(d) categorization

79. Conjunctive, disjunctive, and relational concepts refer to
(a) simple concepts
(b) complex concepts
(c) percepts
(d) imagery concepts

80. According to Guilford's model of intelligence, which of the following is true?
(a) the Stanford-Binet test is wrong to use as a performance measure
(b) intelligence consists of a specific set of traits that can be classified
(c) intelligence is a unitary characteristic
(d) intelligence is a function of experience, not of genetic endowment

81. Problem that have more than one correct solution require
(a) divergent thinking
(b) symbolic thought
(c) disjunctive thinking
(d) convergent thinking

82. Alfred Binet is famous for developing the first
(a) adult intelligence test
(b) child intelligence test
(c) fixed alternative test
(d) projective test

83. Of the following tests, the most suitable for determining the IQ of most 12-year old is the
(a) WISC (b) WAIS (c) WPPSI (d) CPI

84. Which researcher developed the Culture Fair Intelligence Test?
(a) Spearman (b) Raven (c) Cattell (d) Rorschach

85. Psychologists and educators have come to realize that creativity and intelligence
(a) are synonymous (b) are not synonymous
(c) are negatively correlated (d) appear as bimodal functions

86. An IQ range of 20 - 35 would indicate what degree of retardation?
(a) mild (b) moderate (c) severe (d) profound

87. If a person's score on the WAIS is one standard deviation below the mean, his IQ score would be at about what percentile:
(a) 2 (b) 10 (c) 16 (d) 34

88. Guilford's model of intelligence is
(a) specifically geared toward the learning disabled
(b) not based on unique, individual differences
(c) a two-factor theory
(d) a multiple-factor theory

89. What is the main disadvantage of cross-cultural tests?
(a) reliability problem
(b) predictive and diagnostic value is lost
(c) they compare people of different cultures
(d) all of the above

90. In psychology, measurement device must be
(a) reliable (b) valid
(c) conclusive (d) both a and b

91. Which of the following variables should be taken into account when a psychological test is to be administered?
(a) tester's rapport with subjects
(b) the subject's amount of anxiety
(c) the subject's understanding of test directions
(d) all of the above .

92. "The Measurement of Adult Intelligence" was written by
(a) Binet (b) Skinner. (c) Guilford (d) Wechsler

93. A psychological theoretician in the process of developing a theory would be most interested in test measures in terms of their

(a) face validity (b) concurrent validity
(c) construct validity (d) predictive validity

94. To obtain norms for a testing measure, the test is first administered to a large group of the population on which this test will be used. This group is known as the
(a) test group (b) control group
(c) construct sample (d) standardization sample

95. In the hierarchical theory of intelligence which of the following is placed at the top of the hierarchy?
(a) "s" factor (b) verbal-education
(c) Spearmen's "g" factor (d) general reasoning

96. Cattell considered crystallized intelligence to be a/an
(a) developmental process
(b) ability to deal with new problem
(c) inability to deal with new problems
(d) repertoire of information, cognitive skills, and strategies

97. A test that measures what a person has already learned in prior training is an
(a) aptitude test (b) objective test
(c) achievement test (d) intelligence test

98. A newly developed children's intelligence test is reported in the literature to be correlated +.25 with the Wechsler intelligence Scale of Children Revised form (WISC -R). Which of the following statements provide the best assessment of the above information?
(a) the new intelligence test has high criterion validity
(b) the new intelligence test is relatively content-independent of the WISC - R-
(c) the new intelligence test has low concurrent validity
(d) the new intelligence test has high reliability

99. Which of the following factors would not affect the reliability of a test?
(a) test length (b) test-retest interval
(c) guessing (d) content of questions

100. A test is termed homogeneous if
(a) it is utilized on a homogeneous population
(b) scores among heterogeneous populations tested look the same
(c) the standard error of measurement indicates 0.0 error
(d) one common factor underlies performance on all items in the test

101. Sir Francis Galton greatly contributed to the field of psychology by developing the
(a) first laboratory (b) phrenology movement
(c) early neuro-anatomy procedures (d) first sensory-motor psychological tests

102. A test of the capacity to learn a particular skill and to learn within a specific area of knowledge is called a/an
(a) aptitude test (b) achievement test
(c) projective test (d) acquisition test

103. The concept of _____ validity is concerned with tests used for diagnosis of an
(a) construct (b) concurrent
(c) predictive (d) content

104. The ability of young children to use two-word sentences is referred to as
(a) babbling (b) morpheme induction
(c) telegraphic speech (d) aphasia,

105. In order to acquire a language, a species must have the following ability
(a) latent learning (b) concept formation
(c) hearing (d) trial and error learning

106. A personnel department developed a typing test for prospective secretaries. They gave the test to a group of job applicants on two occasions and found that the correlation between typing scores was +.89. From this outcome it should be concluded that the test is
(a) valid (b) invalid (c) unreliable (d) reliable

107. Cattell distinguished between two types of intelligence. The type that deals with a person's skill at processing novel problems and relationships is called
(a) contextual (b) fluid (c) crystallized (d) componential

108. Gardner has proposed a theory of multiple intelligences. Which of the following is not one of the dimensions in his theory?
(a) musical (b) verbal
(c) mathematical (d) performance

109. Spearman explained the positive correlation among abilities measured on most intelligence tests in terms of
(a) poor validity of test procedures
(b) poor reliability of test procedures
(c) a common ability, called the Q-factor
(d) a common ability, called the c-factor

110. If the questions on a paper-and-pencil test about honesty directly address how a person would react in situations requiring honesty, the test possesses
(a) normative validity (b) face validity
(c) construct validity (d) predictive validity

111. Test-retest and-are technique for assessing the _____ of a psychological test.
(a) split-half, validity (b) split-half, reliability
(c) item analysis, reliability (d) item analysis, validity

112. Chomsky distinguished between linguistic _____ and _____
(a) generativity, grammar (b) competence, performance
(c) knowledge, skill (d) grammar, syntax

113. A rule of thumb that sometimes helps one to solve a problem is called a-
(a) algorithm (b) mnemonic (c) heuristic (d) acronym

114. Suppose that you incorrectly believe that death from a thunder storm is more likely than death from asthma. Which of the following can explain your error,
(a) conservative bias (b) minimax strategy
(c) availability heuristic (d) means-end analysis

115. According to the atmosphere hypothesis in syllogistic reasoning
(a) people usually reason carefully but sometimes make mistakes
(b) people fail to reason at all, but jump to conclusion based on the form of syllogism
(c) people reason well on invalid syllogisms, but not valid
(d) people reason well on valid syllogisms, but not invalid

116. When we think of an extrovert, we automatically think of a person who is outgoing, assertive and talks a great deal. We do so because of
(a) conformity (b) attribution bias
(c) prototypes (d) prejudice

117. A predisposition to behave in a particular way is called a/an
(a) attitude (b) prototype (c) stereotype (d) orienting reflex

118. When an infant learns to call his father "daddy" and then calls all men "daddy", this is an example of
(a) overgeneralization (b) over-discrimination
(c) under-generalization (d) telegraphic speech

119. One of the primary difference between an algorithm and a heuristic is
(a) algorithms take longer to find a solution
(b) heuristics work most, but not all of the time
(c) algorithms are used less often than heuristics in artificial intelligence
(d) all of the above

120. The average score on an IQ test is 100, and standard deviation is 15. A person who scores a 120 on the test would be considered
(a) average (b) above average
(c) a genius (d) this score is not possible

121. Many people have trouble solving riddles or other mental puzzles because they can only perceive of certain objects as being useful in only particular ways. This tendency is known as
(a) repression (b) functional fixedness
(c) visual thinking (d) incubation

122. Which of the following is an example of inductive reasoning?
(a) deciding if you can afford a new car
(b) planning the seating arrangement for a dinner
(c) organizing a mailing list
(d) inventing a better screwdriver

123. The branch of psychology that designs tests to assess IQ, aptitude, and other measures of human potential is
(a) parapsychology (b) psychometrics
(c) measurecology (d) social psychology

124. Artificial intelligence refers to attempts
(a) at teaching people to think abstractly
(b) to measure intelligence in plants
(c) to use genetic engineering to produce more intelligent humans
(d) to teach computers to make decisions for which they are not specifically / programmed

125 The study of twins indicates that
(a) the environment, has the greatest influence on IQ
(b) intelligence is innate and little influenced by environment
(c) genetics and environment have equal influence on IQ
(d) genetics has more influence for some races

126. A test that produces consistent results each time it is administered is
(a) valid (b) valid, but may not be reliable
(c) reliable and valid (d) reliable, but may not be valid

127. The Stanford-Binet IQ test actually measures
(a) intelligence (b) knowledge of school subjects
(c) creativity (d) cooperativeness

128. Which one of the following characteristics does an item need to be eligible for inclusion in the Stanford-Binet?
(a) the percentage of test takers getting the item correct is positively correlated with test-taker age.
(b) the percentage of test takers getting the item correct is negatively correlated with test-taker age.
(c) the percentage of test takers getting the item correct is constant across all ages levels.
(d) the item has a standard deviation if less than one.

129. Which one of the following would most directly affect the development of intelligence?
(a) diet deficiency in the expectant mother
(b) smoking by the expectant mother
(c) premature birth
(d) alcoholic leverage intake by the expectant mother

130. Which of the following could you legitimately predict for a person with an IQ of 50?
(a) need for constant supervision
(b) fifth-grade level of learning
(c) entire life spent in an institution
(d) high-school graduation if given special instruction

131. A person has just flipped a coin six times with heads resulting from each toss. The person now predicts with great certainty that the next toss will produce tails. This individual has just fallen prey, to
(a) an algorithm error
(b) a reproductive thought error
(c) the conjunction or "gambler's fallacy"
(d) the deductive error

132. The split-half procedure is a method of
(a) sampling groups
(b) measuring reliability
(c) assessing validity
(d) rejecting the null hypothesis

133. If the Psychology Subject Test had a standard error of zero, then a test taker that took the test two times would necessarily receive
(a) a score equivalent to a z-score of 1 each time
(b) the same score on each test
(c) two scores that correlated perfectly with the test taker's aptitude
(d) two scores that were above the mean

134. A manager of an advertising company is encouraging her workers to think "outside the box" in order to come up with entirely new angles for advertising. In essence, the manager is asking her employees to think
(a) metacognitively
(b) divergently
(c) fluidly
(d) deductively

135. The most common way of studying human cognitive processing is to evaluate
(a) semantic shifts
(b) EEG readings
(c) reaction time
(d) rehearsal time

136. Alia does not like to go to parties because she knows how people will conduct themselves. She has likely developed which of the following about parties?

(a) A script (b) A deduction
(c) A prototype (d) A heuristic

137. In general, people attach concepts and attributes to items and events. This knowledge is used to categorize and understand new stimuli and is best known as a person's
(a) algorithm (b) heuristic
(c) schema (d) mental set

138. The Stanford-Binet, WAIS-R, and WISC are known to have very high reliability. This means that
(a) a pretest has been given to a representative
(b) the test yields consistent results, for example-retesting
(c) the test measure what it is supposed to measure
(d) the results of the test will be distributed on a bell-shaped curve

139. Norms can best be described as
(a) standard and expectations shared by the members of a society
(b) rules of law
(c) statistically normal behaviour
(d) universal rules of conduct

140. Aptitudes are
(a) preferences to perform certain activities
(b) high levels of achievements in an area of endeavor
(c) the abilities of individuals to learn in specific areas of endeavor
(d) skills one brings to a given task

141. The combining of responses or ideas in novel ways is called
(a) exploration (b) creativity (c) thinking (d) none of these

142. The ability to deal with new problems and encounters is technically called as
(a) crystallized Intelligence (b) G or g-factor of intelligence
(c) fluid intelligence (d) none of these

143. The triarchic theory of intelligence suggests that there are
(a) four components (b) six components
(c) three components (d) none of these

144. Guilford's structure of Intellect Model of Intelligence is notable because
(a) it separates operations form content and product
(b) it rejects the idea of a gender factor
(c) it yields 180 unique intellectual factors
(d) all of these

145. The most important criterion of whether an individual should be considered retarded is that individual's
(a) social competence (b) mental age
(c) IQ, (d) ability to learn to speak

146. The prototype of the modern intelligence test for children was first
(a) Stanford (b) Terrhan (c) Binet (d) Wechsler

147. The Binet Simon Scale was adapted for American use by:
(a) Terman (b) Thurstone
(c) Wechsler (d) Binet

148. The English scientist who considered assessing intelligence by measuring head size was
(a) Galton (b) Binet (c) Terman (d) Wechsler

149. Which of the following terms refers to a person's accumulated knowledge and verbal skills?
(a) fluid intelligence (b) concrete operational intelligence
(c) crystallized intelligence (d) formal operational intelligence

150. Fluid intelligence refers most directly to a person's
(a) ability to think creatively
(b) accumulated knowledge
(c) ability to reason speedily and abstractly .
(d) ability to assume the perspective of others

151. Explaining why the best work of scientists is often produced in early adulthood while that of novelists often originates during middle adulthood requires a distinction between
(a) initiative an Generativity (b) concrete and formal operations
(c) fluid and crystallized intelligence (d) conventional and post conventional morality

152. Which psychological specialty is most directly concerned with the systematic study of problem solving, decision making, and concept formation?
(a) developmental psychology (b) social psychology
(c) clinical psychology (d) cognitive psychology

153. When we use the word "tree" to refer to a category of plants, we are using this word as a/an
(a) prototype (b) heuristic (c) concept (d) algorithm

154. A prototype is a
(a) best example of a particular category
(b) step-by-step procedure for solving problems
(c) mental grouping of similar objects, events, or people
(d) rule-of-thumb strategy for solving problems efficiently

155. A test that, on the basis of common sense, seems to measure what it is claimed to measure has high
(a) face validity (b) criterion validity
(c) reliability (d) observer expectancy

156. in the process of classifying objects, people are specially likely to make use of
(a) algorithms (b) framing (c) prototypes (d) normal curves

157. With which of the following statements will people typically agree most quickly?
(a) a penguin is a bird (b) a goose is a bird
(c) a parrot is a bird (d) an ostrich is a bird

158. The chimpanzee Sultan used a short stick to retrieve a long stick, then used the long stick to retrieve a piece of fruit. Sultarf s successful acquisition of the fruit was said to be the result of
(a) trial and error (b) a fixation
(c) an algorithm (d) insight

159. The inability to take a new perspective on a problem is called a
(a) fixation (b) confirmation bias
(c) framing effect (d) prototype

160. Some people are unable to arrange six matches to form four equilateral triangles because they fail to consider a three-dimensional arrangement. This best illustrates the hazards of
(a) heuristics (b) fixations (c) algorithms (d) framing

161. The tendency to think of objects only in terms of their normal uses is called
(a) functional fixedness (b) the availability heuristic
(c) confirmation bias (d) belief perseverance

162. The earliest stage of speech development is called the _____ stage. The earliest stage of speech development is called the _____
(a) babbling (b) telegraphic speech
(c) one-word (d) semantic

163. Children first begin to use sounds to communicate meaning during the _____
(a) babbling (b) two-word (c) telegraphic (d) one-word stages

164. Telegraphic speech is most closely associated with the _____ stage of language development
(a) one-word (b) babbling (c) two-word (d) phonetic

165. Research suggests that humans can most easily master the grammar of a second language during

(a) childhood (b) adolescence
(c) early adulthood (d) late adulthood

166. The fact that we can think without language, is best illustrated in research on
(a) mental imagery (b) functional fixedness
(c) the framing effect (d) algorithms

167 Aptitude tests are specifically designed to
(a) assess the ability to produce novel and valuable ideas
(b) compare an individual's abilities with those of highly successfully people
(c) assess learned knowledge or skills
(d) predict ability to learn a new skill

168. Maheen has just taken a test of her capacity to learn to be a computer programmer. This is an example of an _____ test
(a) aptitude (b) achievement
(c) interest (d) applied intelligence

169. Tests designed to assess what a person has learned are called _____- tests
(a) aptitude (b) standardized
(c) achievement (d) intelligence

170. Aptitudes tests are to _____ as achievement tests are to _____
(a) current interests; past competence
(b) past competence; current interests
(c) current competence; future performance
(d) future performance; current competence

171. Binet and Simon assumed that intellectually bright children
(a) can be identified at a very young age by measuring their physical coordination and sensory skills
(b) are as intellectually developed as average children who are older than they
(c) are just as likely to have difficulty in regular classes as slow learners
(d) have a mental age that is completely unrelated to their chronological age

172. A 12 year-old who responded to the original Stanford-Binet with the proficiency typical of an average 9-year old was said to have an IQ of
(a) 75 (b) 85 (c) 115 (d) 125

173. Eight-year-old Nawal has an IQ of 75 on the original version of the Stanford-Binet. His mental age is
(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8

174. The original IQ formula would be least appropriate for representing the intelligence test performance of
(a) kindergartners (b) grade school students

(c) high school students (d) college students

175. Object assembly, picture arrangement, and block design are three subsets of the
(a) WAIS-R (b) SAT
(c) Stanford-Binet (d) ACT

176. The SAT measures
(a) aptitude but not achievement (b) achievement but no aptitude
(c) both aptitude and achievement (d) neither aptitude nor achievement

177. If a test is standardized, this means that
(a) it accurately measures what it is intended to measure
(b) a person's test performance can be compared with that of a pretested group
(c) most test scores will cluster near the average
(d) the test will yield consistent results when administered on different occasions .

178. If a test yields consistent results every time it is used, it has a high degree of
(a) standardization (b) predictive validity
(c) reliability (d) content validity

179. Psychologists assess the correlation between scores obtained on two halves of a single test in order to measure the-of a test.
(a) validity (b) reliability
(c) standardization (d) factor analysis

180. A test has a high degree of validity if it
(a) produces a normal distribution of scores.
(b) yields consistent results every time it is used.
(c) measures or predicts what it is supposed to measure or predict.
(d) has been standardized on a representative sample of all those who are likely to take the test.

181. After learning about his low score on the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale, Musa complained, "I don't believe that test is a measure of intelligence at all," Musa's statement is equivalent to saying that the WAIS-R lacks
(a) validity (b) reliability
(c) standardization (d) norms

182. If both depressed and non-depressed individuals received similar scores on a diagnostic test for depression, it is said that the test
(a) has not been standardized (b) is not valid
(c) is not reliable (d) has not been factor-analyzed

183. An electronics school administrator is trying to construct an admission test that will accurately predict how well applicants will perform in his school. The administrator is most obviously concerned that the test is

(a) standardized (b) valid
(c) factor-analyzed (d) reliable

184. A statistical procedure that identifies cluster of test items that seem to tap a common ability is called
(a) correctional measurement (b) standardization
(c) factor analysis (d) split-half reliability measurement

185. Spearman's g factor refers to
(a) the internal consistency of an intelligence test
(b) the genetic contribution to intelligence
(c) a general intelligence that underlies success on a wide variety of tasks
(d) a highly developed skill or talent possessed by an otherwise retarded person

186. Terman observed that children with IQ scores over 135 are likely to be
(a) athletically uncoordinated (b) academically successful
(c) all the above (d) socially isolated and unpopular

187. A condition involving mental retardation caused by an extra chromosome in one's genetic makeup is known as
(a) cretinism (b) autism
(c) Down's syndrome (d) savant syndrome

188. People who make outstanding creative contributions to the arts or sciences are most likely to
(a) be unusually sensitive to criticism of their ideas
(b) receive above-average scores on standard tests of intelligence
(c) receive only average scores on standard tests of intelligence
(d) be strongly motivated to attain fame and fortune

189. The intelligence scores of adopted children are least likely to correlate positively with the intelligence scores of their
(a) adoptive parents (b) biological parents
(c) biologically related siblings (d) biologically unrelated siblings

190. Most experts would agree that intelligence tests are "biased" in the sense that
(a) the heritability of intelligence is 100 percent
(b) the reliability of intelligence tests is close to zero
(c) test performance is influenced by cultural experiences
(d) numerical scores of intelligence serve to dehumanize individuals

191. The major reason for the unreliability of the Rorschach inkblot test is the fact that
(a) psychologists often fail to agree on how to score the results of this test
(b) the test inhibits individuals from communicating honestly in clinical interviews
(c) the test fails to effectively discriminate between those how are suicidal and those who are not

(d) the test can be used effectively only with individuals who are severely maladjusted

192. Which of the following cannot be numerically expressed?
(a) face validity (b) criterion validity (c) reliability (d) variability

193. A psychologist uses a paper-and-pencil test to measure the creativity of art students and later correlates the scores on this test with a measure of these students success as professional artists. What aspect of the creativity test is the correlation intended to assess?
(a) statistical significance (b) criterion validity
(c) reliability (d) sensitivity

194. Alfred Binet developed the IQ test to
(a) identify people who have superior intelligence compared to the population average
(b) identify geniuses in the school population
(c) answer the nature-nurture questions
(d) identify children who were not getting as much out of school as they should

195. The Binet-Simon Intelligence Scale used items that had been tested with children and yielded results consistent with-
(a) teacher's ratings of the children tested
(b) other intelligence test scores
(c) the measured sensory acuity of the children tested
(d) the children's mental age

196. In the Binet and Simon scoring system, an 8-year-old child who performed as well as an average 10-year-old would be assigned a mental age of
(a) 1.25 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 12.5

197. The first intelligence test commonly used in North America was the _____, which was based on _____
(a) Binet-Simon Scale; David Wechsler's test
(b) Stanford-Binet Scaled; the Binet-Simon Scale
(c) WISC-R; the Stanford-Binet Scale
(d) Scholastic Aptitude Test; the WAIS-R

198. The IQ, as formulated for the Stanford-Binet scoring system, was determined by
(a) adding mental age and chronological age
(b) dividing mental age by chronological age and multiplying by 100
(c) dividing chronological age by mental age and multiplying by 100
(d) dividing the number of items answered correctly by the total number of items on the intelligence test

199. Terman's formula for IQ is IQ = (MA/CA) x 100. MA refers to
(a) mental analogy (b) mental arousal
(c) mental aptitude (d) mental age

200. The average IQ score is
(a) 50 (b) 100 (c) 10 (d) 95.6

201. In the Binet-Simon method of scoring, a child with a mental age of 12 and a chronological age of 10 would have an IQ of
(a) 22 (b) 83 (c) 120 (d) 122

202. If you believe that intelligence is made up of a small set of separate mental abilities, which of the following are you most likely to use to identify these abilities?
(a) significance testing (b) reliability testing
(c) method of loci (d) factor analysis

203. Charles Superman noted that when a battery of mental tests was administered to a large group of people, the scores did not correlate perfectly with one another. He took this as evidence that
(a) a general intelligence, "g" is responsible for test performance
(b) clusters of strongly correlated tests indicate the existence of distinct, primary mental abilities
(c) each score is affected by a specific ability, "s".
(d) the tests lacked sensitivity

204. What kind of reasoning task is typified by the problem 2,4,_____?
(a) deductive (b) inductive (c) subliminal (d) concrete

205. Reasoning from specific items or observations to a general rule is the task in
(a) deductive reasoning (b) inductive reasoning
(c) syllogistic reasoning (d) analogical reasoning

206. Reasoning from a general to the specific is the task in
(a) deductive reasoning (b) inductive reasoning
(c) analogical reasoning (d) both deductive and inductive reasoning

207. The nine dot problem (in which the subject must connect the dots with four straight lines without lifting the pencil from the paper) is a classic illustration of
(a) the role of visual imagery in deductive reasoning
(b) the inhibiting effect of a mental set on problem solving
(c) the value of finding a useful analogy
(d) the inhibiting effect of the availability bias

208. Which of the following represents an ill-defined problem
(a) how to win a game of chess (b) how to solve a crossword puzzle
(c) how to find meaning in life (d) how to improve your grades

209. A procedure that actually measures what it is supposed to measure is
(a) unbiased (b) valid (c) reliable (d) sensitive

210 The text defines cognition as
(a) all mental activity
(b) mental activity associated with processing, understanding, and communicating information
(c) logical reasoning
(d) problem solving

211. A mental grouping of similar things, events, or people is called a/an
(a) prototype (b) concept (c) algorithm (d) mental set

212. When forming a concept, people often develop a best example, or _____, of a category
(a) denoter (b) heuristic (c) prototype (d) algorithm

213. Syntax refers to
(a) the sounds in a word
(b) the overall rules of a language
(c) the rules for grouping words into sentences
(d) the rules by which meaning is derive from sentences

214. Skinner and other behaviourists have argued that language development is the result of
(a) imitation (b) reinforcement (c) association (d) all of the above

215. The basic units of cognition are
(a) phonemes (b) concepts
(c) prototypes (d) morphemes

216. The rules most directly involved in permitting a person to derive meaning from words and sentences are rules of
(a) syntax (b) grammar
(c) phonemic structure (d) semantics

217. Which of the following is true regarding the relationship between thinking and language?
(a) "real" thinking requires the use of language
(b) people sometimes think in images rather than in words
(c) a thought that cannot be expressed in a particular language cannot occur to speakers of that language
(d) all of the above are true

218. A dessert recipe that gives you the ingredients, their amounts, and the steps to follow is an example of a/an
(a) prototype (b) algorithm (c) heuristic (d) mental set

219 A 6-year-old child has a mental age of 9. The child's IQ is
(a) 96 (b) 100 (c) 125 (d) 150

220. Which of the following is not a requirement of a good test?
(a) reliability (b) standardization (c) reification (d) validity

221. Which of the following statements is true?
(a) the predictive validity of intelligence tests is not as high as their reliability
(b) the reliability of intelligence tests is not as high as their predictive validity
(c) modern intelligence tests have extremely high predictive validity and reliability
(d) the predictive validity and reliability of most intelligence tests is very low

222. Before about age-.intelligence tests generally do not predict future scores
(a) 1 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 10

223. Which of the following best describes the relationship between creativity and intelligence
(a) creativity appears to depend on the ability to think imaginatively and has little if any relationship to intelligence
(b) creativity is best understood as a certain kind of intelligence
(c) the more intelligent a person is, the greater his or her creativity
(d) a certain level of intelligence is necessary but not sufficient for creativity

224. Which of the following provides the strongest evidence of the role of heredity in determining intelligence?
(a) the IQ scores of identical twins raised separately are very similar
(b) the intelligence scores of fraternal twins are more similar than those of ordinary siblings
(c) the intelligence scores of identical twins raised together are more similar than those of identical twins raised apart
(d) the intelligence scores of adopted children show relatively weak correlations with scores of adoptive as well as biological parents

225. Suppose I were to test your knowledge of psychology by giving you the mathematics portion of the SAT test. The most justified criticism of the procedure would be that it lacks
(a) reliability (b) validity (c) sensitivity (d) a placebo

226. The bell-shaped distribution of intelligence scores in the general population is called a (a) g distribution (b) standardization curve
(c) bimodal distribution (d) normal distribution

227. The test created by Alfred Binet was designed specifically to
(a) measure inborn intelligence in adults
(b) measure inborn intelligence in children
(c) predict school performance in children
(d) identify mentally retarded children so that they could be institutionalized

228. Which of the following provides the strongest evidence of environment's role in intelligence?
(a) adopted children's intelligence scores are more like their adoptive parent's scores than their biological parents'
(b) children's intelligence scores are more strongly related to their mothers' scores than to their fathers'
(c) children moved from a deprived environment into an intellectually enriched one show gains in intellectual development
(d) the intelligence scores of identical twins raised separately are no more alike than those of siblings

229. The formula for the intelligence quotient was devised by
(a) Galton (b) Gall (c) Terman (d) Stern

230. Current intelligence tests compute an individual's intelligence score as
(a) the ratio of mental age of chronological age multiplied by 100
(b) the ratio of chronological age to mental age multiplied by 100
(c) the amount by which the test-takers'-performance deviates from the average performance of others the same age
(d) the ratio of the test-takers' verbal intelligence score to his or her nonverbal intelligence score

231. The concept of a g factor implies that intelligence
(a) is a single overall ability
(b) is several specific abilities
(c) is both a and c
(d) is a dynamic rather than stable phenomenon

232. In his study of children with high intelligence scores, Terman found that
(a) the children were more emotional and less healthy than a control group
(b) the children were ostracized by classmates
(c) the children were healthy and well-adjusted, and did well academically
(d) later, as adults, they nearly all achieved great vocational success

233. Most experts views intelligence as a person's
(a) ability to perform well on intelligence tests »
(b) innate mental capacity
(c) capacity for goal-directed adaptive behaviour
(d) diverse skills acquired throughout life

234. Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the text's position regarding the relative contribution of genes and environment in determining intelligence?
(a) except in cases of a neglectful early environment, each individual's basic intelligence is largely the product of heredity

(b) with the exception of those with generic disorders such as Down's syndrome, intelligence is primarily the product of environmental experiences
(c) both genes and life experiences significantly influence performance on intelligence tests
(d) because intelligence tests have such low predictive validity, the question cannot be addressed until psychologists agree on a more valid test of intelligence

235. At age 16, Anita's intelligence score was 110. What will her score probably be at age 32?
(a) 105 (b) 110 (c) 115 (d) there is no basis

236. Jamal takes the same test of mechanical reasoning on several different days and gets virtually identical scores. This suggests that the test has
(a) high content validity (b) high reliability
(c) high predictive (d) been standardized

237. You would not use a test of hearing acuity as an intelligence test because it would lack (a) content reliability (b) predictive reliability
(c) predictive validity (d) content validity

238. A high-school psychologist who is looking at a student's intelligence score finds a jump of 30 points between the earliest score at age 2 and the most recent at age 17. The psychologist's knowledge of testing would probably lead her to conclude that such a jump
(a) indicates that different tests were used, creating an apparent change in intelligence level, although it actually remained stable
(b) signals a significant improvement in the child's environment over this period
(c) is unsurprising, since intelligence scores do not become stable until late adolescence
(d) is mainly the result of the age at which the first test was taken

239. During which stage of creative problem solving is the actual solution likely to occur?
(a) preparation (b) incubation
(c) illumination (d) verification

240. Which of the following is not part of the definition of language?
(a) rules of combination (b) symbols
(c) sounds (d) language community

241. If you wanted to develop a test of musical aptitude in children of Northern Areas of Pakistan, which would be the appropriate standardization group?
(a) children ail over the world (b) children of Northern Areas of Pakistan
(c) children of musical parents (d) children with known musical ability

242. According to the text, what can be concluded from early intelligence testing in the United State?
(a) most European immigrants were "feebleminded."
(b) army recruits of other than West European heritage were intellectually deficient

(c) the test were biased against people who did not share the culture assumed by the test
(d) both a and b could be concluded

243. If asked to guess the intelligence score of a stranger, your best guess would be
(a) 75
(b) 100
(c) 125
(d) "I don't know, intelligence scores vary too widely."

244. Which of the following are barriers to effective problem solving?
(a) mental set (b) inability to think divergently
(c) functional fixedness (d) all of the above

245. Javed has a problem. He is unemployed. He knows that his goal is to get a job. However, he has no idea how to begin finding employment. We might say that his problem solving skills have broken down at the _____ stage
(a) initial (b) goal
(c) routs or strategies (d) solutions

246. During which stage of creative problem is the person the least engaged in thinking about the problem
(a) preparation (b) incubation (c) illumination (d) verification

247. Psycholinguists might study
(a) pragmatics (b) PKU
(c) functional fixedness (d) the WAIS-R

248. Pragmatics involves decisions about language based on
(a) the intelligence of the listener (b) the social context of the situation
(c) none of the above (d) the vocabulary of the speaker

249. In regard to gender differences in language usage, which of the following statements is true?
(a) men are more talkative than women and tend to interrupt more
(b) men are shy and talk less about themselves than women
(c) men use more qualifiers than women
(d) men are more likely to express their feelings than women

250. To qualify as a good psychological test, an instrument should have
(a) reliability (b) validity
(c) adequate norms (d) all of the above

251. A psychological working in rehabilitation center needs to know the "IQ" of a single adult client. The best test to use would be the
(a) WAIS-R
(b) WISC-R

(c) Stanford-Binet
(d) OLSAT

252. Which of the following represents the correct sequence in language acquisition?
(a) babbling, telegraphic speech, holophrastic speech
(b) telegraphic speech, holophrastic speech, babbling
(c) telegraphic speech, babbling, holophrastic speech
(d) babbling, holophrastic speech, telegraphic speech

253. A baby's first words are usually produced at about age
(a) six months (b) nine months
(c) twelvemonths (d) eighteen months

254. A psychological test can measure
(a) behaviour (b) aptitudes
(c) attitude (d) all of the above .

255. If a test is administered in such a way that all who take the test get the same instructions, the same time limits, and virtually the same testing conditions, we say that the test is
(a) objective (c) valid
(b) Standardized (d) reliable

256. Our most important concern relative to differences in IQ should be
(a) determining whether the difference is genetic
(b) focusing on gender differences
(c) determining whether IQ can be changed
(d) discovering which environmental factors are involved

257. If a test designed to indicate which applicants are likely to perform the best on the job fails to do so, the test has
(a) low reliability (b) low content
(c) low predictive validity (d) not been standardized

258. Comparison of students' GRE scores with their later graduate school grade point averages (GPAs) would probably be used to analyze the GRE's:
(a) content validity (b) concurrent validity
(c) predictive validity (d) test-retest reliability

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	c	3.	c	4.	b
5.	a	6.	d	7.	a	8.	c
9.	d	10.	a	11.	d	12.	d
13.	a	14.	a	15.	b	16.	d

17.	b	18.	c	19.	b	20.	a
21.	b	22.	b	23.	d	24.	a
25.	b	26.	b	27.	b	28.	b
29.	c	30.	a	31.	b	32.	d
33.	b	34.	d	35.	b	36.	b
37.	d	38.	b	39.	c	40.	c
41.	d	42.	d	43.	b	44.	c
45.	a	46.	c	47.	a	48.	d
49.	a	50:	c	51.	b	52.	b
53.	a	54.	c	55.	b	56.	d
57.	a	58.	d	59.	d	60.	d
61.	c	62.	a	63.	d	64.	b
65.	d	66.	d	67.	b	68.	a
69.	c	70.	b	71.	c	72.	d
73:	c	74.	a	75.	b	76.	a
77.	a	78.	c	79.	b	80.	b
81.	a	82.	b	83.	a	84.	c
85.	b	86.	c	87.	c	88.	d
89.	b	90.	d	91.	d	92.	d
93.	c	94.	d	95.	c	96.	d
97.	c	98.	c	99.	d	100.	d
101.	d	102.	a	103.	b	104.	c
105.	b	106.	d	107.	b	108.	d
109.	c	110.	b	111.	b	112.	b
113.	c	114.	c	115.	b	116.	c
117.	a	118.	a	119.	d	120.	b
121.	b	122.	d	123.	b	124.	d
125.	a	126.	d	127.	b	128.	a
129.	a	130.	b	131.	c	132.	b
133.	b	134.	b	135.	c	136.	a
137.	c	138.	b	139.	a	140.	a
141.	b	142.	b	143.	c	144.	c
145.	c	146.	c	147.	a	148.	a
149.	c	150.	c	151.	c	152.	d
153.	c	154.	a	155.	a	156.	c
157.	c	158.	d	159.	a	160.	b
161.	a	162.	a	163.	d	164.	c
165.	a	166.	a	167.	d	168.	a
169.	c	170.	d	171.	b	172.	a
173.	b	174.	d	175.	a	176.	c
177.	b	178.	c	179.	b	180.	c
181.	a	182.	b	183.	b	184.	c
185.	c	186.	b	187.	c	188.	b
189,	a	190.	c	191.	a	192.	a
193.	b	194.	d	195.	a	196.	c
197.	b	198.	b	199.	d	200.	b

201.	c	202.	d	203.	c	204.	b
205.	b	206.	a	207.	b	208.	c
209.	b	210:	b	211.	b	212.	c
213.	c	214.	d	215.	b	216.	d
217.	b	218.	b	219.	d	220.	c
221.	a	222.	b	223.	d	224.	a
225.	b	226	d	227.	c	228.	c
229.	d	230.	c	231.	a	232.	c
233.	c	234.	c	235.	b	236.	b
237.	d	238.	d	239.	c	240.	c
241.	b	242.	c	243.	b	244.	d
245.	d	246.	b	247.	a	248.	b
249.	a	250.	d	251.	a	252.	d
253.	c	254.	d	255.	b	256.	c
257.	c	258.	c				

Chapter 8

Motivation

1. Which one of the following terms is most appropriately defined by the words "how behaviour gets started, is energized, is sustained, is directed"?
(a) emotion (b) aspiration (c) osculation (d) motivation

2 A hungry persons would find food to be a
(a) primary reinforcer (b) secondary reinforcer
(c) none of these (d) negative reinforcer

3. The drive reduction theory was proposed by
(a) Clark Hull (b) B. F. Skinner
(c) Erik Erikson (d) Kurt Lewin

4. Harlow's work with monkeys and surrogate mother suggests that:
(a) bottle-fed infants are usually less attached to their mothers than breast-fed infants
(b) infants are less likely to explore their environments when they can experience maternal comforting instead
(c) attachment may not be directly related to the provision of food
(d) infants monkeys generally refuse all milk but that of their mother

5 Theory described by Abraham Maslow is known as
(a) hierarchy of needs (b) equity theory
(c) psychoanalysis (d) cognitive dissonance theory

6. A child enjoys working in the garden. His parents are trying to decide whether they should start paying him for his work. Which of the following most strongly suggests that they ought not to pay their child?
(a) source credibility (b) the over-justification effect
(c) belief perseverance (d) locus of control theory

7. A program to increase self-esteem in elementary school children could be considered to be an example of:
(a) primary prevention (b) secondary prevention
(c) hierarchy of needs (d) response prevention

8. Which of the following concepts is most associated with Abraham Maslow?
(a) archetype (b) peak shift
(c) hierarchy of needs (d) anxiety hierarchy

9 When extremely excited, Zehra has a harder time throwing ball than when she is mildly excited. This behaviour is consistent with which of the following?

(a) the Zeigarnik effect (b) the Hawthorne effect
(c) Weber's law (d) the Yerkes-Dodson law

10. Harry Harlow's experiments with wire and cloth surrogate mothers demonstrated the importance of:
(a) insight learning (b) contact comfort
(c) kin selection (d) instinctual drift

11. Abraham Maslow is well known for his concept of:
(a) object-relations theory (b) cognitive-behavioural theory
(c) hierarchy of need (d) learned helplessness

12. According to Baumrind, which parenting style is associated with the most socially and academically competent children?
(a) permissive (b) assertive (c) authoritarian (d) authoritative

13. A person with low self-esteem should most likely attribute his success to:
(a) stable causes (b) unstable causes
(c) internal causes (d) external causes

14. REM sleep is characterized by which of the following?
(a) sleepwalking (b) night terrors (c) delta waves (d) dreams

15. An individual taking caffeine pills to stay awake during an all-night study session finds that he is incapable of writing his term paper effectively. Unable to sleep, he immaculately cleans his apartment. Such performance is best predicted by the:
(a) opponent-process theory (b) cocktail party phenomenon
(c) Yerkes-Dodson law (d) signal detection theory

16. Not reduces during sleep is the level of:
(a) respiration (b) blood pressure
(c) body temperature (d) gastric contractions

17. Functional autonomy of motives is associated with the work of:
(a) Allport (b) McClelland (c) Atkinson (d) McDougali

18. You could expect Maslow's self-actualized person to be:
(a) id-dominated
(b) ego-dominated
(c) thanatos-oriented
(d) relatively independent of his culture and environment

19. Increase in motivation and arousal brings increase in emotion:
(a) Bowlby (b) Harlow
(c) Schachter-Singer (d) Yerkes-Dodson

20. Rhesus monkeys that feed on a terry cloth mother are notably better adjusted than those who feed on a wire mother. And, given the option, a monkey will go to the terry cloth mother. The researcher and the principle are _____ and _____
(a) Schachter-Singer, e motional arousal based on context
(b) Bowiby, social stimulation
(c) Spielberger, State vs trait
(d) Harlow, contact comfort

21. The motivation cycle includes
(a) driving state
(b) behavior
(c) emotions
(d) none of the above

22. Alpha wave would be most prevalent in which of the following instances?
(a) deep sleep
(b) REM sleep
(c) eyes closed in relaxed, wakeful state
(d) solving a multiplication problem in your head

23. In the early, classic experiments of Cannon and Washburn, their subjects were required to swallow balloons. This procedure enabled the experimenters to study:
(a) the amount of food intake
(b) hormonal secretions
(c) gastric contractions of the stomach
(d) dietary self-selection

24. According to Atkinson, which of the following would be true?
(a) motivation deals with immediate influences on direction, vigor, and persistence of action
(b) motivation is synonymous with perception
(c) motivation is synonymous with emotion
(d) motivation is synonymous with the study of behaviour change

25. REM sleep signals:
(a) high GSR (b) dreaming
(c) stage IV sleep (d) stage II sleep

26. A subject placed in an elaborate sensory deprivation setting for remuneration of Rs. 1000/-per day will
(a) remain in such a setting indefinitely
(b) usually endure such a setting only one to two weeks
(c) usually endure such a setting only two to three weeks
(d) experience motion parallax

27. The group that contains a term not mentioned within Murray's list of needs is

(a) nurturance, autonomy (b) aggression, abasement
(c) dominance, affiliation (d) passivity, destruction

28. In contrast to children who were low in achievement need. McClelland found that children with high achievement need had a
(a) weaker preference for intermediate risk tasks
(b) stronger preference for intermediate risk tasks .
(c) stronger preference for low risk tasks
(d) stronger preference for high risk tasks

29. On the basis of existing research, which one of the following influences is found in the childhood backgrounds of adults with a high achievement need?
(a) encouragement of curiosity (b) encouragement of aggression
(c) encouragement of creativity (d) encouragement of independence .

30. Among the following, the most important name in achievement motivation research is
(a) Miller (b) Bandura (c) Murray (d) Atkinson

31. In the midst of deep sleep, the dominant brain wave is
(a) alpha (b) beta (c) gamma (d) delta

32. Organization theory uses theories of reinforcement to increase worker efficiency and satisfaction. According to reinforcement theory, the best time to reward a worker is
(a) at the end of the year in the form of a bonus
(b) when he first begins work in the company
(c) immediately before a task is performed
(d) immediately after a task has been performed

33. According to Herzberg's two factor theory of job satisfaction, which of the following choices are important factors?
(a) maintenance and motivator factors
(b) job specialization and responsibility
(c) management and organizational development
(d) authority and decision making

34. All secondary sources of drive are
(a) homeostatic (b) goal-seeking
(c) self-propelling (d) learned

35. According to Edward Tolman, Expectation X Value =
(a) performance (b) achievement
(c) Need for Achievement (d) Activation - Arousal

36. Dollard, Doob, Millar, Mowrer and Sears have suggested that all aggressive acts are caused by
(a) confusion (b) poor social learning

(c) frustration (d) stress

37. According to Clark Hull, Drive X Habit =
(a) performance (b) achievement
(c) need for achievement (d) goal

38. REM sleep is also known as
(a) paradoxical sleep (b) desynchronized sleep
(c) passive sleep (d) both a and c

39. According to Allport's theory of motivation, people are motivated
(a) toward future goals (b) by past and current experience
(c) by social reinforcement (d) by current experiences

40. Homeostatic regulation is achieved by the
(a) peripheral nervous system (b) autonomic 'nervous system
(c) sympathetic nervous system (d) parasympathetic nervous system

41. Achievement motivation (need for achievement) was proposed by
(a) Clark Hull (b) David McClelland
(c) Abraham Maslow (d) Henry Murray

42. Konrad Lorenz contended that aggression is
(a) socially learned
(b) the result of prejudice
(c) an innate readiness to fight for survival
(d) a direct result of personal space

43. The attempts by the body to maintain a certain internal environment in terms of oxygen, sugar levels, temperature, etc., is referred to as
(a) encephalic balance (b) bio-inertia
(c) psychological consistency (d) homeostasis

44. Which one of the following bodily patterns does not accompany dreaming activity?
(a) a distinctive EEG pattern (b) rapid eye movement
(c) higher level of cerebral blood flow (d) higher level of general muscle activity

45. On the basis of McClelland's findings, in which one of the following groups could a person expect to find the lowest achievement need?
(a) male college graduates with bachelor's degrees
(b) female college graduates with bachelor's degrees
(c) male high-school graduates with vocational training
(d) male and female professional students with Ph. Ds

46. The fact that a person can awaken at a specific hour without alarm clock assistance is attributable to

(a) correlation of bodily processes with predictable time passage
(b) predisposed response generalization
(c) convergence
(d) configuration

47. In the McClelland type ring toss game, which of the following groups of men would be expected to take the most shots from an intermediate distance?
(a) those high in test anxiety
(b) those high in both test anxiety and achievement need
(c) those low in achievement need
(d) those high in achievement need and low in test anxiety

48. One of the major reasons that circadian rhythm has become a focus of attention in studying pilots is its relationship to
(a) sleeplessness (b) anemia
(c) fatigue (d) apraxia

49. The SOC (state of conscious) one passes through going from sleeping to waking is called the
(a) twilight zone (b) syntonic state
(c) hypnopompic state (d) hypnagogic state

50. Sleep apnea is
(a) the technical name for sleepwalking
(b) cessation of breathing during sleep
(c) non-REM sleep
(d) insomnia

51 Damage to the ventromedial hypothalamus of an animal produces:
(a) blindness (b) taste loss (c) paralysis (d) overeating

52: The term sham feeding refers to experiments in which
(a) food is introduced directly into the stomach
(b) a brain operation is performed prior to the experiment
(c) nonnutritive bulk is fed to the animal
(d) food is "eaten" and "swallowed" but does not reach the stomach

53. A lesion of the ventromedial hypothalamus will most likely produce
(a) aphasia (b) aphagia (c) adipsia (d) hyperphagia

54. Which of the following is not characteristic of stage 1 sleep?
(a) Dreams (b) REM
(c) Major muscle twitches (d) Desynchronized EEG patterns

55. Research by Edward Deci has suggested that extrinsic motivators are more effective when they are

(a) stated up front so that the individual knows what he or she will be receiving
(b) tangible and easily identifiable
(c) received immediately before the task is accomplished
(d) intangible, such as verbal praise or smile

56. Which of the following is an example of extrinsic motivation?
(a) doing a good job because of sense of satisfaction when you are finished
(b) doing a good job in order to get a pay raise
(c) working hard because of the pride you take in your work
(d) doing a good job because you enjoy your work

57. Which of the following orders of Maslow's hierarchy of needs is correct?
(a) safety, physiological, belongingness self-actualization, esteem
(b) belongingness, esteem, physiological, safety, self-actualization
(c) physiological, belongingness, safety, esteem, self-actualization
(d) physiological, safety, belongingness, esteem, self-actualization

58. External stimuli that lead to goal-directed behaviour are called
(a) drives (b) needs (c) incentives (d) reciprocals

59. According to Maslow, a person with no jobs, no friends and no house can be self-actualized
(a) 100% yes (b) 100% no
(c) rarely (d) none of these

60. A need to establish and maintain relationships with other people
(a) achievement motivation (b) need for affiliation
(c) power motive (d) none of these

61. Term achievement need was introduced by
(a) McClelland (b) Jung (c) Maslow (d) none of these

62. Maintenance of an internal biological balance is called
(a) instinct (b) need
(c) homeostasis (d) none of these

63. Researches show that poor performance is the result of
(a) poor conditions (b) job satisfaction
(c) both a and b (d) none of these

64. The body's natural tendency to maintain a state of internal balance or equilibrium is called
(a) arousal (b) opponent process
(c) homeostasis (d) instinct

65. Concerns with meeting standards of excellence and accomplishing difficult tasks refers to the need for
(a) affiliation (b) achievement
(c) power (d) apperception

66. Which of the following is the best example of a primary reinforce
(a) food (b) money (c) paycheck (d) new clothes

67. Motivation is defined as an inferred process within a person that causes the organisms to move towards
(a) a goal (b) all other organisms
(c) reinforcement (d) higher levels in the hierarchy of needs

68. According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs, individuals:
(a) may bypass a level in their quest for self-actualization
(b) must satisfy self-esteem needs before achieving belongingness and love needs
(c) always end their lives self-actualized
(d) must satisfy esteem needs before the process of self-actualization

69 Goals can help us motivated by all the following except:
(a) focusing our attention
(b) encouraging alternative ways-of achieving goals
(c) allowing to the freedom to be spontaneous in our activities
(d) mobilizing our resources

70. Which of the following conditions are not associated with prolonged sensory deprivation:
(a) inability to concentrate (b) a satisfying relaxed feeling
(c) hallucinations (d) confusion

71. Deficiency motivation is to abundance motivation as:
(a) desire to need (b) innate is to learned
(c) need is to desire (d) primary is to secondary

72. The concept of homeostasis most closely associated with the name:
(a) Cannon (b) Levin
(c) Thorndike (d) Tolman

73. McCielland's method of measuring the achievement motive made use of:
(a) self-rating (b) fantasy.
(c) activity level (d) all are correct

74. In general children who score well on IQ tests have parents who:
(a) pay for tutor and special school
(b) have very high IQs
(c) spend time with them and actively encourage their development

(d) punish them if they fail to do well

75. Motivation is defined by psychologists as
(a) an impulse to accomplish something of significance
(b) a need or desire that energizes and directs behaviour toward a goal
(c) rigidly patterned behavioural urges characteristic of all people
(d) the cause of behaviour

76. Fixed patterns of behaviour characteristic of a species and developed without practice are called
(a) intrinsic motives (b) drives
(c) instincts (d) extrinsic motives

77. Instinctive behaviour is
(a) designed to maintain homeostasis (b) triggered by a biological need
(c) extrinsically motivated (d) unlearned

78. Mr. Zahid believes that aggression is an unlearned behaviour characteristic of all children. He obviously believes that aggression is a/an
(a) extrinsic motive (b) homeostatic mechanism
(c) instinct (d) intrinsic motive

79. An aroused or activated state that is often triggered by deprivation is called a/an
(a) instinct (b) need (c) incentive (d) drive

80. For a thirsty person, drinking water serves to reduce
(a) homeostasis (b) a drive
(c) an instinct (d) extrinsic motivation

81. Food deprivation is to hunger as _____ is to _____
(a) homeostasis; thirst (b) incentive; instinct
(c) need; drive (d) motivation; emotion

82. Homeostasis' refers to
(a) An aroused or activated state that is often triggered by deprivation
(b) a desire to perform a behaviour for its own sake
(c) a state of physical deprivation that usually triggers motivational arousal
(d) the body's tendency to maintain a constant internal state

83. For a hungry person, the consumption of food serves to
(a) lower the set point (b) arouse needs
(c) maintain homeostasis (d) reduce an instinct

84. Which theory most clearly emphasizes the importance of homeostasis in motivation?
(a) instinct theory (b) drive-reduction theory
(c) arousal theory (d) incentive theory

85. Positive and negative environmental stimuli that motivate behaviour are called
(a) needs (b) incentives (c) goals (d) drives

86. Which of the following is clearly not an example of an incentive?
(a) threat of punishment (b) lack of bodily fluids
(c) the smell of popcorn (d) electric shock

87. On some college football teams, players are rewarded for outstanding performance with a gold star on their helmets. This practice best illustrate the use of
(a) set points (b) intrinsic motivation
(c) incentives (d) participative management

88 Which theory most clearly emphasizes the importance of learning in motivation?
(a) instinct theory (b) drive-reduction theory
(c) arousal theory (d) incentive theory

89. The most basic or lowest-level need in Maslow's hierarchy of human motives includes the need for
(a) self-esteem (b) love and friendship
(c) food and drink (d) achievement

90. According to Maslow, our need for-must be met before we are prompted to satisfy our need for _____
(a) food; love
(b) self-esteem; adequate clothing
(c) self-actualization; economic security
(d) political freedom; economic security

91. Increases in insulin increase hunger indirectly by
(a) increasing blood glucose levels (b) decreasing blood glucose levels
(c) increasing serotonin levels (d) decreasing serotonin levels

92. Increases in _____ increase hunger, while increases in _____ decrease hunger
(a) glucose; insulin (b) insulin; glucose
(c) glucose; testosterone (d) serotonin; insulin

93. The set point is
(a) the stage of the sexual response cycle that occurs just before orgasm
(b) the body temperature of a healthy organism, for example, 98.6 degree F in humans
(c) the point at which energy expenditures from exercise and from metabolism are equal
(d) the specific body weight maintained automatically by most adults over long periods of times

94. When an organism's weight rises above its set point, the organisms is likely to experience a/an
(a) decrease in both hunger and metabolic rate.
(b) increase in hunger and a decrease in metabolic rate.
(c) decrease in hunger and an increase in metabolic rate.
(d) increase in both hunger and metabolic rate.

95. Zia has just eaten a huge meal, but gets the urge to eat when fresh popcorn smells. Psychologists would most likely consider Zia to be
(a) an external
(b) suffering from anorexia nervosa
(c) obese
(d) suffering from bulimia nervosa

96. Mansoor is an amateur golfer who has a high "need for achievement. Research suggests that Mansoor most likely prefers playing golf on courses that for him are
(a) very easy
(b) moderately difficult
(c) extremely difficult
(d) very easy or very difficult

97. Parents who wish to strengthen their children's achievement motivation should be advised to
(a) recognize that young children can't be expected to do things successfully without parental help
(b) tell their children that failure in life brings suffering
(c) warmly accept and praised their children regardless of whether they succeed or fail
(d) encourage children at any early age to handle responsibility without parental help

98. Extrinsic motivation refers to
(a) a rigidly patterned behavioural urge characteristics of an entire species
(b) a state of physical deprivation that triggers arousal
(c) a state of arousal that is triggered by physical deprivation
(d) a desire to perform a behaviour in order to obtain promised rewards or avoid threatened punishment

99. Informative rewards _____ motivation and controlling rewards-motivation.
(a) increase intrinsic; decrease extrinsic
(b) increase extrinsic; decrease intrinsic
(c) decrease extrinsic; decrease intrinsic
(d) increase intrinsic; decrease intrinsic

100. When asked what is most necessary for a happy and meaningful life, most people first mention the importance of satisfying their _____ needs.
(a) achievement
(b) belong ingress
(c) safety
(d) sexual

101. The distinctive brain waves that accompany various stages of sleep are detected by
(a) ultrasound recordings
(b) magnetic resonance imaging
(c) a CAT-scan
(d) an electroencephalogram (EEG)

102. Getting only half of a normal night of sleep is likely to cut most deeply into your _____ sleep time.
(a) REM (b) Stage 4 (c) Stage 3 (d) Stage 2

103. A changeable internal conditions that orients and individual toward one or another category of goals is called
(a) a motivational sate (b) a drive
(c) an incentive (d) a and b

104. Hunger is an example of-and food is an example of the corresponding
(a) a drive; motivational state (b) an incentive; reinforcer
(c) a drive; incentive (d) a motivational state; drive

105. The constancy of internal conditions that the body must actively work to maintain is known as
(a) drive reduction (b) homeostasis
(c) incentive balance (d) the central drive state

106. Motivational theories based on the idea of homeostasis are attempting to explain drives in terms of
(a) tissue needs (b) the arousal response
(c) reward and punishment (d) hypothetical mental constructs

107. What Cannon proposed that we can understand drives in terms of the body's need to keep internal conditions _____ for example, oxygen levels _____ within, restricted ranges? He called this process
(a) non-regulatory motivation (b) homeostasis
(c) satisfaction (d) central drive

108. Which of the following is a regulatory drive?
(a) thirst (b) sex (c) curiosity (d) both a and b

109. Which of the following characteristics of the hypothalamus would suit it to be a hub of many central drive systems?
(a) it controls pituitary hormones and the blood-borne chemicals
(b) it contains tracts that interconnect many areas of the brain
(c) it regenerates if injured
(d) all of the above

110. Researchers can use an electrode to
(a) create a lesion in the brain (b) stimulate an area of the brain
(c) do both a and b (d) do neither a nor b

111. Your dog suffers a head injury, and you notice that although he used to eat bits of food throughout the day, now he eats all his food at once and looks for more. Which area of his brain is most likely to have been damaged?
(a) the hippocampus (b) the amygdala
(c) the lateral hypothalamus (d) the ventromedial hypothalamus

112. The set point is the-that an individual finds easiest to maintain
(a) level of blood sugar
(b) energy expenditure
(c) relative proportions of bone, muscle, and fat
(d) bodily weight

113. Which of the following is most used as an index of sleep?
(a) the EEG
(b) steroid levels in the blood
(c) the degree of muscle tension in the limbs
(d) the onset of rapid eye movement

114. If a person tries to solve a problem or becomes excited in a waking state, the EEG is most likely to show
(a) spindles (b) alpha waves
(c) beta waves (d) delta waves

115. The EEG of a person who is awake and relaxed, with closed eyes, thinking of nothing in particular, will generally consist of
(a) alpha waves (b) beta waves
(c) delta waves (d) spindles

116. During REM sleep, a person's EEG, eye movements, and heart rate are consistent with _____ and the muscles are _____
(a) deep sleep; very tense (b) high arousal; very tense
(c) deep sleep; very relaxed (d) high arousal; very relaxed

117. Which of the following best characterizes the difference between REM sleep and the other stages of sleep?
(a) dreams occur during REM sleep but not during the other stages
(b) the EEG shows, high-amplitude waves during REM sleep and successively faster, lower-amplitude waves during the other stages
(c) the muscles are tenser during REM sleep than during the other stages
(d) all of the above

118. The most reliable effect of sleep deprivation is
(a) sleepiness
(b) a loss of physical coordination
(c) difficulty in performing intellectually challenging tasks
(d) a depression in immune system functioning

119. Suppose your aunt routinely has difficulty falling asleep and as a result feels tired during the day. Your aunt is suffering from
(a) insomnia (b) nonsomnia
(c) cataplexy (d) dream deprivation

120. Men who suffered spinal cord injuries reported that after their injury the emotions they felt were
(a) less intense (b) more intense
(c) unchanged in intensity (d) variable in intensity

121. During which stage of sleep does the body experience in increased heart rate, rapid breathing, and genital arousal?
(a) stage 2 (b) stage 3 (c) stage 4 (d) REM sleep

122. Although her eyes are closed, her brain is generating bursts of electrical activity in the visual cortex. It is likely that she is
(a) under the influence of a depressant
(b) under the influence of an opiate
(c) in NREM sleep
(d) in REM sleep

123. Motivation is best understood as a state that
(a) reduce drive
(b) energizes an organism to act
(c) aims at satisfying a biological need
(d) energizes and directs behaviour

124. Which of the following is a difference between a drive and a need?
(a) needs are learned; drives are inherited
(b) needs are physiological states, drives are psychological states
(c) drives are generally stronger than needs
(d) needs are generally stronger than drives

125. Increases in insulin will
(a) lower blood sugar and trigger hunger
(b) raise blood sugar and trigger hunger
(c) lower blood sugar and trigger satiety
(d) raise blood sugar and trigger satiety

126. Electrical stimulation of the lateral hypothalamus will cause an animal to
(a) begin eating (b) stop eating
(c) become obese (d) begin copulating

127. Instinct theory and drive-reduction theory both emphasize _____ factors in motivation

(a) environmental (b) cognitive (c) psychological (d) biological

128. Bulimia nervosa involves
(a) binging
(b) purging
(c) dramatic weight loss
(d) a and b

129. The brain area that when stimulated suppresses eating is the
(a) lateral hypothalamus (b) ventromedial hypothalamus
(c) lateral thalamus (d) ventromedial thalamus

130 According to Maslow's theory
(a) the most basic motives are based on physiological needs
(b) needs are satisfied in a specified order
(c) the highest motives relate to self-actualization
(d) all of the above are true

131. In animals, destruction of the lateral hypothalamus results in _____ whereas destruction of the ventromedial hypothalamus results in _____
(a) overeating; loss of hunger
(b) loss of hunger; overeating
(c) an elevated set point; a lowered set point
(d) increased thirst; loss of thirst

132. Beginning with the most basic needs, which of the following represents the correct sequence of needs in the hierarchy described by Maslow?
(a) safety; physiological; esteem; belongingness and love; self-fulfillment
(b) safety; physiological; belongingness and love; esteem; self-fulfillment
(c) physiological; safety; esteem; belongingness and love; self-fulfillment
(d) physiological; safety; belongingness and love; self-esteem; self-actualization

133. Zehra decided to take introductory psychology because she has always been interested in human behaviour. Musa enrolled in the same course because he thought it would be easy. Zehra's behaviour was motivated by _____ Musa's by _____
(a) extrinsic motivation; intrinsic motivation
(b) intrinsic motivation; extrinsic motivation
(c) drives; incentives
(d) incentives; drives

134. Which of the following is an example of a secondary drive?
(a) a baby is crying because it is hungry
(b) a toddler goes to the refrigerator and asks for "drink"
(c) an adolescent girl tells her mother she needs a new pair of shoes
(d) a ten year old has a fever and asks his mother for aspirin

135. Which of the following is not part of Maslow's hierarchy of needs?
(a) safety needs (b) love and belongingness
(c) affiliation heeds (d) self-actualization

136. The body's center for regulating temperature are both located in the
(a) cerebral cortex (b) hypothalamus
(c) limbic system (d) parasympathetic nervous system

137. Our most important physiological cues for eating come from
(a) stomach contractions
(b) the liver and the hypothalamus
(c) the sight of food
(d) the smell of food

138. Research by David McClelland on his concept of "need to achieve" would predict that someone with a high need for Achievement, if given a choice, would choose a job
(a) in which he or she was almost bound to be successful
(b) that was challenging, but could be done well with effort
(c) that was so difficult that it almost certainly could not be done well
(d) in which he or she could succeed, but only at the expense of others

139. The Thematic Apperception Test was developed to measure the need for
(a) achievement (b) competence (c) power (d) affiliation

140. _____ needs are the third level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs.
(a) Safety (b) Ego (c) Biological (d) Social

141. Under stressful conditions, there is a strong desire to affiliate with _____
(a) anyone (b) experts
(c) authority figures (d) others in the same stressful circumstances

142. The theory of early attachment behaviours may be traced to innate psychological tendencies centers on the process of
(a) affiliation
(b) social facilitation
(c) peer group pressure
(d) imprinting

ANSWERS

1.	d	2.	a	3.	a	4.	c
5.	a	6.	b	7.	a	8.	c
9.	d	10.	b	11.	c	12.	d

13.	d	14.	d	15.	C	16.	d
17.	a	18.	d	19.	d	20.	d
21.	d	22.	c	23	c	24.	a
25.	c	26.	c	27.	d	28.	b
29.	d	30,	d	31.	d	32.	d
33.	a	34.	d	35.	a	36.	c
37.	a	38.	b	39.	d	40.	b
41.	b	42.	c	43.	d	44.	d
45.	c	46.	a	47.	d	48.	c
49.	c	50.	b	51.	d	52.	d
53.	d	54.	c	55.	a	56.	b
57.	d	58.	c	59.	b	60.	b
61.	a	62.	c	63.	a	64.	c
65.	b	66.	a	67.	a	68.	a
69.	c	70.	b	71.	b	72.	a
73.	c	74.	c	75.	b	76.	c
77.	d	78.	c	79.	d	80.	b
81.	c	82.	d	83.	c	84.	b
85.	b	86.	b	87.	c	88.	d
89.	c	90.	a	91.	b	92.	b
93.	d	94.	c	95.	a	96.	b
97.	d	98.	d	99.	d	100.	b
101.	d	102.	a	103.	a.	104.	c
105.	b	106.	a	107.	b	108.	a
109.	b	110.	c	111.	d	112.	d

113.	a	114.	c	115.	a	116..	d
117.	a	118.	a	119.	a	120.	a
121.	d	122.	d	123.	d	124.	b
125.	a	126.	a	127.	d	128.	d
129.	b	130.	d	131.	b	132.	d
133.	b	134.	c	135.	c	136.	b
137.	b	138.	b	139.	a	140.	d
141.	d	142.	d				

Chapter 9

Emotion

1. in their experiments concerning cognitive influences on emotions. Schachter and Singer found that:
(a) "informed" subjects, in the presence of the angry confederate, became angry
(b) "uninformed" subjects became either angry or euphoric, depending on the confederate's behaviour
(c) "informed" and "uninformed" subjects were equally affected by the actions of the confederate
(d) "informed" subjects became angry, but not euphoric, in imitation of the confederate;

2. The phrase that "the bodily changes follow directly, the perception of the exciting fact, and _____ our feeling of the same changes as they occur is the emotion" expresses a central aspect of the:
(a) Cannon-Bard theory (b) Yerkes-Dodson law
(c) James-Lange theory (d) Schacter-Singer theory

3. We see something frightening.--would say we run and then we are scared. _____ would say we are scared and then we run,
(a) Solomon, Bernard (b) Selye, Lazarus
(c) James, Cannon (d) Turner, Ortony

4. You are in a state of physiological arousal. You look to those around you for cues regarding what you should be feeling. If they're panicky, you panic. If they're depressed, you get depressed. If they're hyper, you feel hyper. Which of the following would say, "I told you so"
(a) Cannon-Bard (b) Schachter-Singer
(c) James-Lange (d) Shaver-Gore

5. Lindsley's activation theory of emotion centers upon the role of:
(a) the limbic system (b) classical conditioning
(c) the reticular formation (d) instrumental conditioning

6. The lowest frequency in brain waves occurs within the
(a) alpha rhythm (b) beta rhythm (c) delta rhythm (d) theta rhythm

7. Schachter and Singer's work with epinephrine demonstrated
(a) the prevalence of an anger emotion over emotions of happiness
(b) the validity of the Yerkes-Dodson law
(c) the importance of external cues

(d) the predominance of internal cues

8. In contrast with an emotion, a mood is
(a) more intense and longer in duration
(b) less intense and shorter in duration
(c) more intense and shorter in duration
(d) less intense and longer in duration

9. GSR measures
(a) general synaptic response
(c) sweat-gland activity
(b) specificity of auditory response
(d) kinesthetic reflex

10. The electroencephalogram relies upon
(a) signals from a single electrode attached to the forehead
(b) signals from several pairs of electrodes attached to various parts of the scalp
(c) polygraph rhythms
(d) monitoring of rapid eye movements

11. The opponent process theory has been prominent in the field of
(a) vision (b) learning (c) neurosis (d) emotion

12. William James's theory of emotional experience held that
(a) emotions are primarily a product of learning
(b) the physical reaction causes the emotional response
(c) all responses are preceded by cognitive awareness
(d) emotional patterns are based upon inherited tendencies

13. Existing research suggests that the sight of a pleasurable object causes which one of the following measurable effects?
(a) blurred vision (b) pupil dilation
(c) lowered-heart rate (d) lowered blood pressure

14. Watson identified the three distinct emotional responses in the human infant as
(a) love, rage, fear (b) love, rage, surprise
(c) surprise, rage, fear (d) love, rage, distress

15. Very high anger arousal causes which one of the following bodily responses?
(a) lowered blood pressure
(b) heightened visual acuity
(c) dilation of blood vessels near the skin
(d) lower blood sugar

16. The Cannon-Bard theory deals with the
(a) thalamus and hypothalamus (b) corpus collosum

(c) adrenal cortex (d) pineal gland

17. Physiologically, emotional responses take place
(a) in the brain (b) in the sympathetic NS
(c) in the autonomic NS (d) in all of the above

18. The "lie detector", or polygraph, is often used to ascertain an individual's guilt in a crime. It does this by measuring
(a) brain waves and heart rate
(b) brain waves and eye movement
(c) heart rate, respiration and galvanic skin response
(d) the truthfulness of an individual

19. The arousal theory, stating that emotion precedes overt behaviour and consists mainly of a general state of arousal or activation, is called the
(a) Cannon Bard theory (b) James Lange theory
(c) general adaptation theory (d) paired arousal theory

20. Choose the word that does not belong in the set
(a) ingestion of food (b) constriction of bronchi
(c) decrease in heartbeat (d) pupil dilation

21. Cannon and Bard sharply criticized the James-Lange theory on emotion by showing that
(a) there were not different physiological patterns for different emotions
(b) there were different physiological patterns for different emotions
(c) the hypothalamus was not the "set of emotion"
(d) we experience the emotion after perceiving the physiological change

22. Bandura's research on aggressive behaviour mostly focused on aggression as
(a) an innate, inherited trait
(b) a result of modeling
(c) an instinctual drive common to most everyone
(d) unrelated to rewards and punishments

23. Which one of these psychologists thinks that aggression is an inborn tendency in all animals, including man?
(a) Freud (b) Lorenz (c) Bandura (d) both a and b

24. Behavioural deliberately intended to injury or destroy is the psychological definition of
(a) sociopathy (b) hostility (c) aggression (d) frustration

25. Stanley Schachter proposed that emotion is a product of _____ and _____
(a) instincts, physical states (b) heredity, environment
(c) motivation, learning (d) physiological arousal, cognitive appraisal

26. Who wrote the classical book entitled The Expression of Emotions in Man and Animals?
(a) James (b) Darwin (c) Lorenz (d) McDougall

27. The social norms concerning the public expression of various emotions are
(a) display rules (b) conformity rules
(c) stereotypical rules (d) affective rules

28. Suppose you met three strangers from Europe, Africa and Asia. Which of the following would you notice about them?
(a) their hand gestures for expressing anger would be the same
(b) their body language would in general be the same
(c) their facial expression for expressing happiness would be the same
(d) their vocal expressions for expressing surprise would be the same

29. Pupil diameter varies as a function of
(a) serotonin levels (b) hunger
(c) mental effort (d) tactile perception

30. Which one of the following would be considered an operational definition in GSR lie detection?
(a) changes in emotionality result in measureable physiological changes.
(b) changes in emotionality result in observable behavioural change.
(c) changes in emotionality result in changes of thought
(d) changes in emotionality result in brain wave changes.

31. "Stay calm!" this physiological system says. No "fight or flight" preparation here,
(a) sympathetic (b) parasympathetic
(c) medulla (d) limbic system

32. We like those people who agree with us _____ found this dramatically to be true within his research.
(a) Milgram (b) Sherif (c) Festinger (d) Schachter

33. A peculiar, intoxication-type behaviour in which a person loses normal control of his emotions is characteristic of
(a) fatigue (b) oxygen starvation
(c) thirst (d) hunger

34. When Berkowitz refers to the F-A hypothesis, he means
(a) frustration-affection (b) frustration-aggression
(c) feeling-affect (d) feeling aggression

35. Someone well versed in kinesics (non-verbal communication) would be studying
(a) personal, territorial space (b) the meaning of body movements
(c) mass communication (d) brainwashing

36. Which one of the following is an apparent bodily response to the emotions of resentment and hostility?
(a) lower heart rate (b) lower blood pressure
(c) lower breathing rate (d) increased stomach acidity

37. The uncovering and discharge of repressed emotion is called
(a) transference (b) abreaction
(c) libido (d) projection

38. The victim of a car accident has no physiological feeling in his body. He can, however, think and speak. The man notices that since the injury, his emotions have been practically nonexistent. This situation supports which theory of emotion?
(a) James-Lange theory (b) Cannon-Bard theory
(c) Sperry theory (d) Post-traumatic stress theory

39. Experts generally agree that the primary emotions include
(a) fear, anger, and joy (b) disgust, anger and shame
(c) love, joy and sadness (d) none of these

40. A theory that states that emotions are a joint result of non-specific physiological arousal and the interpretation of the arousal is called
(a) two-factor theory of emotions (b) James-Lange theory of emotions
(c) Bard's theory of emotions (d) none of these

41. The Cannon-Bard theory of emotions emphasize the role of the
(a) skeletal muscles (b) thalamus
(c). hormonal system (d) all of these

42. Emergency reactions refer to:
(a) individuals attempt to cope with an emergency
(b) bodily changes accompanying emotions of anger and fear
(c) feeling of startle when suddenly stimulated
(d) ways that the individual seeks to achieve emotional control

43. The basic components of emotion are
(a) sympathetic arousal, parasympathetic inhibition, and cognitive labeling
(b) physical gestures, facial expressions, and psychological drives
(c) expressive behaviour, physiological arousal, and conscious experience
(d) cognition, affect, and behaviour

44. During an emergency, increasing levels of emotional arousal are likely to be accompanied by
(a) slowing of digestion (b) decreases in blood sugar levels
(c) increases in salivation (d) decreases in respiration

45. A hormone that increases heart rate, blood pressure, and blood sugar levels in times of emergency is
(a) epinephrine (b) acetylcholine
(c) testosterone (d) insulin

46. As her professor distributed the mathematics test to the class, Fatima's heart started to pound and her palms began sweating. These physiological reactions were activated by her-nervous system.
(a) central (b) sympathetic
(c) skeletal (d) parasympathetic

47. Activation of the sympathetic nervous system - respiration and - salivation
(a) increases; increases (b) increases; decreases
(c) decreases; decreases (d) decreases; increases

48. Which division of the nervous system calms the body after an emergency passes?
(a) skeletal (b) central (c) sympathetic (d) parasympathetic

49. The purposes of lie detection, investigators most commonly make us of a/an
(a) electrocardiograph (b) electroencephalograph
(c) myograph (d) polygraph

50. People are especially good at quickly detecting facial expression of
(a) love (b) anger (c) surprise (d) happiness

51. Research on nonverbal communication indicates that
(a) blind children who have never observed others demonstrate normal facial expressions of emotion
(b) children learn the facial expression associated with emotion by observing adults
(c) the facial expressions of emotion on very young children are very difficult to interpret
(d) boys are better than girls at recognizing expressions of emotion

52. In order to effectively manage their emotions, people would be best advised to control their
(a) tone of voice (b) facial expressions
(c) body posture (d) blood pressure

53. Facial expression of anger are most likely to facilitate
(a) autonomic nervous system arousal
(b) the catharsis of hostile urges
(c) feelings of love
(d) empathy

54. Anger is to rage as fear is to
(a) guilt (b) shame (c) disgust (d) terror

55. The term "catharsis" refers to emotional
(a) disturbance (b) inhibition (c) release (d) adaptation

56. The idea that anger is reduced through aggressive action or fantasy is known as the
(a) adaptation-level principle. (b) catharsis hypothesis.
(c) feel-good, do-good phenomenon (d) relative deprivation principle.

57. Experts suggest that an intensely angry person should
(a) avoid the offending person so as to alleviate the problem.
(b) release the anger through some aggressive action or fantasy.
(c) take time to let the anger and emotional arousal subside.
(d) mentally rehearse the exact reasons for the anger.

58. The feel-good, do-good phenomenon refers to the fact that when people feel happy they
(a) experience a more positive self-image.
(b) perceive the world as a safer place.
(c) make decisions more effectively.
(d) are more willing to help others.

59. Who suggested that "we feel sorry because we cry _____ afraid because we tremble?"
(a) Stanley Schachter (b) William James
(c) Walter Cannon (d) Philip Bard

60. The James-Lange theory of emotion states that
(a) the experience emotion is to be aware of one's physiological responses to an emotion-arousing event.
(b) the expression of emotion reduces one's level of physiological arousal.
(c) an emotion-arousing stimulus simultaneously triggers both physiological arousal and the subjective experience of emotion.
(d) to experience emotion one must be physically aroused and able to cognitively label the emotion.

61. Evidence that neck-level spinal cord injuries reduce the intensity with which people experience certain emotions most directly supports the
(a) Cannon-Bard theory (b) adaptation-level principle
(c) James-Lange theory (d) catharsis hypothesis

62. The idea that an emotion-arousing stimulus is simultaneously routed to the cortex and the sympathetic nervous system is central to the
(a) James-Lange theory (b) two-factor theory
(c) Canon-Bard theory (d) catharsis hypothesis

63. You would still be able to experience emotion in the absence of any sympathetic nervous system arousal according to the
(a) Cannon-Bard theory (b) James-Lange theory
(c) two-factor theory (d) catharsis hypothesis

64. The results of the experiment in which subjects were injected with epinephrine prior to spending time with either a euphoric or an irritated person support the idea that
(a) some emotions can be experienced apart from cognition
(b) our experience of emotion depends on how we interpret bodily arousal
(c) there are subtle but distinct physiological differences among the emotions
(d) happiness is largely a function of prior experience and a comparison with others

65. Our most rapid and automatic emotional responses may result from the routing of sensory input directly to the
(a) hippocampus (b) hypothalamus
(c) cerebellum (d) amygdala

66. The most important benefit of biofeedback is its capacity to:
(a) encourage regular aerobic exercise.
(b) reduce the proliferation of lymphocytes.
(c) facilitate the relaxation response.
(d) elevate blood Cortisol levels.

67. Which division of the nervous system is especially involved in bringing about emotional arousal?
(a) skeletal nervous system (b) parasympathetic nervous system
(c) peripheral nervous system (d) sympathetic nervous system

68. Concerning emotions and their accompanying body responses, which of the following appears to be true?
(a) each emotion has its own body response and underlying brain circuit
(b) all emotions involve the same body response as a result of the same underlying brain circuit
(c) many emotions involve similar body responses but have different underlying brain circuits
(d) all emotions have the same underlying brain circuits but different body responses

69. The Cannon-Bard theory of emotion states that
(a) emotions have two ingredients: physical arousal and a cognitive label
(b) the conscious experience of an emotion occurs at the same time as the body's physical reaction
(c) emotional experiences are based on an awareness of the body's responses to an emotion-arousing stimulus
(d) emotional ups and downs tend to balance in the long run

70. Electrical stimulation of which brain region can produce terror or rage in cats?

(a) limbic system (b) hypothalamus
(c) cortex (d) cerebellum

71. The body's response to danger is triggered by the release of _____ by the _____ glands
(a) acetylcholine; adrenal
(b) epinephrine and nor-epinephrine; adrenal
(c) acetylcholine; pituitary
(d) epinephrine and nor-epinephrine; pituitary

72. In the Schachter-Singer experiment, which subjects reported feeling an emotional change in the presence of the experiment's highly emotional confederate?
(a) those receiving epinephrine and expecting to feel physical arousal
(b) those receiving a placebo and expecting to feel physical arousal
(c) those receiving epinephrine but not expecting to feel physical arousal
(d) those receiving a placebo and not expecting to feel physical arousal

73. Catharsis will be most effective in reducing anger toward another person if
(a) you wait until you are no longer angry before confronting the person
(b) the target of your anger is someone you feel has power over you
(c) your anger is directed specifically toward the person who angered you
(d) the other person is able to retaliate by also expressing anger

74. Emotions are
(a) physiological reactions (b) behavioural expressions
(c) conscious feelings (d) all of the above

75. Which of the following most accurately describes emotional arousal?
(a) emotions prepare the body to fight or flee
(b) emotions are voluntary reactions to emotion-arousing stimuli
(c) because all emotions have the same physiological basis, emotions are primarily psychological events
(d) emotional arousal is always accompanied by cognition

76. Schachter's two-factor theory emphasizes that emotion involves both
(a) the sympathetic and parasympathetic divisions of the nervous system
(b) verbal and nonverbal expression
(c) physical arousal and a cognitive label
(d) universal and culture-specific aspects

77. Which theory of emotion emphasizes the simultaneous experience of body response and emotional feeling?
(a) James-Lange theory (b) Cannon-Bard
(c) two-factor theory (d) opponent-process theory

78. Which of the following is true?

(a) Gestures are universal; facial expressions, culture-specific
(b) Facial expressions are universal; gestures, culture-specific
(c) both gestures and facial expressions are universal
(d) both gestures and facial expression are culture-specific

79. Which theory of emotion implies that every emotion is associated with a unique physiological reaction?
(a) James-Lange theory (b) Cannon-Bard theory
(c) two-factor theory (d) opponent-process theory

80. In an emergency situation, emotional arousal will result in
(a) increased rate of respiration (b) increased blood sugar
(c) a slowing of digestion (d) all of the above

81. Most human fears are
(a) universal (b) biologically determined
(c) present at birth (d) learned

82. You are on your way to school to take a big exam. Suddenly, on noticing that your pulse is racing and that you are sweating, you feel nervous. With which theory of emotion is experience most consistent?
(a) Cannon-Bard theory (b) James-Lange theory
(c) opponent-process theory (d) adaptation-level theory

83. When the scientist electrically stimulated one area of a monkey's brain, the monkey became enraged. When another electrode was activated, -the monkey cowered in fear. The electrodes were most likely implanted in the
(a) pituitary gland (b) adrenal glands
(c) limbic system (d) right hemisphere

84. Expressing anger can be adaptive when you
(a) retaliate immediately
(b) have mentally rehearsed all the reasons for your anger
(c) count to ten, then blow off steam
(d) first wait until the anger subsides, then deal with the situation in a civilized manner

85. The part of the brain involved in the cognitive aspect of emotion is the
(a) hypothalamus (b) amygdala
(c) limbic system (d) cerebral cortex

86. The part of the brain involved in emotional responses for attacking or defending is the
(a) cerebral cortex (b) amygdala
(c) limbic system (d) hypothalamus

ANSWERS

Q.1.	(b)	Q.2.	(c)	Q.3.	(c)
Q.4.	(b)	Q.5.	(a)	Q.6.	(c)
Q.7.	(c)	Q.8.	(a)	Q.9.	(c)
Q.10.	(b)	Q.11.	(d)	Q.12.	(b)
Q.13.	(b)	Q.14.	(a)	Q.15.	(c)
Q.16.	(a)	Q.17.	(d)	Q.18.	(c)
Q.19.	(a)	Q.20.	(d)	Q.21.	(a)
Q.22.	(b)	Q.23.	(d)	Q.24.	(c)
Q.25.	(d)	Q.26.	(b)	Q.27.	(a)
Q.28.	(c)	Q.29.	(c)	Q.30.	(a)
Q.31.	(b)	Q.32.	(d)	Q.33.	(b)
Q.34.	(b)	Q.35.	(b)	Q.36.	(d)
Q37.	(b)	Q.38.	(a)	Q.39.	(d)
Q.40.	(b)	Q.41.	(b)	Q.42.	(a)
Q.43.	(c)	Q.44.	(a)	Q.45.	(a)
Q.46.	(b)	Q.47.	(b)	Q.48.	(d)
Q.49.	(d)	Q.50.	(b)	Q.51.	(a)
Q.52.	(b)	Q.53.	(a)	Q.54.	(d)
Q.55.	(c)	Q.56.	(b)	Q.57.	(c)
Q.58.	(d)	Q.59.	(b)	Q.60.	(a)
Q.61.	(c)	Q.62.	(c)	Q.63.	(a)
Q.64.	(b)	Q.65.	(d)	Q.66.	(c)
Q.67.	(d)	Q.68.	(c)	Q.69.	(b)
Q.70.	(a)	Q.71.	(b)	Q.72.	(c)
Q.73.	(c)	Q.74.	(d)	Q.75.	(a)
Q.76.	(c)	Q.77.	(b)	Q.78.	(b)
Q.79.	(a)	Q.80.	(d)	Q.81	(d)
Q.82.	(b)	Q.83.	(c)	Q.84.	(d)
Q.85.	(d)	Q.86.	(c)		

Chapter 10

Personality

1. Which of the following stages postulated by Erikson corresponds most closely to Freud's oral stage of development:
(a) trust vs. mistrust (b) initiative vs. guilt
(c) integrity vs. despair (d) incorporation vs. dependence

2. Which of the following concepts is most closely associated with Allport?
(a) striving for superiority (b) moving away from others
(c) object displacement (d) functional autonomy

3. A person who is impatient, compulsive, and competitive is likely to be diagnosed as having a/an:
(a) type A personality (b) type B personality
(c) Machiavellian personality (d) external locus of control

4. Resolution of an avoidance - avoidance conflict is most like:
(a) choosing between a pay raise and a different job
(b) choosing between a pay raise and a longer, vacation
(c) choosing between the carrot and the stick
(d) choosing the lesser of two evils

5. A commonly used projective personality test is .
(a) MMPI (b) BDI (c) Rorschach (d) GPI

6. Which of the following is the best example of an idiographic approach to personality?
(a) a psychologist uses factor analysis to analyze the results of a personality test
(b) a psychologist analyzes case studies to determine each person's unique in personality structure.
(c) a psychologist analyzes case studies to determine what traits people vary on
(d) a psychologist studies normal subjects, not abnormal ones

7. Subjects are presented with one of the following learning experiences:
Condition I: Learn A - Learn B - Recall A
Condition II: Learn A - Learn B - Recall B
If a subject in condition l cannot recall A, it is probably due to:
(a) Proactive inhibition (b) interference learning
(c) Retroactive inhibition (d) the isolation effect

8. The importance of vicarious learning was most clearly demonstrated by:
(a) Carl Jung (b) Raymond Cattell
(c) Albert Bandura (d) Keller Breland

9. A School psychologist wishes to test a second-grade student for possible mental retardation. The most appropriate test to use would probably be the:
(a) MMPI (b) Stanford-Binet Intelligence test
(c) WAIS (d) Thematic Apperception Test

10. The approaches of Horney and Adler shared an emphasis on:
(a) the importance of biological instincts
(b) the role of repressed sexual drives
(c) the significance of social relationships in psychological development
(d) the coordination between actual and perceived self-images

11. Regions and boundaries are central to the personality theory of:
(a) George Kelly (b) Karen Horney
(c) John Dollard (d) Kurt Lewin

12. Which of the following is the best example of reactance?
(a) a toddler is told that he can only go out to play after he cleans his room
(b) a student refuses.40 do homework because the members of his in-group refuse to do homework.
(c) two friends continue to go out with each other even though they don't love each other anymore
(d) a mother tells her child not to start smoking, so the child goes in back of the garage and smokes

13. Fatima refuses to study for an exam, saying that fate will decide her grade. Which of the following provide plausible explanations for her behaviour?
(a) Self-monitoring (b) the placebo effect
(c) the halo effect (d) locus of control

14. A subject listens to a tape recording of an ambiguous sound and is asked to describe what he heard. This is most analogous to which of the following tests?
(a) CPI (b) Thematic Apperception Test
(c) Blacky Pictures (d) Rorschach inkblot test

15. People will tend to stay in a relationship if their rewards outweigh their costs. This is predicted by:
(a) social-exchange theory (b) equity theory
(c) gain-loss principle (d) social comparison theory

16. A person who is high in both masculinity and femininity is said to be:
(a) transsexual (b) mesomorphic
(c) androgynous (d) bisexual

17. Which archetype represents the feminine side of men?
(a) persona (b) anima (c) animus (d) shadow

18. Which of the following best describes Kelly's basic approach to personality?
(a) behaviour is determined by unconscious forces
(b) behaviour is determined by the family structure
(c) people have a need to control the environment
(d) people have a hierarchy of needs

19. The main difference between the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) and the California Personality Inventory (CPI) is that:
(a) the CPI is more applicable to "normal" groups
(b) the MMPI is more applicable to "normal" groups
(c) the C PI is a projective test
(d) the CPI is based on the DSM-IV

20. One of the principal concepts of a _____ psychologist is that of "unconscious processes
(a) humanistic
(b) psychoanalytic
(c) cognitive
(d) behavioral

21. The central difference between Freud's pleasure principle and his reality principle is that:
(a) the reality principle is more salient early in life
(b) the pleasure principle can only be understood through hypnosis
(c) the reality principle responds to demands from the environment by delaying gratification
(d) the reality principled only emerges in individuals who are self-actualized

22. According to Julian Rotter, someone who credits her success to luck and fate is exhibiting a personality characteristic known as:
(a) belief in a just world (b) extroversion
(c) internal locus of control (d) external locus of control

23. C. G. Jung is associated with each of the following except:
(a) the collective unconscious (b) extroversion / introversion
(c) archetypes (d) peak experiences

24. Which of the following terms refers to an approach to personality that focuses on individual case studies as opposed to groups?
(a) individuated (b) field-independent
(c) idiographic (d) cardinal

25. Franz Joseph Gall is most closely associated with which of the following?
(a) ectomorphism (b) phrenology (c) tabula rasa (d) eugenics

26. According to Freud, the Oedipal conflict is normally resolved during which of the following stages?
(a) oral (b) genital (c) phallic (d) anal

27. The admonition that "you shouldn't take more love than you give" is most directly supported by:
(a) equity theory (b) the halo effect
(c) the mere exposure effect (d) social comparison theory

28. A person gets a good grade on a midterm exam and believes that the good grade was due to an easy test. This statement is most relevant to which of the following theorists?
(a) Abraham Maslow (b) Julian Rotter
(c) Gordon Allport (d) Raymond Cattell

29. The sociological school of psychoanalysis, as represented by such theorists as Adler and Harney, is different from Freud in its:
(a) emphasis on cognitive / rational elements of personality
(b) decreased emphasis on the individuality of behaviour
(c) institution of the ego with the same instinctual origin as the id
(d) increased emphasis on environmental influences on personality

30. Which of the following statements is not characteristic of the ego, according to Freud?
(a) the ego is in the service of the id
(b) the ego mediates between the id and the superego
(c) the ego is governed by the reality principle
(d) the ego aims to discharge energy

31. Jung's chief criticism of Freudian theory was mostly directed against Freud's:
(a) overemphasis on the defense mechanisms
(b) insistence that sexual motives were the basis of neurosis
(c) teleological tendencies
(d) strong emphasis on ego functioning

32. Adler's individual psychology is associated with all of the following concepts except:
(a) superiority strivings (b) inferiority
(c) introversion/extroversion (d) fictional finalism

33. Which of the following behavioural theorists is /are most closely associated with psychoanalytic theory?
(a) Albert Bandura (b) Raymond Cattell
(c) Gordon Allport (d) John Dollard and Neal Miller

34. A seventeen year old girl sits in a corner, weeping continually. This behaviour could be:
(a) hypochondria (b) nomadism
(c) repression (d) regression

35. Most basic among Freudian defense mechanisms is:
(a) rationalization (b) reaction formation
(c) identification (d) repression
36. "Make up as dramatic a story as you can. Tell what has led up to the event shown in the picture, describe what is happening at the moment, what the characters are feeling and thinking; and then give the outcome". This constitutes part of the procedure for:
(a) MMPI (b) Rorschach (c) TAT (d) Blacky

37. Competitive, aggressive, hostile, impatient _____ finds waiting in lines the absolute pits.
This person would be considered _____
(a) type B personality (b) cyclothymic
(c) type A personality (d) avoidant personality

38. Stage theories of personality include:
(a) Allport (b) Adler (c) Horney (d) Erikson

39. Correctly paired is:
(a) Freud - psychodynamic (b) Sullivan - interpersonal
(c) Maslow - logotherapy (d) Mowrer - reciprocal inhibition

40. The 16PF scale is based on the work of _____
(a) Eysenck (b) Allport (c) Sheldon (d) Cattell

41. The basic theoretical background for the Myers-Briggs test is found in the work of:
(a) Jung (b) Erikson (c) Horney (d) Hartmann

42. "This is a story telling test. Tell what has happened before and what is happening now. Say what the people are feeling and thinking and how it will come out". These are instructions associated with the_____ in personality.
(a) Rorschach test (b) 16 PF
(c) Myers-Briggs Test (d) Thematic Apperception Test

43. He is social behaviourist who devised an Internal-External Control Scale,
(a) Allport (b) Rotter (c) Harris (d) Maslow

44. According to psychoanalytic theory, defense mechanisms develop as a function of
(a) repression (b) reaction formation
(c) anxiety (d) depression

45. Which one of the following has said in regard to personality that every child is a scientist, developing and testing his own hypotheses?
(a) Freud (b) Kelly (c) Rogers (d) Allport

46. The personality approaches of Cattell and Eysenck rely heavily upon

(a) inner forces
(b) percept and concept
(c) observable action
(d) factor analysis

47. Definitionally central to personality as viewed within behaviourism is
(a) inner motivation
(b) percept and concept
(c) observable action
(d) reenactment of birth trauma

48. Within Newcomb's A-B-X model, if person A like X, person B likes X, and person A dislikes person B, the triad is said to be
(a) cooriented
(b) congruent
(c) incoculated
(d) asymmetric

49. In Adler's approach to personality, the presence of an inferiority complex within a person will be followed by
(a) heightened sexual activity
(b) need for maternal love
(c) desire for peace
(d) superiority striving

50. According to the Life Change Scale, which of the following events would be most stressful?
(a) martial separation
(b) retirement
(c) marriage
(d) son or daughter leaving home

51. According to the expectancy value theory
(a) unattractive women are likely to find attractive male partners
(b) males and females of equal attractiveness are likely to be matched
(c) extrovert personality types are likely to pair with introverts
(d) attitudes will change in the direction of one's" behaviour

52. Interest in the genital, coming to terms with Oedipal/Electra conflict, leading to identification with same-sex parent, occurs during
(a) anal stage
(b) latency period
(c) phallic stage
(d) genital stage

53. The Oedipal conflict is successfully resolved when the child
(a) indentifies with the opposite-sex parent
(b) identifies with the same-sex parent
(c) achieves satisfactory toilet training
(d) has been satisfactorily weaned

54. The socially "good" or "proper" within Freudian theory is conceptually defined as the
(a) id
(b) ego
(c) superego
(d) archetype

55. Eysenck's personality framework contains which of the following among its main dimensions?
(a) parapraxes - syntaxic
(b) depressive - obsessional

(c) hysteric - psychopathic (d) introversion - extraversion

56. The soldier who in the heat of battle curls up in a fetal position and cries is demonstrating
(a) phobia (b) regression
(c) psychosomatic disorder (d) obsessive compulsion

57. "Sour grapes" is an example of the defense mechanism called
(a) reaction formation (b) compensation
(c) compartmentalization (d) rationalization

58. The most mature view of sex would be evident in which of the following?
(a) genital stage (b) phallic stage
(c) anal stage (d) puberty

59. A person who judges personality on the basis of facial expression is engaging in
(a) phrenology (b) physiognomy (c) trait analysis (d) parataxis

60 A factor analysis approach to personality would be most positively received within which of the following groups?
(a) Cattell, Eysenck, Goldstein (b) Jung, Freud, Horney
(c) Rogers, Kelly, Allport (d) Skinner, Watson, Bandura

61. According to Freud, fixation at which stage of development is associated with sarcasm, criticalness, overeating and nail-biting in adults?
(a) oral (b) anal (c) phallic (d) latency

62. Jung cites human infant response to mother-closeness and the adult concept of a power beyond himself as examples of
(a) anima (b) animus (c) prototype (d) archetype

63. Which of the following is not directly related to clinical assessment?
(a) MMPI (b) Osgood Semantic Differential (c) Rorschach (d) TAT

64. Sara's frustrated desire for closeness with her mother was expressed in painting. This is an example of
(a) compensation (b) sublimation
(c) rationalization (d) projection

65. The psychopathology of everyday life was a prominent work of
(a) Jung (b) Skinner (c) Freud (d) Adler

66. Purposive behaviour in animals and men was the major work written by
(a) Skinner (b) Thorndike (c) Pavlov (d) Tolman

67. Which one of the following would be most likely to use the term ergs in discussing personality concepts?
(a) Eysenck (b) Cattell (c) Jung (d) Rogers

68. Which one of the following lists does not contain a name associated with need in personality theory?
(a) Jung, Murray, Eysenck (b) Eysenck, Maslow, Jung
(c) Maslow, Freud, Bandura (d) Freud, Bandura, Jung

69. Which one of the following pairs is incorrect?
(a) Mowrer - two factor theory (b) Rogers - contract
(c) Jung-shadow (d) Adler - superiority striving

70. To predict vocational interest you would be well advised to turn to which of the following?
(a) 19-PF
(b) Rorschach
(c) Strong-Campbell Vocational Interest Blank
(d) Allport-Vernon-Lindzey

71. In the Freudian system, defense mechanisms protect against which one of the following?
(a) repression (b) superego (c) id (d) ego

72. In the psychoanalytic view, childhood negativism can be expected during which one of the following stages?
(a) oral (b) anal (c) phallic (d) latent

73. In psychoanalysis, the castration fear appears
(a) within both sexes during the genital stage
(b) among boys during the genital stage
(c) among girls during the anal sadistic stage
(d) among boys during the phallic stage

74. A woman who is angry with her husband yells at her son and sends him out of her room.
This might be an example of
(a) repression (b) regression (c) displacement (d) projection

75. The id draws its psychic energy from
(a) outer energy (b) bodily instincts
(c) the ego (d) the superego

76. According to Carl Jung's personality theory, the terms "anima" and "animus" refer to
(a) the collective unconscious
(b) the personal unconscious

(c) feminine and masculine archetypes
(d) the animal instincts in man's unconscious

77. According to Freud, a developmental halt due to frustration and anxiety is referred to as
(a) depression (b) fixation
(c) regression (d) learned helplessness

78. Defense mechanisms are created by the
(a) id (b) ego (c) superego (d) persona

79. The Interpretation of Dreams was written by
(a) Carl Jung (b) Sigmund Freud
(c) Ernest Jones (d) Alfred Adler

80. Freud believed that the primary force in an individual's life was
(a) the superego (b) psychosexual development
(c) sexual urge (d) bodily function

81. "The aim of all life is death". This quote from Sigmund Freud's work refers to
(a) Thanatos (b) Eros
(c) the death instinct (d) the struggle between Eros and Thanatos

82. Sublimation is an example of
(a) a personality mechanism (b) a defense mechanism
(c) the primary personality process (d) the secondary personality process

83. A man continues to hunt animals even though he does not need them for food. According to Gordon Allport, this is an example of
(a) functional autonomy (b) ego autonomy
(c) motivational autonomy (d) self-reinforcement

84. The Yerkes-Dodson Law is most closely related to
(a) Skinner's learning model of personality
(b) Roger's humanistic model of personality
(c) Eysenck's biological model of personality
(d) Sheldon's somatotype model of personality

85. When the superego becomes a major force in a developing child's personality, the child soon develops
(a) anxieties (b) a moral sense
(c) neurotic conflicts (d) hedonism

86. According to Carl Rogers, the structure of the personality is based upon
(a) being and non-being (b) introversion and extroversion
(c) the organism and the self (d) expectations and reality

87. According to Alfred Adler, man is striving for
(a) self-actualization (b) power
(c) superiority and goals (d) leadership

88. The field theory of behaviour was proposed by
(a) John Watson (b) Ivan Pavlov
(c) WilhelmWundt (d) KurtLewin

89. The Thematic Apperception Test is an example of a /an
(a) intelligence test (b) projective test
(c) cross-cultural test (d) achievement test

90. Which of the following is not characteristic of the MMPI?
(a) it consists of ten clinical scales
(b) it contains validity scales
(c) it was developed within a specific theoretical framework
(d) it employs a self-report method of answering questions

91. A unique combination of traits is called
(a) motivation (b) personality
(c) lifecycle (d) attitude

92. In Jungian theory, the "shadow" represents
(a) unconscious drives (b) the animus
(c) the anima (d) the persona

93. According to Carl Rogers, the structure of personality is based on
(a) ego and superego (b) organism and self
(c) inferiority and superiority (d) introversion and extroversion

94. The theory that we all experience a series of psychosocial crises throughout our lives was proposed by
(a) Freud (b) Erikson (c) Sheldon (d) Adler

95. Analytical psychology was developed by
(a) Franklin (b) Jung (c) Adler (d) Freud

96. The MMPI is to psychopathology as the CPI is to
(a) IQ (b) childhood (c) normalcy (d) projectivity

97. Rotter's Locus of Control Scale attempts to measure
(a) independence - dependence (b) internality - externality
(c) rationality - irrationality (d) masculine-feminine characteristics

98. Which of these tests did McClelland first use to measure the need for achievement?

(a) Bayley Scale (b) Wechsler Adult intelligence Scale
(c) Thematic Apperception Test (d) Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory

99. According to Carl Rogers, human motivation is based on the need to
(a) express one's sexuality and aggressive nature
(b) actualize and enhance the self through experiences
(c) find meaning in life
(d) struggle between being and not being in the world

100. The Thematic Apperception Test supposedly reflects
(a) how one organizes ambiguous stimuli
(b) one's overall level of introversion - extroversion
(c) interpersonal conflicts and needs
(d) one's relative ranking on several trait scales

101. Which of the following psychoanalytic theorists proposed the need to move toward people, move against people, and move away from people?
(a) Sullivan (b) Homey (c) Anderson (d) Adler

102 According to Freud, memories and drives that can be easily recalled are not within consciousness at the moment are in the
(a) personal unconscious (b) collective unconscious
(c) preconscious (d) unconscious

103. A hostile person comes to believe that other people are "out to get" him. According to Freudian theory, this man is
(a) sublimating (b) identifying
(c) projecting (d) rationalizing

104. Because the id seeks to gratify its desires without delay, it operates on the
(a) satisfaction principle (b) pleasure principle
(c) unconscious desires (d) super ego

105. An obese person refuses to diet and insists that dieting is unhealthy and that he needs to eat as much as he does to sustain his energy level. According to Freud, this person is
(a) sublimating (b) identifying
(c) rationalizing (d) projecting

106. Which of the following psychologists places special emphasis on the need for positive regard and the need for self-regard?
(a) Maslow (b) Rogers (c) Sheldon (d) Franklin

107. According to Allport, which of the following are the two important components of behaviour?
(a) ego body and superego components

(b) adaptive and expressive components
(c) personal conscious and collective conscious
(d) introversion and extroversion components

108. The "Oedipus Complex" is to "Electra Complex" as
(a) girl is to boy (b) girl is to mother
(c) boy is to girl (d) boy is to father

109. The "persona" is the mask of conscious intentions behind which an individual hides. This personality construct was proposed by
(a) A. Bandura (b) C. Jung (c) G. Allport (d) C. Rogers

110. Which of the following is not a projective test?
(a) TAT (b) DAP (c) Rorschach (d) WAIS

111. From the Freudian perspective, making fun of someone at a social function just to be humorous and make others laugh is
(a) an attempt to just be humorous (b) indicative of a sexual desire for the person
(c) camouflaged aggression (d) a mask for an inferiority complex

112. Intellectualization is a defense mechanism that is also known as
(a) reaction formation (b) rationalization
(c) compensation (d) projection

113. Responses on the Rorschach Inkblot Test are evaluated in terms of
(a) location (b) determinants
(c) content (d) all of the above

114. The first stage of ego development is considered to be
(a) id, ego, superego conflicts (b) ego boundary setting
(c) autonomous ego function (d) primary identification with the mother

115. According to Adler's theory of personality, the Oedipus Complex involves
(a) strivings to escape the father
(b) mainly a sexual phenomenon
(c) striving to become superior to the father
(d) striving to become superior to the mother

116. According to Jung, Anima is
(a) the developmental phase of mid-life
(b) a male's unconscious feminine characteristics
(c) the dark side of the personal unconscious
(d) a female's unconscious male characteristics

117. Freud developed the concept of Eros, which is the
(a) death instinct (b) life instinct

(c) third developmental stage (d) regressive potential

118. In Karen Horney's psychoanalytic theory, the fundamental concept is
(a) basic anxiety (b) need to love
(c) self actualization (d) need to be loved

119. Anna Freud continued her father's work by making contributions to our understanding of
(a) Eros and Thanatos (b) ego-defense mechanisms
(c) the id (d) the phallic stage

120. The California Psychological Inventory differs from the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory in that it is used
(a) with children (b) on more clinically deviant group
(c) with adolescents (d) on less clinically deviant groups

121. Word association tests and sentence completion tests are example of
(a) verbal techniques (b) verbal projective tests
(c) projective techniques (d) subjective tests

122. The Rotter Incomplete Sentence Blank is a/an
(a) objective testing technique (b) intelligence test
(c) projective test (d) internality/externality assessment scale

123. According to psychoanalytic thinking, the personality structure consists of
(a) habits (b) self
(c) drives (d) id, ego & superego

124. According to Erich Fromm, a truly healthy person manifests a/an
(a) receptive orientation (b) exploitative orientation
(c) productive orientation (d) marketing orientation

125. Freud pointed out that an important influence upon behaviour is
(a) unconscious dissonance (b) level of aspiration
(c) cognitive dissonance (d) unconscious motivation

126. An unathletic man becomes a career sportswriter. This situation is an example of what defense mechanism?
(a) sublimation (b) identification
(c) compensation (d) displacement

127. The "Kent-Rosenoff Test is a/an
(a) projective test (b) factor analysis test
(c) word association test (d) intelligence test

128. The theoretical constructs of phenotypic and genotypic basis of personality were developed by
(a) Rogers (b) Jung (c) Eysenck (d) Pearls

129. The Yerkes-Dodson Law is most closely related to which of the following personality theories?
(a) Freud's psychosexual stages
(b) Roger's self-actualization stages
(c) Eysenck's phenotypic/genotypic personality
(d) Jung's introversion and extroversion types

130. According to Sheldon's somatotype theory, a person who is strong, muscular, active, and aggressive is probably
(a) endomorphic (b) ectomorphic
(c) mesomorphic (d) daomorphic

131. According tc Adler, the central core of personality functioning is a /an
(a) perceived sense of inferiority for which the person attempts to compensate
(b) autonomous functioning ego
(c) actualizing self
(d) both b and c

132. The personality test that is used mainly as a diagnostic instrument to differentiate between normal people and those with psychiatric problems is the
(a) CPI (b) TAT (c) MMPI (d) Q-technique

133. Conscience and morality are conceptually defined within the Freudian theory as the
(a) conscious (b) preconscious
(c) ego (d) superego

134. Freud referred to libido energy invested in the ego as
(a) instinct (b) object libido
(c) regressive libido (d) narcissistic libido

135. Erich Fromm's concept of the "hoarding orientation" refers most closely to
(a) a person's need for profit
(b) the need to save and possess
(c) a person's style of taking from others
(d) the need for submission and dependence

136. Which of the following was particularly interested in the effect of birth order on personality?
(a) Rogers (b) Adler (c) Sullivan (d) Sheldon

137. Interpretation of the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) is usually
(a) factor analysis (b) content analysis

(c) quantitative analysis (d) qualitative analysis

138. A theory formulated by Freud which supports aggression as a means of releasing inner tension is known as
(a) congruity theory (b) catharsis theory
(c) instrumental aggression (d) frustration-aggression theory

139 The Draw-a-Person Test (DAP) is a/an
(a) diagnostic test for individual children
(b) intelligence test for nonverbal children
(c) expressive, projective test
(d) intelligence test for pre-linguistic children

140. According to Freud, there is one defense mechanism that leads to socially adapt behaviour. Which of the following is it?
(a) displacement (b) rationalization (c) sublimation (d) projection

141. Defense mechanism are defensive in that they
(a) defend against external stressors
(b) guard against conflicts between the id and superego
(c) protect the ego from the instincts
(d) protect individuals from anxiety that they, might not be able to tolerate

142. The "hero" in the Thematic Apperception Test is
(a) the subject taking the test
(b) the subject's idealized self
(c) the subject's identified self
(d) the figure in the picture around whom the subject thinks the action revolves

143 Among the findings on Rotter's Locus of Control Scale is the fact that
(a) individuals with low achievement motivation are more internal in their dispositions
(b) individuals with high achievement motivation are more internal in their dispositions
(c) females are less external than males
(d) locus of control is an innate characteristic

144 Which of the following psychologists is a proponent of the phenomenological model of psychopathology?
(a) Dollard (b) Maslow (c) Bandura (d) Szasz

145. The fundamental attribution error states that we credit success to ——— causes, and failures to-causes.
(a) social, emotional (b) emotional, social
(c) external, internal (d) internal, external

146. Which personality theorist placed emphasis on the importance of a person's cognitive interpretation of the world, called personal constructs?

(a) Albert Bandura (b) Carl Rogers
(c) George Kelly (d) Abraham Maslow

147 Suppose that a young woman is anxious about the fact that she no longer loves her husband. She copes by telling him: "You don't love me anymore". Which defense mechanism is she using?
(a) denial (b) reaction formation
(c) transference (d) projection

148. In Freud's theory, which stage occurs after the phallic stage of development?
(a) anal (b) latent (c) oral (d) self-actualization

149. Suppose that a young woman is anxious about the fact that she no longer loves her husband. She copes by telling him: "I love you". Which defense mechanism is she using?
(a) rationalization (b) denial
(c) reaction formation (d) intellectualization

150. Which of the following concepts are most closely related?
(a) denial - self fulfilling prophecy
(b) primacy - recognition
(c) repression - motivated forgetting
(d) delay of reinforcement - transfer of training

151. Freud postulated that a child enters the-stage of psychosexual development at about age two.
(a) latent (b) phallic (c) anal (d) oral

152. Either too much or too little gratification at a particular stage of development, thought Freud, leads to _____
(a) identity complex (b) regression
(c) denial (d) fixation

153. Which of the following is a key difference between Freud and Erikson's theories of development?
(a) only Freud saw that development might be arrested
(b) only Erikson saw that development might be arrested
(c) only Erikson saw development .as a lifelong process
(d) only Freud saw development as a lifelong process

154. Which of the following concepts are most closely related?
(a) id - gamma types
(b) archetypes - superego
(c) collective unconscious - archetypes
(d) prototypes - collective unconscious

155. Self-efficacy is a key concept in which theory of personality?

(a) personal construct (b) social learning
(c) humanistic (d) behaviourist

156. Freud understood aggression in terms of
(a) repression (b) Thanatos (c) Eros (d) projection

157. Masiow and-both emphasized the concept of self-actualization.
(a) Keliy (b) James (c) Rogers (d) Sullivan

158. Freud would probably criticize behavioural therapies on which of the following grounds?
(a) they are not client-centered
(b) they overemphasize ego control
(c) they treat symptoms but not underlying causes
(d) they take too long to help the patient

159. Cardinal, central, and secondary traits of personality are most closely connected with
(a) Rogers (b) Fromm (c) Allport (d) Jung

160. One valid criticism of using the MMPI as a screening tool for measuring the personality of job applications is that it
(a) was designed to detect psychopathology only
(b) consists of only three personality scales
(c) does not assess social introversion
(d) cannot detect lying

161. The correct order of the stages of Freud's theory of development is
(a) oral, phallic, latency, anal, and genital
(b) oral, latency, genital, phallic, and anal
(c) oral, anal, phallic, latency, and genital
(d) sensorimotor, concrete operation, trust, oedipal, and genital

162. Long term studies indicate that personality
(a) is constantly changing as a result of experience
(b) remains fairly consistent after the first seven years
(c) is predominantly innate and little influenced by environment
(d) is too complex a subject to systematically study

163. According to Freud's Oedipus complex, a _____ lusts for _____
(a) young girl, her father
(b) man, his wife
(c) young boy, his mother
(d) brother, his sister

164. Carl Jung believed that

(a) sex and aggression were the basic components of human personality
(b) reward and punishment shape personality
(c) we unconsciously carry the memories of our ancestors
(d) fantasies are unhealthy

165. The ego defense mechanism that children rely on to reduce fear of their same sex parent during the latency period of development is
(a) identification
(b) reaction formation
(c) projection
(d) denial

166. An example of a conjunction fallacy is believing that
(a) stress leads to heart attacks
(b) smoking leads to lung cancer
(c) constantly pushing the elevator button makes it come sooner
(d) alcohol can cause birth defects

167. The nativist explanation of the fact that one week old babies already exhibit different personality traits would be
(a) personality is already being shaped by the environment
(b) an easy or difficult delivery makes the differences
(c) personality is predominantly genetically inherited
(d) temperament is a matter of glandular function so it varies from baby to baby

168. Which one of the following people had a son or daughter who became a famous psychologist?
(a) B. F. Skinner
(b) John Watson
(c) Ivan Pavlov
(d) Sigmund Freud

169. The reason why Freud's theories are not called Freud's laws is because
(a) not enough people believe in them
(b) they have not been proven
(c) they have been totally discredited
(d) a theory must stand for a century before it is considered as a law

170. The psychologist who is considered one of the pioneers in the humanistic approach claimed that a person's personality developed in order to allow them to satisfy a hierarchy of needs. This hierarchy was frequently depicted as a pyramid with physical needs at the bottom and self-actualization at the top. The psychologist was.
(a) Sigmund Freud
(b) Neal Miller
(c) Carl Rogers
(d) Abraham Maslow

171. According to _____ the Oedipus complex occurs between the _____ and _____ stages.
(a) Freud, oral, genital
(b) Freud, Phallic, latency
(c) Freud, anal, genital

(d) Jung, preconscious, post-conscious

172. The term most closely associated with the name Eysenck is
(a) autonomic reactivity (b) parapraxes
(c) reintegration (d) shadow

173. The concept of family constellation is most evident in the works of which one of the following?
(a) Jung (b) Freud (c) Rogers (d) Adler

174. The personality theorist who developed the Internal-External Control Scale was
(a) B. F. Skinner (b) Alfred Adler
(c) Julian Rotter (d) John Watson

175. According to the tenets of family constellation, which one of the following would be most eager for physical demonstrations of attention?
(a) first-born children (b) middle children
(c) last-born children (d) youngest children

176. The most broadly used personality assessment instrument among the following is the (a) TAT (b) MMPI (c) Rorschach (d) Draw-a-Man

177. Which one of the following pairs contains unrelated terms?
(a) thanatos - eras (b) script - contract
(c) endomorph - ectomorph (d) parapraxes - anima

178. A correct sequential or development order is represented by
(a) ego, superego, id
(b) anal, oral, phallic
(c) inferiority feeling, superiority striving
(d) autonomy vs shame and doubt; trust vs mistrust

179. Which one of the following name sequences contains no mental hospital reformers?
(a) Clifford Beers, Sigmund Freud (b) Eric Fromm, Carl Rogers
(c) William Tuke, Hans Hartmann (d) Dorothea Dix, Alfred Adler

180. In Freudian theory, which one of the following is reality oriented?
(a) id (b) ego (c) superego (d) repression

181. According to William Sheldon's system of somatotypes, which of the following body types would correspond to an inhibited, intellectual personality?
(a) somatomorph (b) mesomorph
(c) endomorph (d) ectomorph

182. If an individual is facing the psychosocial crisis of identity versus role confusion, according to Erik Erikson's model, that individual is most likely

(a) a preadolescent (b) an adolescent
(c) a young adult (d) a middle-aged adult

183. Stability and introversion are two major dimensions of personality hypothesized by
(a) Abraham Maslow (b) Hans Eysenck
(c) Erik Erikson (d) Sigmund Freud

184. The phenomenological view of personality asserts that type theory neglects the
(a) superego (b) self
(c) supernatural (d) proprium

185. Two major dimensions of personality hypothesized by Hans Eysenck are
(a) stability and introversion (b) masculinity and femininity
(c) stability and masculinity (d) extraversion and repression

186. According to Erik Erikson, a young adult would be most concerned with which of the following issues?
(a) identity (b) sex-typed behaviour
(c) achievement (d) intimacy

187. Erikson's developmental theory centered around
(a) biological forces (b) cognitive changes
(c) moral development (d) psychosocial crises

188. Trait theory in personality has been most criticized for
(a) not addressing heredity
(b) haying contradictory dimensions
(c) attempting to quantify the impossible
(d) assuming that people behave consistently in various situations

189. An individual sternly gives orders in his own home and obediently follows orders at work. This person might score particularly high on the
(a) TAT (b) Rotter Locus of Control Scale
(c) CPI (d) F-scale

190. Gordon Allport is known for what type of approach to understanding personality?
(a) Personal construct (b) Nomothetic
(c) Ideographic (d) Factor analysis

191. Which of the following theorists has been recognized for creating a developmental theory that covers the entire life span?
(a) Abraham Maslow (b) Lawrence Kohlberg
(c) Erik Erikson (d) Jean Piaget

192. According to Freud, the Oedipus complex in boys and the Electra complex in girls are resolved through

(a) moving into the latency stage
(b) identification with the opposite-sex parent
(c) identification with the same-sex parent
(d) the emergence of death instinct

193. Which of the following tests allows unconscious motivation, particularly the need for achievement, to be expressed?
(a) Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)
(b) Goodenough Draw-A-Person Test
(c) Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)
(d) California Personality Inventory (CPI)

194. Which of the following is associated with Jung's analytical therapy?
(a) Dream analysis (b) Transference
(c) Focus on libido (d) Hypnosis

195. Which of the following figures pioneered the concept of the inferiority complex?
(a) Harry Stack Sullivan
(b) Carl Rogers
(c) Abraham Maslow
(d) Alfred Adler

196. According to Freudian, dream terminology, condensation refers to
(a) repressed urges that find disguised outlets for expression
(b) the bizarre, irrational quality of dreams
(c) the process whereby unacceptable thoughts or impulses are combined into a single dream image
(d) the process whereby one thing may stand for another in dream interpretation

197. A gambler lost 1000 rupees at a racetrack but he was not upset. He said, "I would have spent the money on any other thing anyway? Which defense mechanism does his statements involve?
(a) reaction formation (b) undoing
(c) denial (d) rationalization

198. The process of excluding form the consciousness the ideas and feelings which cause guilt and shame. The process is known as
(a) projection (b) repression
(c) reaction formation (d) regression

199. The centers of Freud's theory is the thoughts, impulses, wishes and motivations of which we are unaware
(a) conditioning concept (b) unconsciousness
(c) multivariate construct (d) biological motivation proposition

200. The research method used by Freud was

(a) correctional method (b) naturalistic observation
(c) survey research (d) case study method

201. Repression refers to
(a) primary defense mechanism (b) regression
(c) frustration (d) none of these

202. The part of personality that provides a buffer between the inside and the outside world
is
(a) super-ego (b) ego (c) ego-ideal (d) none of these

203. In essence the defense mechanisms are
(a) defenses against anxiety (b) ways of convincing others of one's Tightness
(c) escape reactions (d) conscious self-deceptions

204 In Freud's theory of personality
(a) the ego obeys the reality principle
(b) the id operates by secondary process thinking
(c) the superego obeys the pleasure principle
(d) the ego operates by primary process thinking

205. Personality inventories are
(a) subjectively scored (b) objectively scored
(c) always scored on a prior basis (d) always scored on an empirical basis

206. The concept of "introversion and extroversion" was advanced by
(a) Springer (b) Festinger (c) Jung (d) Adler

207. Many of the neo-Freudians have modified Freud's original theory of personality to give more emphasis to
(a) childhood sexuality (b) social and culture factors
(c) difference between the sexes (d) unconscious forces

208. Which of the following identified universal symbolic images that appear in myths, art, dreams and other expressions of the collective unconscious?
(a) Freud (b) Adler (c) Jung (d) Horney

209. Perfection is a problem that is most associated with the
(a) id (b) ego
(c) superego (d) ego and super ego

210. Which of the following tests is likely to have the highest reliability
(a) the TAT (b) the MMPI
(c) the Rorschach (d) none of these

211. One hallmark of projective tests is that they
(a) are multiphase
(b) are criterion referenced
(c) require responses to ambiguous stimuli
(d) measure only one trait

212. According to Freud, most of the things, we do, think and feel are caused by:
(a) conditioned response to our surroundings
(b) unconscious forces of which we are not aware
(c) the beliefs and ideas we have about the world
(d) a strong desire to grow and develop

213. One of the factors Alfred Adler believed to be important in shaping personality is:
(a) difficulty in toilet training
(b) birth order within the family
(c) the collective unconscious
(d) unconditioned positive regard

214. According to Alfred Adler, helplessness of the infant accounts for:
(a) feelings of inferiority
(b) a need to strive for superiority
(c) compensatory strivings
(d) all of these

215. Autonomous functions of the ego include all of the following except:
(a) perception
(b) repression
(c) language
(d) intelligence

216. According to Alfred Adler the prime motivating force in a person's life is:
(a) physical gratification
(b) existential anxiety
(c) striving for superiority
(d) the need for power

217. Which of the following approaches to personality is least deterministic?
(a) the humanistic approach
(b) the psychoanalytic approach
(c) Skinner's approach
(d) the behavioural approach

218. Which of the following did Carl Rogers believe fosters a congruent self-concept?
(a) conditional love
(b) appropriate role models
(c) unconditional love
(d) immediate need gratification

219. Enduring dimensions of personality characteristics differentiating people from another is called:
(a) trait
(b) factor analysis
(c) determinism
(d) none of these

220. Dependence, passivity and greediness are regarded as traits found in the so-called:
(a) anal character
(b) oral character
(c) phallic stage
(d) genital stage

221. Endomorphy is to ectomorphy as:

(a) social inhibition is to love of comfort
(b) love of comfort is to social inhibition
(c) love of comfort is to need for action
(d) need for action is to social inhibition

222. The difficulty with type theories of personality is that they are:
(a) too simple (b) too contradictory (c) too arbitrary (d) all are correct

223. Central traits:
(a) were suggested by a behaviourist to explain behaviour
(b) organize and control behaviour across many situations
(c) are more situations specific than are secondary traits
(d) are seen in growth-oriented individuals

224. Raymond B. Cattle advanced the study of personality traits by using a statistical method called:
(a) locus of control (b) identification
(c) factor analysis (d) phrenology

225. In Maslow's theory of personality the main concept is that of:
(a) functional autonomy (b) acquired drives
(e) self-actualization (d) interpersonal relations

226. According to Erikson's theory, the struggle during adolescence is:
(a) intimacy vs. isolation (b) initiative vs. guilt
(c) identity vs. confusion (d) competence vs. inferiority

227. Disagreeing with Freud, Erikson emphasized more on:
(a) conflict (b) racial memory (c) adulthood (d) early habits

228. Primary process is to reality principle as:
(a) ego is to id (b) id is to ego
(c) superego is to id (d) primitive is to infantile

229. Freud in his study of personality and unconscious focused around:
(a) dreams (b) psychopathology of everyday life
(c) wit and humor (d) all of them

230. Psychodynamic determination refers to:
(a) id impulses that will forever remain unfulfilled
(b) behaviour that is preconscious in origin
(c) the delimiting characteristics of the superego
(d) behaviour that is ruled by forces over which we have no control

231 Consciousness is

(a) our ability to solve problems, reason, and remember
(b) our awareness of ourselves and our environment
(c) the process of organizing and interpreting sensory information.
(d) effortless encoding of incidental information into memory

232. Who is the best example of a Type-A personality?
(a) Ali, a competitive, hard-driving corporation president
(b) Saad, a relaxed, easy-going mailman
(c) Sabeeha, a self-confident, intelligent journalists
(d) Irshad, an introverted, inhibited mental patient

233. Who is the best example of a Type B personality?
(a) Irfan, a self-confident, time-conscious mail carrier
(b) Khalid, a relax, easy-going dentist
(c) Saeed, an irritable, impatient college professor
(d) Rahim, a fun-loving, hard-driving cooperation president

234. Type A is to _____ as Type B is to _____
(a) realistic; idealistic (b) introverted; extraverted
(c) bright; dull (d) hard-driving; easygoing

235. A psychotherapist instructs Zahid to relax, close his eyes, and state aloud whatever thoughts come to mind no matter how trivial or absurd. The therapist is using a technique known as
(a) sublimation (b) free association
(c) reaction formation (d) projection

236. Forgotten memories that we can easily recall were said by Freud to be
(a) sublimated (b) preconscious (c) projected (d) unconscious

237. According to Freud, the unconscious is
(a) the part of human personality that lacks a sense of right and Wrong
(b) a set of universal concepts acquired by all humans from our common past
(c) a collection of thoughts, wishes, feelings, and memories, of which we are largely unaware
(d) the reservoir of deeply repressed memories that does not affect behaviour

238. Freud believed that _____ are the "royal rod to the unconscious."
(a) protective tests (b) dreams
(c) sublimations (d) hypnotic trances

239. According to psychoanalytic theory, the part of the personality that strives for immediate gratification of basic drives is the
(a) id (b) ego
(c) superego (d) collective unconscious

240. Ego is to id as _____ is to _____
(a) personality; collective unconscious
(b) reality principle; pleasure principle
(c) morality; biology
(d) life instinct; death instinct

241. According to Freud, the personality system that represents our sense of right and wrong and our ideal standards is the
(a) collective unconscious (b) ego
(c) superego (d) id

242. No matter how long and hard Samreen studies. She always feels she hasn't studied as much as she should have. A Freudian psychologist would suggest that Samreen shows signs of a
(a) weak ego (b) weak superego
(c) strong ego (d) strong superego

243. Two-year-old Ali derives immense pleasure from going to the "adult's bathroom" on his own. Freud would have suggested that Ali is going through the —— stage of development
(a) phallic (b) anal (c) genital (d) latency

244. According to Freud, boys are most likely to experience the Oedipus complex during the ———stage
(a) anal (b) phallic (c) oral (d) latency

245. Freud suggested that the superego develops through the process of
(a) self-actualization (b) fixation
(c) sublimation (d) identification

246. An excessive fixation is most likely to contribute to
(a) reaction formation (b) projection (c) regression (d) sublimation

247. Four-year-old Iffah has not wet her bed for over a year. However, she starts bed-wetting again soon after her brother is born. Iffah's behaviour is most likely an example of
(a) reaction formation (b) regression
(c) projection (d) sublimation

248. Which defense mechanism involves the conscious expression of feelings that are the opposite of unconscious feelings?
(a) repression (b) projection
(c) sublimation (d) reaction formation

249. Parents who disguise hostility toward their children by becoming overly protective of them are very likely using the defense mechanism of

(a) projection (b) regression
(c) rationalization (d) reaction formation

250. Projection refers to the process by which people
(a) consciously express feelings that are the Opposite of underlying unconscious impulses
(b) disguise unacceptable, unconscious impulses by attributing them to others
(c) retreat to behaviour patterns characteristics of an earlier stage of development
(d) rechanneled unacceptable impulses into socially approved activities

251. Ali mistakenly believes that his classmates at school are unusually hostile. In fact, Ali is the most quarrelsome and aggressive child in the school. According to psychoanalytic theory, Ali's belief that his classmates are hostile is a
(a) projection (b) regression
(c) sublimation (d) reaction formation

252. The defense mechanism in which self-justifying explanations replace the real, unconscious reasons for actions is
(a) projection (b) reaction formation
(c) sublimation (d) rationalization

253. Shahnaz is unconsciously fearful that her husband is a better cook than she. Recently, she refused his offer to prepare dinner because, she said, "You could better spend the time playing with our kids." Shahnaz's comment is an example of
(a) projection (b) rationalization
(c) displacement (d) reaction formation

254 While Professor Shahid was going through a painful divorce, he tended to create unnecessarily difficult tests and gave his students unusually low grades. A psychoanalyst would be most likely to view the professor's treatment of
(a) reaction formation (b) rationalization
(c) displacement (d) projection

255. Freud suggested that Leonardo da Vinci's paintings of Madonna's could be traced back to his desire for intimacy with his own mother. According to Freud, da Vinci's artistry provides an example of
(a) displacement (b) projection
(c) sublimation (d) regression

256. Carl Jung emphasized the importance of _____ in personality functioning
(a) Social interest (b) inferiority feelings
(c) psychosexual stages (d) the collective unconscious

257. Projective tests are most closely associated with the _____ perspective
(a) social-cognitive (b) psychoanalytic
(c) humanistic (d) trait

258. Mr. Eesa was asked by his psychotherapist to look at some ambiguous pictures and make up a story about each. Mr. Eesa was most likely taking the
(a) TAT (b) MMPI-2
(c) Rorschach test (d) Personal Orientation Inventory

259. Freud is to the psychoanalytic perspective as Allport is to the _____ perspective
(a) behavioural (b) humanistic
(c) social-cognitive (d) trait

260. Characteristic patterns of behaviour and conscious motives are called
(a) aptitudes (b) fixations (c) projections (d) traits

261. Factor analysis has been used to identify the most basic
(a) personality traits (b) defense mechanism
(c) self-serving biases (d) psychosexual stages

262. Rubina is quiet, pessimistic, anxious, and moody. In terms of the Eysencks' basic personality dimensions she would be classified as
(a) unstable-introverted (b) internal-impulsive
(c) manic-depressive (d) external-dependent

263. The Big Five were identified by means of
(a) factor analysis (b) projective tests
(c) free association (d) clinical intuition

264. Freud's term for the process by which the ego keeps anxiety-provoking wishes or memories out of the conscious mind is
(a) sublimation (b) repression
(c) displacement (d) reaction formation

265. Which of the following Big Five trait dimensions is most closely related to one's level of creativity?
(a) extraversion (b) openness
(c) emotional stability (d) agreeableness

266. Which of the following tests was empirically derived?
(a) TAT (b) Rorschach Inkblot Test
(c) MMPI-2 (d) HTP

267. Dr. Badar wants to assess the extent to which a client is suffering from depression, delusions, and other symptoms of psychological disorder. Which personality inventory would be most helpful for this purpose?
(a) MMPI-2 (b) Rorschach
(c) TAT (d) Myers-Briggs Type Indicator

268. The humanistic perspective emphasizes the importance of
(a) free association (b) self-determination
(c) reciprocal determinism (d) personality inventories

269. Self-actualized people, as described by Maslow, are most likely to
(a) have a strong ego
(b) be self-centered
(c) experience an external locus of control
(d) lack of strong sense of gender identity

270. Carl Rogers suggested that the-is a central feature of personality
(a) collective unconscious (b) Oedipus complex
(c) self-concept (d) persona

271. In order to assess a client's personal growth, Carl Rogers measure the correspondence between _____ and _____
(a) locus of control; self-actualization (b) ideal self; actual self
(c) self-esteem; locus of control (d) the client's values; the therapist's values

272. An individual who perceives an internal locus of control would most likely show signs of a
(a) weak id (b) strong id (c) weak ego (d) strong ego

273. Which of the following types of personality theories are generally based on psychometric research?
(a) humanistic theories (b) trait theories
(c) social cognitive theories (d) psychodynamic theories

274 Freud's theory of psychoanalysis is referred to as a psychodynamic theory because
(a) of the way in which data are collected
(b) it is also a type of psychotherapy
(c) of its emphasis on mental forces
(d) of the importance it gives to early child hood experiences

275. The most basic idea in Freud's theory is that of
(a) defense mechanisms (b) the oedipal crisis
(c) unconscious motivation (d) the ego

276. According to Freud, the most powerful sources of unconscious motivation are
(a) the sex drive and aggression (b) fear and insecurity
(c) hunger and the sex drive (d) anxiety and guilt

277. Freud posited and instinctive force that powers the sex drive but can be redirected into behaviours that are not overfly sexual. His name for this force was
(a) ego (b) anxiety (c) libido (d) id

278. In Freud's view, a great deal of human behaviour really consist of disguised forms of
(a) sex and aggression (b) fear and insecurity
(c) anger and guilt (d) hunger and thirst

279. If you let your thoughts flow freely, without concern for conventional logic, and record every image and idea that enters your awareness, you would be engaging in something similar to the technique Freud called
(a) psychoanalysis (b) secondary process
(c) projection (d) free association

280. To learn about the unconscious mind, Freud drew inferences from his patients' free association, dreams, and various "mistakes" because they are
(a) strongly influenced by conscious thought
(b) illogical and therefore revealing of unconscious material
(c) controlled by the ego
(d) free ofjnfluence from the libido

281. In interpreting a dream, the analyst's job is
(a) to use the overt or manifest content as a clue to the unconscious or latent content
(b) to determine whether or not the dream is a true reflection of the unconscious mind
(c) both a and b
(d) neither a nor b

282. Which of the following types of clues did Freud use to learn about the contents of a patient's unconscious mind?
(a) dreams (b) slips of the tongue
(c) free association (d) all of the above

283. In Freudian theory, the entire set of drives with which a person is born is called the _____ and its only goal is to gratify those drives
(a) ego (b) id (c) superego (d) primary process

284. Freud theorized that the ego is an outgrowth of the _____and operates according to the _____ principle
(a) id; pleasure (b) id; reality
(c) superego; pleasure (d) superego; reality

285. Apposing the gratification of drives when their gratification would violate morality is the job of;
(a) the id (b) the ego
(c) the superego (d) both the ego and the superego

286. In Freud's model of the mind.
(a) the id and the ego are unconscious, whereas the superego is conscious
(b) the id is unconscious, whereas the ego and superego are conscious

(c) the id and the ego are each partly unconscious and partly conscious
(d) the id is unconscious, whereas the ego and superego are each partly conscious and partly unconscious

287. In Freudian theory, the fear a person would feel at the sight of a gun pointed at him or her would be classified as
(a) realistic anxiety (b) neurotic anxiety
(c) a defense mechanism (d) reaction formation

288. The ego's fear of the irrational wishes of the id is called
(a) latent anxiety (b) neurotic anxiety
(c) moral anxiety (d) reality anxiety

289. What type of need does Maslow's hierarchy of needs, add to those already emphasized by psychodynamic theorists?
(a) esteem needs (b) needs for sex and aggression
(c) self-actualization (d) need for safety

290. Self-deceptions used by the ego to reduce anxiety are called
(a) primary-process thoughts (b) secondary-process thoughts
(c) defense mechanisms (d) rationalizations

291. The defense mechanism that provides the basis for most others is
(a) displacement (b) reaction formation
(c) repression (d) projection

292. In Freudian theory, displacements directed toward activities particularly valued by society, such as artistic, scientific, or humanitarian endeavors, are called
(a) reaction formations (b) sublimations
(c) projections (d) rationalizations

293. Kim unconsciously hates her sister, but keenly follows her sister's successful career and provides devoted support for her whenever she seems to need it. Kirn is apparently employing the mechanism known as
(a) displacement (b) projections
(c) rationalization (d) reaction formation

294. The student who shouts at his roommate when he is actually with his girlfriend is using the defense mechanism called
(a) displacement (b) projection
(c) reaction formation (d) repression

295. Competitive sports may provide an opportunity for individuals to-:-their feelings of aggression
(a) sublimate (b) deny (c) rationalize (d) project

296. An individual who unconsciously is homosexual consciously feels that others are homosexual. This pattern reflects the defense mechanism of
(a) displacement (b) projection
(c) repression (d) reaction formation

297. An individual who goes through life bent on acquiring knowledge, love, or money is showing behaviour that would be characteristic of a/an _____ fixation
(a) oral (b) anal (c) phallic (d) genital

298. Tahir thinks his father is rigid and stingy, and it makes him angry that his father is always telling him to clean up his room, pick up his belongings, or tuck in his shirt. After learning a little about Freudian psychology, Tahir has decided that his father
(a) has not resolved his oedipal crisis (b) is anally fixated
(c) is orally fixated (d) is deficient in self-esteem

299. Freud hypothesized that boys go through an oedipal crisis during the _____ stage of psychosexual development
(a) genital (b) oral (c) anal (d) phallic

300. Freud, believed that the oedipal crisis is resolved through the boy's
(a) identification with other males his own age
(b) rejection of his mother as an object of sexual desire
(c) identification with his father
(d) primary-process gratification from his mother

301. According to Freud, the healthy adult is someone who
(a) finds pleasure in love and work
(b) does not need ego defense mechanisms
(c) is not fixated, to any extent, at any stage of development
(d) has finally conquered the id

302. Karen Horney's theory of personality focused on the need for
(a) sexual gratification (b) intellectual stimulation
(c) conformity (d) security

303. Which post-Freudian psychodynamic theorist proposed that different ego-social needs predominate at different stages of development
(a) Erik Erikson (b) Karen Homey
(c) Carl Jung (d) Alfred Alder

304. Post-Freudian psychodynamic theorists tend to place more emphasis than Freud did on the role of _____ in personality development
(a) anxiety (b) aggression
(c) social needs (d) sexual needs

305. Humanistic psychologists point out that, in order to understand someone's feelings and behaviour we must understand how they interpret objects and events. This aspect of humanistic psychology is called
(a) phenomenology (b) reductionism
(c) holism (d) self-actualization

306. Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of human needs moves upward from deficiency needs to (a) safety needs (b) bonding needs
(c) esteem needs (d) self-actualization needs

307. Which of the following correctly represents Maslow's hierarchy of needs (from lowest to highest)?
(a) safety, love, esteem, actualizing, intersectional
(b) actualizing, physiological, safety, belongingness, esteem
(c) physiological, safety, belongingness and love, esteem, actualizing
(d) safety, physiological, belongingness and love, actualizing, esteem

308. The notion that personality can be defined as the entire set of one's cognitive constructs is most consistent with _____ theories of personality
(a) psychodynamic (b) social learning
(c) psychometrically based (d) trait

309. Albert Bandura refers to people's beliefs about whether or not they can successfully perform specific tasks as
(a) the self-concept (b) self-esteem
(c) self-efficacy (d) self-determination

310. A person who feels very competent, but who believes that competence is not rewarded, could be said to have an _____ locus of control and _____ self-efficiency
(a) internal; high (b) internal; low (c) external; high (d) external; low

311. Which of the following theories places most emphasis on identifying individual differences and is least concerned with explaining all of human behaviour?
(a) humanistic (b) social cognitive
(c) trait (d) post-Freudian psychodynamic

312. Reliance on the psychometric method is a hallmark of _____ theories of personality
(a) psychodynamic (b) trait
(c) social cognitive (d) humanistic

313. Trait theorists generally believe that a given personality trait
(a) remains consistent as the person moves from one environment to another
(b) is developed through early childhood learning
(c) is a fairly temporary characteristic of an individual

(d) is either present or absent from an individual's personality

314. Cattell's sixteen-dimensional trait theory was based on
(a) in-depth interviews with psychologically healthy subjects
(b) ratings of the individuals he was studying made by people who knew them well
(c) questionnaire data from the individuals he was studying
(d) both b and c

315. Eysenck found fewer source traits than Cattell. The main reason for this difference was that Eysenck
(a) chose to observe fewer behaviours
(b) used a different factor-analytic procedure
(c) used a biased sample
(d) did not vary the questionnaires

316. Which of the following is not a personality dimension identified by Eysenck in his factor-analytic studies?
(a) introversion-extroversion (b) stability-instability
(c) dominance-submission (d) both a and b

317. In longitudinal studies, which of the following traits showed most stability over time?
(a) introversion or extroversion (b) stability or neuroticism
(c) sensitivity or insensitivity (d) both a and b

318. Longitudinal research on personality traits generally suggests that
(a) extroverts become more introverted later in life
(b) neuroticism generally increases over one's lifetime
(c) there is considerable variability in most central personality traits over an individual's lifetime
(d) there is considerable stability in central personality traits over an individuals lifetime

319. Trait theories have been criticized for their
(a) lack of objective observation of behaviour
(b) tendency to overlook biological determinants of personality
(c) complexity of analysis
(d) all of the above

320. Which of the following groups tends to daydream the most?
(a) elderly men (b) middle-aged
(c) middle-aged men (d) young adults

321. "Consciousness" is defined as
(a) mental life
(b) information processing
(c) selective attention to ongoing perceptions, thoughts, and feelings
(d) our awareness of ourselves and our environment

322. The text defines personality as
(a) the set of personal attitudes that characterizes a person
(b) an individual's characteristics pattern of thinking, feeling, and acting
(c) a predictable set of responses to environmental stimuli
(d) an unpredictable set of responses to environmental stimuli

323. Which of the following places the greatest emphasis on the unconscious mind?
(a) the humanistic perspective (b) the social-cognitive perspective
(c) the trait perspective (d) the psychoanalytic perspective

324. Which of the following is the correct order of psychosexual stages proposed by Freud (a) oral; anal; phallic; latency; genital (b) anal; oral; phallic; latency; genital
(c) oral; anal; genital; latency; phallic (d) anal; oral; genital; latency; phallic

325. Neo-Freudians such as Adler and Homey believed that
(a) Freud placed too great an emphasis on the conscious mind
(b) Freud placed too great an emphasis on sexual and aggressive instincts
(c) the years of childhood were more important in the formation of personality than Freud had indicated
(d) Freud's ideas about the id, ego, and superego as personality structures were incorrect

326. Which two dimensions of personality have the Eysenck emphasized?
(a) extraversion-introversion and emotional stability-instability
(b) internal-external locus of control and extraversion-introversion
(c) Internal-external locus of control and emotional stability-instability
(d) melancholic-phlegmatic and choleric-sanguine

327. With regard to personality, it appears that
(a) there is little consistency of behaviour from one situation to the next and little consistency of traits over the life span
(b) there is little consistency of behaviour from one situation to the next but Significant consistency of traits over the life span
(c) there is significant consistency of behaviour from one situation to the next but little consistency of traits over the life span
(d) there is significant consistency of behaviour from one situation to the next and significant consistency of traits over the life span

328. According to Maslow, people can be truly creative only when
(a) they haven't been able to satisfy a basic need for sex
(b) they haven't been able to satisfy a basic need for love
(c) their more basic needs are relatively satisfied
(d) they have successfully renounced the need for self-esteem

329. According to Rogers, three conditions are necessary to promote growth in personality. These are

(a) honesty, sincerity, and empathy
(b) high self-esteem; honesty, and empathy
(c) high self-esteem, genuineness, and acceptance
(d) genuineness, acceptance, and empathy

330. Projective tests such as the Rorschach inkblot test have been criticized because
(a) their scoring system is too rigid and. leads to unfair labelling
(b) they were standardized with unrepresentative samples
(c) they have low reliability and low validity
(d) it is easy-for people to fake answers in order to appear healthy

331. A major criticism of trait theory is that it
(a) places too great an emphasis on early childhood experiences
(b) overestimates the consistency of behaviour in different situations
(c) underestimates the importance of heredity in personality development
(d) places too great an emphasis on positive traits

332. According to Freud's theory, personality arises in response to conflicts between
(a) our unacceptable urges and Our tendency to become self-actualized
(b) the process of identification and the ego's defense mechanisms
(c) the collective unconscious and our individual desires
(d) our biological impulses and the social restraints against them

333. Seligman has found that humans and animals that are exposed to aversive events they cannot escape may develop
(a) an internal locus of control (b) a reaction formation
(c) learned helplessness (d) neurotic anxiety

334. The Oedipus and Electra complexes have their roots in the
(a) anal stage (b) oral stage
(c) latency stage (d) phallic stage

335. The big five personality factors are
(a) emotional stability, openness, introversion, sociability, locus of control
(b) neuroticism extraversion, openness, emotional stability, sensitivity
(c) neuroticism, gregariousness, extraversion, impulsiveness, conscientiousness
(d) emotional stability, extraversion, openness, agreeableness, conscientiousness

336. According to Freud, _____ is the process by which children incorporate their parents' values into their _____
(a) reaction formation; egos (b) reaction formation; superegos
(c) identification; superegos (d) identification; egos

337. Bilal is muscular and physically strong. Sheldon would classify him as a/an
(a) endomorphic type (b) mesomorphic type
(c) ectomorphic type (d) dystrophic type

338. A psychoanalyst would characterize a person who is impulsive and self-indulgent as possessing a strong _____ and a weak _____
(a) id and ego; superego (b) id; ego and superego
(c) ego; superego (d) id; superego

339. Jamila has a biting, sarcastic manner. According to Freud, she is
(a) projecting her anxiety onto others
(b) fixated in the oral stage of development
(c) fixated in the anal stage of development
(d) displacing her anxiety onto others

340. Ali is sober and reserved; Rashid is fun-loving and affectionate. The Eysenck would say that Ali _____ and Rashid _____
(a) has an internal locus of control; has an external locus of control
(b) has an external locus of control; has an internal locus of control'
(c) is an extrovert; is an introvert
(d) is an introvert; is an extrovert

341. The school psychologist believes that having a positive self-concept is necessary before students can achieve their potential. Evidently, the school psychologist is working within the-perspective.
(a) psychoanalytic (b) trait
(c) humanistic (d) social-cognitive

342. One of the big debates among personality psychologists has been the extent to which one's personality leads one to behave
(a) criminally (b) consistently
(c) maturely (d) appropriately

343. At times, Fareeha contemplates suicide. Which of the following terms would best describe in Freudian terms what motivates those thoughts?
(a) basic instincts (b) the preconscious
(c) Eros (d) Thanatos

344. The Freudian personality structure that is considered to be innate is the
(a) id (b) ego (c) superego (d) libidinal

345. Freud proposed that defense mechanism develop unconsciously to help us cope with (a) depression (b) thoughts of suicide
(c) biological (d) anxiety

346. Directing one's motives at some substitute person or object rather than expressing it directly is a defense mechanism referred to as
(a) repression (b) projection (c) displacement (d) fantasy

347: Sammy's parents refuse to believe that he has cancer and continue to tell their friends that he has had surgery to remove a "cyst". They are practicing the defense mechanism of
(a) denial (b) displacement (c) fantasy (d) rationalization

348. Muzamma! is almost three years old, and insist that he must "go to the potty" every time the family gets in the car to go for an outing. Muzammal is likely in the _____ stage of psychosexual development.
(a) oral (b) anal (c) phallic (d) genital

349. Freud's notion of penis envy occurred during the _____ stage of psychosexual development
(a) oral (b) anal (c) phallic (d) latency

350. Alfred Adler developed the idea of the
(a) Inferiority complex (b) defense mechanism
(c) collective unconscious (d) phenomenological approach

351. The neo-Freudian who theorized that people have three ways of interacting _____ moving away, moving toward, and moving against other people _____ was
(a) Alfred Alder (b) Carl Jung
(c) Karen Homey (d) Anna Freud

352. Alfred Alder, Carl Jung, and Karen Horney all have in common the fact that they
(a) had their beginnings in the psychoanalytic theory
(b) offered alternate ideas to psychoanalytic theory
(c) were neo-Freudians
(d) all of the above

353. Which of the following is not a behaviourist?
(a) Skinner (b) Maslow (c) Watson (d) Dollard

354. Watson and his followers emphasized the role of _____ in the determination of one's behaviours.
(a) personality (b) environment
(c) heredity (d) motivation

355. Which of the following personality theories was criticized for relying too heavily on the notion of biological drives and concepts that are un- testable?
(a) psychoanalytic approach (b) trait theory
(c) behaviourist approach (d) humanism

356. A distinction of trait theories is that they focus more on
(a) the influence of heredity
(b) explaining personality
(c) describing personality

(d) refuting the influence of environmental factors

357. Which of the following is not one of the "Big Five" dimensions of personality in the recently developed "Five-Factor Model"?
(a) extroversion-introversion (b) agreeableness
(c) conscientiousness (d) stability-instability

358. Which of the following would be the least valid reason for personality assessment?
(a) theory construction (b) genetic planning
(c) clinical diagnosis (d) predicting other behaviours.

359. If you meet someone new at a party, what personality assessment technique are you likely to use to evaluate that person?
(a) interview (b) paper and pencil test
(c) behavioural observation (d) both a and c

360. Which of the following is the most commonly used personality inventory?
(a) the California Personality Inventory
(b) the 16 PF
(c) theMMPI
(d) the TAT

361. Which of the following personality inventories is not multiphasic?
(a) the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale
(b) the California Personality Inventory
(c) the 16 PF
(d) the MMPI

362. Which of the following is not a projective technique?
(a) word association (b) MMPI
(c) Rorschach (d) Rotter Incomplete Sentences Blank

363. The TAT was originally designed to measure
(a) depression (b) personality disorders
(c) personality traits (d) achievement motivation

364. Aisha got the highest score in her class on her final exam. She attributes her success to lucky guesses and a lot of easy questions. She is demonstrating:
(a) an internal locus of control (b) an external locus of control
(c) a need for acceptance (d) a need for achievement

365. The human struggle between being and nonbeing is an important theme is which theory of psychology?
(a) Freudian theory (b) existential theory
(c) humanistic theory (d) social psychology theory

366. Which person is correctly linked with his area of interest?
(a) Jung - collective unconscious
(b) Dollard and Miller - field theory
(c) Breuer - fictional finalism
(d) Witkin - need for achievement

367. Jung's archetypes include all of the following except:
(a) persona (b) shadow (c) animus (d) superego

368. Which of the following makes the most prominent use of statistics in its scoring procedures?
(a) Rorschach Test (b) TAT
(c) Blacky Test (d) MMPI

369. Which of the following makes an accurate distinction between the Strong-Campbell Vocational Interest Blank and the Kuder Preference Record?
(a) success vs. failure
(b) differences in administration
(c) occupation emphasis vs. broad-area emphasis
(d) male-female distinction vs. unified format

370. Phrenology encompasses
(a) free association
(b) desensitization
(c) a primitive, "bumps-on-the-head" approach to personality determination
(d) systematic behavioural observation

ANSWERS

Q.1.	(a)	Q.2.	(d)	Q.3.	(a)
Q.4.	(d)	Q.5.	(c)	Q.6.	(b)
Q.7.	(c)	Q.8.	(c)	Q.9.	(b)
Q.10.	(c)	Q.11.	(d)	Q.12.	(d)
Q.13.	(d)	Q.14.	(d)	Q.15.	(a)
Q.16.	(c)	Q.17.	(b)	Q.18.	(c)
Q.19.	(a)	Q.20.	(b)	Q.21.	(c)
Q.22.	(d)	Q.23.	(d)	Q.24.	(c)
Q.25.	(b)	Q.26.	(c)	Q.27.	(a)
Q.28.	(b)	Q.29.	(d)	Q.30.	(d)
Q.31.	(b)	Q.32.	(c)	Q.33.	(d)
Q.34.	(d)	Q.35.	(d)	Q.36.	(c)
Q37.	(c)	Q.38.	(d)	Q.39.	(b)
Q.40.	(c)	Q.41.	(a)	Q.42.	(d)
Q.43.	(b)	Q.44.	(c)	Q.45.	(b)
Q.46.	(d)	Q.47.	(c)	Q.48.	(d)
Q.49.	(d)	Q.50.	(a)	Q.51.	(b)

Q.52.	(c)	Q.53.	(b)	Q.54.	(c)
Q.55.	(d)	Q.56.	(b)	Q.57.	(d)
Q.58.	(a)	Q.59.	(b)	Q.60.	(a)
Q.61.	(a)	Q.62.	(d)	Q.63.	(b)
Q.64.	(b)	Q.65.	(c)	Q.66.	(d)
Q.67.	(b)	Q.68.	(d)	Q.69.	(b)
Q.70.	(c)	Q.71.	(c)	Q.72.	(b)
Q.73.	(d)	Q.74.	(c)	Q.75.	(b)
Q.76.	(c)	Q.77.	(b)	Q.78.	(b)
Q.79.	(b)	Q.80.	(c)	Q.81	(d)
Q.82.	(b)	Q.83.	(a)	Q.84.	(c)
Q.85.	(b)	Q.86.	(c)	Q.87.	(c)
Q.88.	(d)	Q.89.	(b)	Q.90.	(c)
Q.91.	(b)	Q.92	(a)	Q.93.	(b)
Q.94.	(b)	Q.95.	(b)	Q.96.	(c)
Q.97.	(b)	Q.98.	(c)	Q.99.	(b)
Q.100.	(c)	Q.101.	(b)	Q.102.	(c)
Q.103.	(c)	Q.104.	(b)	Q.105.	(c)
Q.106.	(b)	Q.107.	(b)	Q.108.	(c)
Q.109.	(b)	Q.110.	(d)	Q.111.	(c)
Q.112.	(b)	Q.113.	(d)	Q.114.	(d)
Q.115.	(c)	Q.116.	(b)	Q.117.	(b)
Q.118.	(a)	Q.119.	(b)	Q.120.	(d)
Q.121.	(b)	Q.122.	(c)	Q.123.	(d)
Q.124.	(c)	Q.125.	(d)	Q.126.	(c)
Q.127.	(c)	Q.128.	(c)	Q.129.	(c)
Q.130.	(c)	Q.131.	(a)	Q.132.	(c)
Q.133.	(d)	Q.134.	(d)	Q.135.	(b)
Q.136.	(b)	Q.137.	(b)	Q.138.	(b)
Q.139.	(c)	Q.140.	(c)	Q.141.	(d)
Q.142.	(d)	Q.143.	(b)	Q.144.	(b)
Q.145.	(d)	Q.146.	(c)	Q.147.	(d)
Q.148.	(b)	Q.149.	(c)	Q.150.	(c)
Q.151.	(c)	Q.152.	(d)	Q.153.	(c)
Q.154.	(c)	Q.155.	(b)	Q.156.	(b)
Q.157.	(c)	Q.158.	(c)	Q.159.	(c)
Q.160.	(a)	Q.161.	(c)	Q.162.	(b)
Q.163.	(c)	Q.164.	(c)	Q.165.	(a)
Q.166.	(c)	Q.167.	(c)	Q.168.	(d)
Q.169.	(b)	Q.170.	(d)	Q.171.	(b)
Q.172.	(a)	Q.173.	(d)	Q.174.	(c)
Q.175.	(b)	Q.176.	(b)	Q.177.	(d)
Q.178.	(c)	Q.179.	(b)	Q.180.	(b)
Q.181.	(d)	Q.182.	(b)	Q.183.	(b)
Q.184.	(b)	Q.185.	(a)	Q.186.	(d)
Q.187.	(d)	Q.188.	(d)	Q.189.	(d)

Q.190.	(c)	Q.191.	(c)	Q.192.	(c)
Q.193.	(c)	Q.194.	(a)	Q.195.	(d)
Q.196.	(c)	Q.197.	(d)	Q.198.	(b)
Q.199.	(b)	Q.200.	(d)	Q.201.	(a)
Q.202.	(b)	Q.203.	(a)	Q.204.	(a)
Q.205.	(b)	Q.206.	(c)	Q.207.	(b)
Q.208.	(c)	Q.209.	(c)	Q.210.	(b)
Q.211.	(c)	Q.212.	(c)	Q.213.	(b)
Q.214.	(a)	Q.215.	(c)	Q.216.	(d)
Q.217.	(a)	Q.218.	(c)	Q.219.	(a)
Q.220.	(b)	Q.221.	(b)	Q.222.	(a)
Q.223.	(b)	Q.224.	(c)	Q.225.	(c)
Q.226.	(c)	Q.227.	(c)	Q.228.	(b)
Q.229.	(d)	Q.230.	(d)	Q.231.	(b)
Q.232.	(a)	Q.233.	(b)	Q.234.	(d)
Q.235.	(b)	Q.236.	(b)	Q.237.	(c)
Q.238.	(b)	Q.239.	(a)	Q.240.	(b)
Q.241.	(c)	Q.242.	(d)	Q.243.	(b)
Q.244.	(b)	Q.245.	(d)	Q.246.	(c)
Q.247.	(b)	Q.248.	(d)	Q.249.	(d)
Q.250.	(b)	Q.251.	(a)	Q.252.	(d)
Q.253.	(b)	Q.254.	(c)	Q.255.	(c)
Q.256.	(d)	Q.257.	(b)	Q.258.	(a)
Q.259.	(d)	Q.260.	(d)	Q.261.	(a)
Q.262.	(a)	Q.263.	(a)	Q.264.	(b)
Q.265.	(b)	Q.266.	(c)	Q.267.	(a)
Q.268.	(b)	Q.269.	(a)	Q.270.	(c)
Q.271.	(b)	Q.272.	(d)	Q.273.	(b)
Q.274.	(c)	Q.275.	(c)	Q.276.	(a)
Q.277.	(c)	Q.278.	(a)	Q.279.	(d)
Q.280.	(b)	Q.281.	(a)	Q.282.	(d)
Q.283.	(b)	Q.284.	(b)	Q.285.	(c)
Q.286.	(d)	Q.287.	(a)	Q.288.	(b)
Q.289.	(c)	Q.290.	(c)	Q.291.	(c)
Q.292.	(b)	Q.293.	(d)	Q.294.	(a)
Q.295.	(a)	Q.296.	(b)	Q.297.	(a)
Q.298.	(b)	Q.299.	(d)	Q.300.	(c)
Q.301.	(a)	Q.302.	(d)	Q.303.	(a)
Q.304.	(c)	Q.305.	(a)	Q.306.	(d)
Q.307.	(c)	Q.308.	(b)	Q.309.	(c)
Q.310.	(c)	Q.311.	(c)	Q.312.	(b)
Q.313.	(a)	Q.314.	(a)	Q.315.	(b)
Q.316.	(c)	Q.317.	(d)	Q.318.	(d)
Q.319.	(a)	Q.320.	(d)	Q.321.	(d)
Q.322.	(b)	Q.323.	(d)	Q.324.	(a)
Q.325.	(b)	Q.326.	(a)	Q.327.	(b)

Q.328.	(c)	Q.329.	(d)	Q.330.	(c)
Q.331.	(b)	Q.332.	(d)	Q.333.	(c)
Q.334.	(d)	Q.335.	(d)	Q.336.	(c)
Q.337.	(b)	Q.338.	(d)	Q.339.	(b)
Q.340.	(d)	Q.341.	(c)	Q.342.	(b)
Q.343.	(d)	Q.344.	(a)	Q.345.	(d)
Q.346.	(c)	Q.347.	(a)	Q.348.	(b)
Q.349.	(c)	Q.350.	(a)	Q.351.	(c)
Q.352.	(d)	Q.353.	(b)	Q.354.	(b)
Q.355.	(a)	Q.356.	(c)	Q.357.	(d)
Q.358.	(b)	Q.359.	(d)	Q.360.	(c)
Q.361.	(a)	Q.362.	(b)	Q.363.	(d)
Q.364.	(b)	Q.365.	(b)	Q.366.	(a)
Q.367.	(d)	Q.368.	(d)	Q.369.	(c)
Q.370.	(c)				

Chapter 11

Psychological Disorders and Psychotherapies

1. Systematic desensitization is a form of therapy most closely associated with the work of:
(a) Joseph Wolpe (b) Carl Rogers
(c) Albert Ellis (d) Jacob Moreno

2. The primary feature of catatonic schizophrenia is:
(a) motor abnormalities (b) auditory hallucination
(c) inappropriate effect (d) paranoia

3. The technique used to extinguish fear by forcing the patient to remain in the anxiety-arousing situation is called:
(a) inhibition (b) flooding
(c) desensitization (d) implosion

4. The client-centered therapy of Carl Rogers differs from Freudian therapy most substantially in that the Rogerian therapist:
(a) refers to the patient as a "client"
(b) is more directive
(c) does not emphasize tracing the development of her client's personality from its earliest beginnings
(d) does not attempt to be as observant as a psychoanalyst

5. The wife of Mr. A, an extremely hard-working man with a stressful occupation, reports to the police that he has been missing for two days. Investigation reveals that Mr. A, is now living in a different city under a new name and cannot recall his former identity. Mr. A, is most likely suffering from:
(a) dissociative fugue (b) identity disorder
(c) dysthymic disorder (d) obsessive-compulsive disorder

6. Which of the following concepts is least directly related to psychotherapeutic technique?
(a) systematic desensitization (b) retroactive inhibition
(c) flooding (d) implosion

7. Phobias are usually treated most successfully through the technique of:
(a) psychoanalysis (b) systematic desensitization
(c) transactional analysis (d) client-centered psychotherapy

8. The unconscious process most closely associated with the phenomenon of transference is:
(a) displacement (b) sublimation
(c) reaction-formation (d) fixation

9. In contrast to bulimia, anorexia is characterized by:
(a) binge-eating
(b) a fear of gaining weight
(c) repeated purging
(d) a refusal to maintain a minimal normal body weight

10. Which of these illnesses is related to abnormality in the dopaminergic system?
(a) schizophrenia only (b) Parkinson's disease only
(c) Alzheimer's disease only (d) Parkinson's disease and schizophrenia

11. Which neurotransmitter is inhibitory?
(a) epinephrine (b) dopamine (c) serotonin (d) GABA

12. A key feature of the DSM-IV TR is its:
(a) focus on the etiology of mental disorders
(b) multiaxial system of assessment
(c) focus on theoretical issues
(d) behaviourist outlook

13. The most severe forms of mental retardation tend to be associated with:
(a) low socioeconomic status (b) physiological damage to the brain
(c) malnutrition (d) cultural-familial retardation

14. Which of the following statements about neurosis is true?
(a) it is not a category of mental disorder in the DSM-IV TR

(b) the term was originally coined by Emil Kraepelin
(c) general paresis is a type of neurosis
(d) ECT was originally used by Von Meduna to treat neurosis

15. A man comes to a clinic complaining of persistent worrisome thoughts and nervousness that interfere with his work, the condition is known as
(a) dissociative Disorders (b) generalized anxiety disorders
(c) schizophrenic disorders (d) obsessive compulsive disorders

16. The fundamental rule of psychoanalysis is that the patient is to say whatever comes into her mind, no matter how embarrassing or trivial it might appears to be. This best describes:
(a) transference (b) counter-transference
(c) free association (d) projection

17. Solomon Asch conducted a classic experiment in which he asked a group of college students to decide which one of three lines was equal in length to a standard line. What was Asch studying?
(a) the mere exposure effect (b) conformity
(c) social facilitation (d) reference groups

18. Solomon Asch conducted a classic experiment in which he asked a group of college students to decide which one of three lines was equal in length to a standard line, What was Asch studying?
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19. According to Carl Rogers, the goal of therapy is to achieve:
(a) self-actualization (b) internal locus of control
(c) congruence (d) self-satisfaction

20. Axis II of the DSM-IV TR is used for:
(a) clinical disorders and other conditions
(b) personality disorders and mental retardation
(c) general medical conditions
(d) global assessment of functioning

21. Which of the following personality disorders is associated with a pervasive pattern of detachment from social relationships and a restricted range of emotional expression?
(a) schizoid (b) narcissistic (c) histrionic (d) antisocial

22. Which of the following is not an example of primary prevention of mental illness:
(a) prenatal health care (b) Narcotics Anonymous
(c) genetic screening (d) drug abuse resistance education

23. Which of the following is not categorized as a dissociative disorder according to the DSM IV TR?
(a) amnesia
(b) obsessive-compulsive disorder
(c) fugue
(d) identity disorder

24. The primary deficit in anterograde amnesia is:
(a) impaired long-term learning
(b) faster forgetting than normal subjects
(c) a frequently reversible storage deficit
(d) difficulty remembering past events

25. Albert Ellis's rational-emotive therapy (RET) is an example of:
(a) psychoanalytic therapy
(b) humanistic therapy
(c) existential therapy
(d) cognitive-behavioural therapy

26. A therapist feels she can no longer treat a hypochondriacally patient because the secondary gain is too great to overcome. This means that:
(a) the symptom is reducing the tension or conflict
(b) the advantages derived from the illness outweigh the discomfort created by the illness
(c) the ongoing mentation is directly related to the id and characteristic of unconscious mental activity
(d) the ongoing mentation is primarily related to the functions of the ego and preconscious thought

27. All of the following terms are associated with client-centered therapy except:
(a) empathy
(b) unconditioned positive regard
(c) will to power
(d) positive, trusting environment

28. A man was picked up by the police 100 miles from his home, reporting to be someone other than who his identification named. A mental-status examination showed him to be quite confused. The most likely diagnosis would be:
(a) catatonic schizophrenia
(b) identity disorder
(c) psychogenic amnesia
(d) psychogenic fugue

29. Which of the following is a negative symptom of schizophrenia?
(a) perceptual hallucinations
(b) delusions
(c) flat affect
(d) disorganized speech

30. Which of the following is not a technique used in Freudian therapy?
(a) free association
(b) free recall
(c) dream interpretation
(d) analysis of transference

31. The term reaction formation is most likely to be encountered in descriptions of:
(a) group therapy
(b) behaviour modification
(c) psychoanalysis
(d) psychodrama

32. In a psychoanalytic case study, Tayyab criticizes his brother Sami's tendency to steal things when in fact Tayyab, not Sami, has been caught shoplifting on several occasions. According to psychoanalytic theory, Tayyab is most likely displaying which of the following defense mechanisms?
(a) repression (b) compensation
(c) rationalization (d) projection

33. Delusions are major symptoms of
(a), somatoform disorders (b) personality disorders
(c) substance related disorders (d) schizophrenic disorders

34. According to Freud, resolution of the Oedipal complex:
(a) has no analogous process in girls
(b) depends on the antipathy of the child toward the father
(c) is a sign of emergent genital sexuality
(d) is marked by a sublimation of libidinal energy

35. Disturbances in nerve tracts for certain neurotransmitters have been linked with various psychiatric disorders and degenerative diseases. Which of the following pairing is not correct:
(a) Dopamine and schizophrenia (b) Serotonin and mania
(c) GABA and Parkinson's disease (d) Nor-epinephrine and depression

36. Dysthymic disorder are:
(a) mood disorders (b) sexual disorders
(c) somatoform disorder (d) schizophrenic disorder

37. Current trends in mental health do not include:
(a) stepped up emphasis on outpatient care
(b) greater emphasis on community mental health centers
(c) construction of larger stare hospitals
(d) group therapy

38. "It treats symptom rather than cause!" This is a criticism commonly leveled at:
(a) psychoanalysis (b) implosive therapy
(c) behavioural therapy (d) transactional analysis

39. Among first admissions to public mental hospitals, which one of the following diagnoses is most prevalent?
(a) schizophrenic reaction (b) alcoholic addiction
(c) somatoform disorder (d) cerebral arteriosclerosis

40. The veterans' hospital plans to implement a technique known as "flooding." Within this approach the veterans will vividly re-live and re-experience the traumatic events they went through during combat. "Flooding" would be technically described as:
(a) client-centered therapy (b) systematic desensitization

(c) implosive therapy (d) counter-conditioning

41. Which form of schizophrenia contains delusions of grandeur or persecution?
(a) residual (b) disorganized (c) catatonic (d) paranoid

42. Which of the following could lead to psychopathology?
(a) fear of failure (b) self-actualization
(c) self-confidence (d) self-direction

43. The detective was in constant danger. One day his head was slightly creased by a bullet, and he indicated immediately afterward that he was blind. Hospital observation indicated no physiological cause for the blindness. This is a case of:
(a) paranoid-type schizophrenia (b) obsessive compulsion disorder
(c) conversion disorder (d) anxiety disorder

44. Enuresis (bed wetting)
(a) has a poor prognosis
(b) is most common among adults
(c) is more common among women than men
(d) can result from faulty parental discipline

45. A man walking to work counts the cracks in the sidewalk. Although he is almost to his office, he fears that he has miscounted and so returns to the wagon terminal to begin counting again. This behaviour is known as:
(a) schizophrenic reaction (b) sociopathic disorder
(c) conversion disorder (d) obsessive compulsive disorder

46. DSM-IV refers to:
(a) Drug and Shock for Mental Depression, 4th ed.
(b) Developmental and Social Manual of Mental Development, 4th ed.
(c) Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder, 4th ed.
(d) Diagnostic and Schematic Manual of Mental Deficiencies, 4th ed.

47. Using the dynamic model of psychopathology, the theoretical cause of emotional disturbance would be:
(a) faulty learning (b) lack of responsibility
(c) faulty morality (d) unconscious conflicts

48. The primary problem encountered in treating drug addicts, alcoholics and sociopaths is:
(a) their preference for their present life style
(b) the expense of therapy
(c) the fact that more want help than can be treated
(d) the side effects of aversive conditioning

49. The man went off on a fishing trip and lost all the memory of who he was. Years later his original family, who had presumed him dead, read a newspaper article about a citizen award he had received in another community. This is a case of:
(a) fugue (b) identity disorder
(c) amnesia (d) personality disorder

50. DSM-IV is organized along _____ axes.
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

51. Javaid is dreadfully fearful of heights. His fear is formally describes as:
(a) acrophobia (b) agoraphobia
(c) claustrophobia (d) mysophobia

52. DSM's Axis II encompasses _____ personality disorders.
(a) borderline (b) narcissistic
(c) avoidant (d) all of the preceding

53. Because mentally disturbed individuals were believed to be possessed by evil spirits, early treatments included _____
(a) flogging (b) starving (c) burning (d) all of them

54. Within the current diagnostic system (DSM-IV), posttraumatic stress Disorder (PTSD) is classified as a/an _____ disorder.
(a) mood (b) anxiety (c) delusional (d) dissociative

55. When we speak of "Down syndrome" or some other syndrome, the term refers to:
(a) a substance-related disorder
(b) a teratogenic disorder
(c) a state of mental confusion
(d) a set of symptoms generally occurring together

56. According to cross-cultural studies, the incidence of schizophrenia is most prevalent within the _____ classes.
(a) upper (b) upper-middle (c) lower (d) lower-middle

57. Sleep walking and talking:
(a) occur primarily during the dreaming periods
(b) signify hypnagogic activity
(c) correlate strongly with the incidence of alexia
(d) occur for more frequently among women than among men

58. Research indicates the Alzheimer's disease may be related to deficiency in:
(a) dopamine (b) serotonin (c) acetylcholine (d) epinephrine

59. The learned helplessness theory of depression has been the work of
(a) Rotter (b) Seligman (c) Maslow (d) Bandura

60. Freud first became familiar with the concept of "talking cure" through an association with
(a) Charcot (b) Breuer (c) Benrtett (d) Selye

61. The person smokes a cigarette and, because of earlier drug administration, becomes nauseous in a technique known as
(a) chaining (b) extinction
(c) aversive conditioning (d) reciprocal inhibition

62. Which of the following would most accurately describe the delusional situation in which a person believes others are talking about him/her?
(a) delusions of sin and guilt (b) hypochondriacally delusions
(c) delusions of grandeur (d) delusions of reference

63. Elevators seem to "close in" and small rooms create feelings of fear that seem unbearable in
(a) anxiety reaction (b) acrophobia
(c) ochlophobia (d) claustrophobia

64. A person is completely unresponsive, stares blankly into space, and never move. He shows symptoms related to
(a) paranoia (b) schizoaffective
(c) catatonic schizophrenia (d) residual type schizophrenia

65. In Bandura's behavioural psychotherapy, a withdrawn child in a kindergarten room would be reinforced for
(a) remaining alone (b) joining the group
(c) drawing a picture (d) writing his name

66. In which of the following would spontaneous recovery be most likely?
(a) paranoid state (b) narcissistic personality disorder
(c) stuttering (d) antisocial personality disorder

67 Psychodram a is a form of which of the following managerial training techniques?
(a) incident (b) sensitivity
(c) role playing (d) free association

68. The least likely treatment procedure, virtually extinct in today's psychiatric facilities, is
(a) electroconvulsive shock therapy (b) chemotherapy
(c) individual psychotherapy (d) prefrontal lobotomy

69. A therapeutic technique present in the work of Wolpe and not evident within Skinner's method is
(a) positive reinforcement (b) negative reinforcement
(c) discriminative stimulus (d) logo-therapy

70. Transvestism would be classified among
(a) sexual and gender identity disorders
(b) anxiety disorders
(c) personality disorders
(d) somatoform disorders

71. Sixteen different, self-contained personalities within the same individual, manifesting themselves at different times, is a form of
(a) anxiety disorder (b) catatonic schizophrenia
(c) dysthymic disorder (d) dissociative disorder

72. Which of the following distinguishes anxiety from fear?
(a) realistic environmental danger (b) strength of emotion
(c) galvanic skin response (d) blood pressure

73. A characteristic of schizophrenia is
(a) heightened awareness of reality
(b) eidetic imagery
(c) withdrawal from interpersonal relationships
(d) psychological "paralysis" in a portion of the body

74. Intense fear of open places is known as
(a) ochlophobia (b) acrophobia
(c) claustrophobia (d) agoraphobia

75. Transference and resistance are most common in
(a) psychoanalysis (b) group therapy
(c) behaviour therapy (d) client-centered therapy

76. Depression is mild and includes within it no distortions of reality in
(a) sleep disorder (b) organic disorder
(c) mood disorder (d) personality disorder

77. Which of the following is believed to have an important role in mood disorders?
(a) nor-epinephrine (b) estrogen
(c) progesterone (d) acetylcholine

78. Emotional problems are treated through role-playing technique in
(a) psychodrama (b) client-centered therapy
(c) implosive therapy (d) logotherapy

79. Researchers find the highest incidence of schizophrenia
(a) between fraternal twins (b) between identical twins
(c) between siblings (d) in urban areas

80. A form of group therapy in which the therapist lectures and leads discussions is
(a) inspirational (b) didactic
(c) nondirective (d) abreaction

81. Long-term follow-up studies of patients treated through behaviour modification technique indicate
(a) high rates of relapse among practically all patients
(b) high rates of relapse among neurotic patients
(c) high rates of relapse among hypochondriacally patient
(d) few relapses

82. A person expressing functional blindness could be experiencing a/an
(a) dissociative disorder (b) somatoform disorder
(c) anxiety disorder (d) cyclothymic disorder

83. Make pair as," Repression : suppression
(a) classical: instrumental (b) fixation : regression
(c) involuntary : voluntary (d) frustration : conflict

84. Which of the following is the most common disorder?
(a) somatoform disorder (b) dissociative disorder
(c) anxiety disorder (d) personality disorder

85. Given limited funds and a limited time period, which of the following methods might be recommended for dealing with a phobic reaction?
(a) psychoanalysis (b) transcendental meditation
(c) systematic desensitization (d) logo-therapy

86. The psychoanalyst becomes the recipient of affection that the patient felt earlier in her life toward her father in
(a) transference (b) connotation
(c) reaction formation (d) Oedipus complex

87. Which of the following does not express a dissociative disorder?
(a) identity disorder (b) fugue
(c) somatoform (d) depersonalization

88. In psychiatric team, which one of the following would be the exclusive responsibility of the psychiatrist?
(a) behaviour modification (b) electroconvulsive shock therapy
(c) psychodiagnosis (d) group therapy

89. Which of the following techniques places greatest emphasis upon the goal of making a client aware of the totality of his behaviour?
(a) implosive therapy (b) logotherapy
(c) Gestalt therapy (d) ego analysis

90. The major affective disorders are characterized by
(a) extreme and inappropriate emotional responses
(b) with drawl and emotional distortion
(c) severe depression
(d) chronic experience of depression

91. A key component of paranoia is usually
(a) an organized delusional system with jealous content
(b) the presence of tactile hallucinations
(c) the experiencing of vivid auditory hallucination
(d) The presence of a dual personality

92. Modeling is a technique used in
(a) behaviour therapy (b) client-centered therapy
(c) rational-emotive therapy (d) psychoanalysis

93. Choose the word that does not belong in the set
(a) amnesia (b) fugue
(c) identity disorder (d) schizoaffective disorders

94. Someone who repeatedly washes his hands even when they are not dirty may be said to be suffering from
(a) a conversion reaction (b) an obsession
(c) a compulsion (d) a phobia

95. The behavioural modification technique that uses repeated. exposure to aversive stimuli or disturbing scenes to extinguish the emotional responses associated with those stimuli is
(a) systematic desensitization (b) implosive therapy
(c) reciprocal inhibition (d) token economy system

96. Psychodrama, a form of group therapy in which participants act out their feelings as if they were actors, was introduced by
(a) Frankl (b) Jung (c) Erikson (d) Moreno

97. A genetic defect known as Klinefelter's syndrome typically produces a tall, thin, sterile male with underdeveloped testes and breast development. This sex chromosome make up is
(a) XXY (b) XY (c) XX (d) XYY

98. Phenylketonuria or PKU refers to a/an
(a) neurotransmitter
(b) severe form of mental retardation
(c) inner ear membrane
(d) part of the eye

99. Aversion therapy would be used for which of the following problems?
(a) alcoholism (b) paranoia
(c) anxiety (d) phobias

100. Free association is the cornerstone of the _____ approach to therapy?
(a) humanistic (b) psychoanalytic
(c) neurobiological (d) behaviouristic

101. Which of the following is not one of the categories of dissociative disorders according to DSMIV?
(a) psychogenic amnesia (b) identity disorder
(c) catatonic schizophrenia (d) psychogenic fugue

102. Parkinson's disease is a gradual degeneration of a particular path of
(a) serotonin-containing axons (b) dopamine-containing axons
(c) motor neuron (d) acetylcholine-containing axons

103. All of the following are often psychosomatic disorders except:
(a) hypertension (b) gastrointestinal disorder
(c) paranoia (d) migraines

104. In children, the presence of bizarre and repetitive activities, a fascination with unusual objects, and on obsession with maintaining the sameness of their environment are signs of
(a) hyperactivity (b) obsessive-compulsive disorder
(c) autism (d) mania

105. An individual who goes "blind" suddenly yet seems unconcerned about this dramatic loss and shows no underlying organic reason for the loss is probably suffering from
(a) dissociative disorder (b) conversion disorder
(c) occipital phobia (d) post-traumatic stress syndrome

106. A behaviourist would contend that depression is caused by
(a) unconscious conflicts
(b) failure to become self-actualized
(c) failure to learn the proper way to behave
(d) society labeling people as abnormal

107. Which of the following is not an anxiety disorder?
(a) social phobia (b) panic disorder
(c) manic depression (d) agoraphobia

108. Which of the following is a common symptom of anxiety disorders?
(a) hallucinations (b) illusion
(c) delusions (d) bodily complaints

109. Which of the following concepts are most closely related?
(a) thought disorder - schizophrenia (b) identity disorder - schizophrenia
(c) hallucination - depression (d) amnesia-catatonia

110. Which of the following is not a characteristic of schizophrenia?
(a) hallucinations (b) delusions
(c) aberrant speech (d) extreme mood swings

111. Suppose that a housewife comes to a therapist complaining of extreme fear about leaving her home. Based only on this information, what would the therapist's preliminary diagnosis be?
(a) free floating anxiety (b) agoraphobia
(c) social phobia (d) depression

112. Which of the following concepts are most closely related?
(a) client centered therapy - psychoanalysis
(b) aversion therapy - insight therapy
(c) implosion - catharsis
(d) token economy - positive reinforcement

113. For unknown reasons some mental patients improve without receiving any treatment. This is called a _____ effect.
(a) placebo (b) spontaneous recovery
(c) self-fulfilling prophecy (d) halo

114. According to DSM-IV, all mental disorders are characterized by either distress or _____
(a) depression (b) anxiety (c) hallucination (d) disability

115. Suppose a 18-year old boy has been repeatedly suspended from school, frequently fights his peers, cannot keep a job, and several times has stolen money from his parents. How would a psychologist probably label him.
(a) manic disorder (b) juvenile delinquent
(c) schizoid personality type (d) antisocial personality disorder

116. The man who inadvertently discovered hypnotism and tried to make a living from it was (a) Benjamin Spock (b) Anton Mesmer
(c) Fritz Perls (d) Sigmund Freud

117. Establishing a fear hierarchy list is the first step in
(a) psychoanalysis (b) client-centered therapy
(c) rational-emotive therapy (d) systematic desensitization therapy

118. The only illness that electroconvulsive therapy (shock treatments) has been successful in treating is

(a) compulsive gambling (b) depression
(c) mania (d) schizophrenia

119. Client-centered therapy is the cornerstone of the _____ approach to therapy.
(a) behavioural (b) cognitive
(c) humanistic (d) psychoanalysis

120. The most radical form of therapy ever provided for people is
(a) systematic desensitization (b) client-centered therapy
(c) psychosurgery (d) primal scream therapy

121. Most psychotherapists use _____ approach.
(a) the psychoanalytic (b) a behavioural
(c) an eclectic (d) a humanistic

122. Washing your hands 50 times a day is an example of _____ behaviour.
(a) obsessive (b) phobic (c) dissociative (d) compulsive

123. The only type of psychotherapist that can prescribe drugs is a
(a) clinical psychologist (b) psychiatric nurse
(c) psychiatrist (d) psychiatric social worker

124. A girl is desperately afraid of gaining Weight, thinks that she's fat, and is actually 20% below the average weight for a woman of her height and age. Which disorder does she have?
(a) encopresis (b) bulimia (c) anorexia (d) Hypochondriasis

125. Which of the following is within the psychotomimetic (hallucinogens) drug classification?
(a) aspirin (b) LSD (c) nicotine (d) chlorpromazine

126. If Psychotherapist informed persons that they had just attained high scores on the F-scale, they could accurately conclude that
(a) their scores were significant beyond the .05 level
(b) they had scored high on authoritarianism
(c) there was strong likelihood that they were not very superstitious
(d) they had high flexibility and openness in their attitude formation and change

127. Safia is suffering from depression. She most likely is taking which of the following:
(a) Haldol (b) Zoloft (c) Resperdol (d) Thorazine

128. Bi-polar disorders are
(a) mood related (b) anxiety related
(c) delusional (d) substance related

129. As you were walking down the hall, three people standing there were talking about you. You are sure of it.
(a) schizophrenic (b) delusional
(c) dissociative (d) somatoform

130. They are serotonin reuptake blockers, a "second generation" of drugs to treat
(a) anxiety disorders (b) somatoform disorders
(c) mood disorders (d) sleep disorder

131. You strike someone without provocation. You misbehave the police officer to his face. All of these are symptomatic of
(a) somatoform (b) eating disorder
(c) impulse control disorders (d) mood disorders

132. Sobia lacks any affection or interpersonal bonds. She's highly manipulative without guilt. Her symptoms are consistent with those of _____ personality disorder.
(a) dependent (b) antisocial (c) paranoid (d) histrionic

133. "What is your finger doing now? What is your hand doing now?" With this focus on bodily movements as expressions of one's feelings, you would expect to be seated in the presence of a _____ therapist.
(a) behaviour (b) cognitive (c) Gestalt (d) psychodynamic

134. Tahir is taking a prescribed drug, Thorazine (chlorpromazine). From your knowledge of medical treatments you conclude that he needed an _____ medication.
(a) anti-depressant (b) anti-manic
(c) anti-anxiety (d) anti-psychotic

135. In the history of mental health movement, which of the following had a major impact in changing the way emotionally disturbed people were treated?
(a) Hippocrates (b) Beers (c) Pinel (d) all of them

136. Early fears are to enzyme deficiency as _____ is to _____
(a) sociogenic, androgenic (b) psychogenic, somatogenic
(c) behaviouristic, perceptual (d) psychoanalytic, behavioural

137. Dr. Najma is treating Farid for depression. She notes Farid's depression related behaviours and sets up a series of reinforcement schedules for change. The therapy Dr. Najma is utilizing is within the _____ model.
(a) cognitive (b) learning (c) medical (d) psychodynamic

138. Global amnesia results in a striking disruption of
(a) procedural memory (b) explicit memory
(c) implicit memory (d) short term memory

139. The terms script and contract are prominent within which of the following approaches? (a) psychoanalysis (b) systematic desensitization
(c) implosive therapy (d) transactional analysis

140. Within DSM-IV, Huntington's disease would be categorized as which type of disorder? (a) schizophrenic (b) dissociative
(c) delirium/dementia (d) factitious

141. Abreaction would be most common as a result of
(a) psychosurgery (b) psychotherapy
(c) LSD therapy (d) electroconvulsive shock therapy

142. Which of the following distinguishes a sedative from a tranquilizer?
(a) drowsiness inducing characteristics
(b) speed with which it takes effect
(c) anxiety reducing capacity
(d) mood elevation properties

143. A tranquilizer widely used in the treatment of schizophrenia is
(a) tubocurarine (b) chlorpromazine (c) LSD (d) mescaline

144. The effect of psychotomimetic drugs resemble which one of the following reactions?
(a) depressive (b) hypermanic (c) schizophrenic (d) delirium

145. Haroon has been diagnosed as schizophrenic. Which of the following most likely will be prescribed for him to take?
(a) haloperidol (b) amphetamines
(c) atropine (d) mescaline

146. The moron-imbecile-idiot classification of the mentally retarded was changed because
(a) the categories were not sufficiently inclusive
(b) unfortunate stereotyped had occurred
(c) five categories were needed instead of three
(d) four categories were needed instead of three

147. Cannabis sativa is most commonly known as
(a) LSD (b) heroin (c) opium (d) marijuana

148. Relaxation followed by successive approximation to objects formerly feared is
(a) aversive conditioning (b) fear conditioning
(c) implosive therapy (d) systematic desensitization

149. Which one of the following constitutes a distinction between conversion disorder and hypochondriasis disorder?

(b) learning disability
(c) brain damage
(d) delusions

150 Enhancing the action of dopamine receptors has what effect on schizophrenic symptoms? Blocking these receptors has what effect on schizophrenic symptoms?
(a) Increases/increases (b) decreases/decreases
(c) increases/decreases (d) decrees/increases

151. Within the current classification system (DSM-IV), hypochondriasis would be considered what type of disorder?
(a) psychosexual (b) dissociative (c) affective (d) somatoform

152. Which one of the following would not be categorized among personality disorders?
(a) paranoid (b) schizoid (c) antisocial (d) neuroleptic

153. Behaviourist would not consider maladaptive counter-conditioning an appropriate therapeutic technique for
(a) anxiety reaction (b) chronic tensions
(c) transvestism (d) phobias

154. Which of the following would be considered the least important factor in a therapist's success rate?
(a) personality theory orientation (b) amount of experience
(c) capacity of empathy (d) genuineness

155. The individual is opiate-addicted. The individual is most likely taking which of the following?
(a) cocaine (b) morphine (c) clozapine (d) Phenobarbital

156. Lovaas utilizes behaviour modification techniques in the treatment of
(a) autism (b) aphasia (c) acute depression (d) drug addiction

157. Superstition would be most evident within which of the following personality terms?
(a) prototaxic (b) intuiting mode
(c) syntaxic (d) parataxic

158 This person is taking Librium (chlordiazepoxide). The disorder being treated is most likely _____ related.
(a) depression (b) manic (c) anxiety (d) psychotic

159. Which of the following drug classifications would include cocaine?
(a) stimulants (b) sedative-hypnotics
(c) antipsychotic agents (d) opiates

160. Frotteurism is a disorder that involves
(a) acute depression (c) rubbing against
(b) cyclothymia (d) pyromania

161. Which of the following has not been used in the treatment of alcoholism?
(a) hospital setting (b) chlorpromazine
(c) Synanon (d) family support

162. Which one of the following disorders is most likely to lead a person to cover a sizable amount of geographical territory?
(a) amnesia (b) dysthymia (c) fugue (d) anxiety

163. A therapeutic technique in which the patient enacts a life situation or experience demonstrating his conflict is called
(a) psychodrama (b) socio-drama
(c) release therapy (d) nondirective therapy

164. The term psychosomatic refers to
(a) the imagined discomforts of hypochondriacs
(b) the unique symptoms displayed by psychotics
(c) a continuous emergency reaction and the resulting tissue damage
(d) a physical disorder complicated by a neurosis

165. Among the following, the most serious phase of alcoholism is
(a) crucial (b) occasional (c) chronic (d) critical

166. In electroconvulsive shock therapy
(a) a muscle relaxant is used to reduce the dangers of the seizure
(b) the resultant seizure lasts for five to ten minutes
(c) consciousness is retained throughout
(d) LSD is often administered

167. An IQ of 40 is associated with the classification known as
(a) non-trainable (b) mildly retarded
(c) severely retarded (d) moderately retarded

168. Which of the following is not categorized as a personality disorder according to the DSM-IV?
(a) narcissistic (b) antisocial (c) impulsive (d) borderline

169. According to the DSM-IV, each of the following is a category of mental disorders except
(a) substance-related disorders (b) personality disorders
(c) mood disorders (d) memory disorders

170. A psychiatrist would include his client's Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) in which of the following?
(a) the MMPI (b) the DSM-IV
(c) the Myers-Briggs (d) the Stanford-Binet

171. Albert Ellis's rational-emotive therapy (RET) is an example of
(a) psychoanalytic therapy (b) humanistic therapy
(c) existential therapy (d) cognitive-behavioural therapy

172. Schizophrenia was formerly known as
(a) Huntington's disease (b) dementia praecox
(c) Pick's disease (d) cretinism

173. Lithium salts have been found to be an effective treatment for
(a) Tourette's syndrome (b) Down's syndrome
(c) bipolar disorder (d) schizophrenia

174. A 17-year-old subject with a family history of schizophrenia exhibited no symptoms of schizophrenia prior to the death of his mother. Soon after his mother's death, psychotic symptoms begin to appear and he is diagnosed with schizophrenia. This scenario is most consistent with which of the following?
(a) Dopamine hypothesis (b) Diathesis-stress model
(c) Weber's Law (d) Yerkes-Dodson Law

175. Electroconvulsive shock therapy (ECT) has been found to be an effective intervention for
(a) eating disorders (b) anxiety disorders
(c) schizophrenia (d) severe depression

176. A patient is given a diagnosis of social phobia after an intake evaluation. The most likely presenting complaint was fear of
(a) closed spaces (b) high places
(c) going crazy (d) being embarrassed or scrutinized by others

177. Which of the following treatment modalities would be most useful in enhancing the skills of patients with severe mental retardation?
(a) token economy (b) psychoanalysis
(c) cognitive therapy (d) systematic desensitization

178. Which type of drug is indicated for the treatment of depression?
(a) Thorazine (b) Tricyclics
(c) Haldol (d) Chlorpromazine

179. Which of the following drugs would most likely be used to treat an acute schizophrenic episode?
(a) Diphenylhydantoin (b) MAO inhibitor

(c) chlorpromazine (d) Diazepam

180. Which of the following is a natural "painkiller"?
(a) GABA (b) Dopamine (c) Prozac (d) Endorphins

181. The most severe forms of mental retardation tend to be associated with
(a) low socioeconomic status
(b) cultural-familial retardation
(c) physiological damage to the brain
(d) a deprivation of environmental stimulation during infancy

182. In the DMS-IV, identity disorder is categorized as a/n
(a) schizophrenic disorder (b) dissociative disorder
(c) anxiety disorder (d) somatoform disorder

183. Early diagnosis offers hope of avoiding the effects of
(a) schizophrenia (b) senile dementia
(c) Down's syndrome (d) PKU (Phenylketonuria)

184. Which of the following statements about neurosis is true?
(a) it was used by Freud to indicate disorders where reality testing was impaired.
(b) The term was originally coined by Emil Kraepelin.
(c) ECT was originally used by Von Meduna to treat neurosis.
(d) it is not a category of mental disorder in the DSM-IV.

185. Dorothea Dix is most noted as
(a) an important precursor to psychoanalysis
(b) an early follower of Jean Charcot
(c) the founder of structuralism
(d) an important 19th century crusader for the improvement of mental hospitals

186. The hypothesis that mood disorder is caused by an interaction between a genetic disturbance and separation from loved ones would be most relevant to which of the following?
(a) psychoanalysis (b) behaviourism
(c) diathesis-stress (d) humanism

187. Bipolar disorder is
(a) a severe form of disorder
(b) best treated by Valium
(c) characterized by episodes of depression and mania
(d) a most recent term for cyclothymic disorder

188. Which of the following is one of the sixteen major diagnostic categories used in the DSM-IV?
(a) borderline disorder (b) paranoid disorder

(c) factitious disorder (d) obsessive compulsive disorder

189. Sonia has experienced feelings of worthlessness, low energy, and a loss of interest in life for most of the days of the past three years. She would most likely be diagnosed with
(a) major depressive disorder (b) dysthymic disorder
(c) severe melancholia (d) existential neurosis

190. The DSM-IV presents a scheme for assessment called multiaxial assessment. It is called multiaxial because it employs five different axes for evaluation in order to create a complete picture of the client. Which of the following is not one of the five axes used?
(a) general medical conditions (b) clinical disorder
(c) dreams (d) personality disorders

191. Long-term use of a dopamine-blocking neuroleptic would probably improve the condition of
(a) tardive dyskinesia (b) Parkinson's disease
(c) schizophrenia (d) Wernicke's syndrome

192. A therapist listens to the choices of his client with unconditional positive regard. The goal of this therapy is most likely
(a) a sense of meaningfulness (b) congruence for the self
(c) decreased inferiority (d) development of effective beliefs

193. Which of the following disorders is the modern name for hysteria?
(a) Paresis (b) Hypochondriasis
(c) Conversion disorder (d) Factitious disorder

194. The APA was founded by
(a) John Watson (b) William James
(c) Stanley Hall (d) Wilhelm Wundt

195. Which of the following personality disorders is characterized by excessive emotion and attention seeking?
(a) Histrionic (b) Antisocial (c) Dependent (d) Schizotypal

196. An individual with Korsakoff s syndrome might engage in
(a) neologisms (b) echolalia (c) echopraxia (d) confabulations

197. Which of the following therapies would be most appropriate for an individual who suffered from strong feelings of meaninglessness and who hoped to find more meaning in life?
(a) Client-centered therapy (b) Psychoanalytic therapy
(c) Existential therapy (d) Individual therapy

198. Benzodiazepines work to relieve anxiety by enhancing the effects of

(a) GABA (b) glutamate (c) serotonin (d) endorphins

199. Which of the following is not a dissociative disorder?
(a) Amnesia (b) Schizophrenia
(c) Identity disorder (d) Fugue

200. Behaviour therapy would be most useful in treating
(a) a childhood disorder (b) paranoid schizophrenia
(c) depression (d) Tardive dyskinesia

201. Which of the following is a negative symptom of schizophrenia?
(a) Delusions (b) Flat affect
(c) Hallucinations (d) Neologisms

202. Anxiety disorders may be characterized by
(a) psychotic symptoms (b) telegraphic thoughts
(c) somatic symptoms (d) none of these

203. A therapist who encourages clients to relate their dreams and searches its roots is
(a) psychoanalysis (b) humanistic therapy
(c) person-centered therapy (d) cognitive therapy

204. If a person washes his hands 50 times a day, the behaviour will be labeled disordered because it is
(a) an atypical behaviour
(b) unjustified and maladaptive
(c) not explained by the medical model
(d) harmful and disturbing to others

205. Amnesia, fugues and identity disorder involve gaps in awareness for example, sudden loss of memory or change of identify. These psychological disorders are called
(a) anxiety disorder (b) dissociative disorders
(c) mood disorders (d) memory disorder

206. Many of the neo-Freudians have modified Freud's original theory of personality to give more emphasis to
(a) child sexuality (b) social and cultural factors
(c) difference between the sexes (d) unconscious forces

207. Which of the following statements applied to the unconscious?
(a) its elements are inaccessible to the conscious
(b) it is closely related to pleasure principle
(c) all of these
(d) it is closely related to instincts

208. Fixed false belief based on incorrect inferences about external reality is called

(a) delusion (b) obsession
(c) overvalued idea (d) phobia

209. A simple schizophrenia is characterized by
(a) an insidious loss of drive and ambition
(b) persistent delusions
(c) persistent hallucination
(d) all of these

210. A therapist who encourages clients to relate their dreams and searches for the unconscious roots of their problems is drawn from
(a) psychoanalysis (b) humanistic therapies
(c) person-centered therapy (d) cognitive therapy

211. Which of the following is not true regarding people with a mental illness?
(a) they frequently are in considerable distress
(b) society views such people as in need of help
(c) they usually pose a danger to themselves or others .
(d) they usually have behaviour that is in some way different

212. Dementia is a condition that is characterized by
(a) general paresis (b) physical ailments
(c) a general intellectual decline (d) the loss of contact with reality

213. The ancient Greek physicians characterized hysteria as
(a) euphoric behaviour
(b) uncontrollable sobbing
(c) an inability to control emotional, responses
(d) a physical ailment without any physical cause

214. A feeling of apprehension or tension is
(a) frustration (b) panic (c) anxiety (d) none of these

215. Main functions of stimulants are
(a) to alleviate tension
(b) to provide energy and alertness
(c) prescribed for insomnia
(d) none of these

216. Behaviour therapists believe that insight is
(a) non-sufficient for behaviour change
(b) not necessary for behaviour change
(c) a worthwhile goal
(d) all of these

217. The suggested cause of abnormal behaviour, from the cognitive perspective is

(a) faulty learning (b) early childhood experiences
(c) faulty thinking (d) unconscious, unresolved conflicts

218. The most frequently occurring major psychological disorder is
(a) phobia (b) Schizophrenia
(c) depression (d) bipolar

219. Person-centered therapy is best described as
(a) confrontive (b) structured
(c) non directive (d) objective

220. Systematic desensitization is used in treatment of
(a) Schizophrenia (b) mood disorders
(c) phobias (d) somatoform disorders

221. Psychosomatic disorder are best illustrated by
(a) asthma caused by anxiety (b) neurotic anxiety
(c) insomnia (d) over-eating

222. The assessment tools upon which clinicians depend and gather information about their clients belong in which of the following categories?
(a) interviews (b) tests (c) observations (d) all of these

223. The best definition of psychotherapy includes
(a) a sufferer a healer and a systematic interaction between the two
(b) a healer that uncovers unconscious conflicts and heals the personality
(c) the removal of symptoms about which the patient complains
(d) the use of taking and drugs to change behaviour

224. Therapists who focus on altering faulty thought processes are
(a) cognitive therapist
(b) biological therapist
(c) humanistic therapists
(d) none of these

225. Two example of mood disorders are:
(a) major depression and generalized anxiety disorder
(b) obsessive compulsive disorder and manic depressive disorder
(c) major depression and bipolar disorder
(d) major depression and obsessive compulsive disorder

226. A type of schizophrenia characterized by hallucinations, delusions, and diffuse psychological organization is referred to as:
(a) undifferentiated (b) disorganized
(c) residual (d) fragmented

227. Which symptoms is not typically characteristic of an autistic child?
(a) hyperactivity (b) impairment in communication
(c) social isolation (d) restricted range of interest

228. An approach that seeks to alleviate poverty and other stresses that put people at high
risk for developing psychological disorder is:
(a) biomedical therapy (b) the humanistic approach
(c) preventive mental health (d) empathy and active listening

229. An episode of intense dread, which is typically accompanied by feelings of terror and dizziness, chest pain, etc., is called.
(a) a social phobia (b) generalized or chronic anxiety
(c) a panic attack (d) an obsessive fear

230. The most frequently cited characteristic among children with ADHD is:
(a) perceptual - motor impairment (b) disorder of memory and thinking
(c) disorder of memory and hearing (d) hyperactivity

231. Axis III in DSM IV addresses:
(a) the major abnormal disorder
(c) physical disorder
(b) primary personality disorder
(d) none of these

232. An individual who is identified as having a borderline personality disorder shows:
(a) persecutory thoughts
(b) exhibitionistic tendencies
(c) instability in mood and social relations
(d) apathy and indifference to opinions of others

233.Two explicitly directive psychotherapeutic approaches are:
(a) behaviour therapy and psychodynamic therapy
(b) behaviour therapy and humanistic therapy
(c) humanistic therapy and existential therapy
(d) cognitive therapy and behaviour therapy

234. Compared to psychoanalytic therapists, humanistic therapists are more likely to emphasize:
(a) hidden or repressed feelings (c) psychological disorders
(b) childhood experience (d) self-fulfillment and growth

235. Behaviour therapies apply learning principles to:
(a) identify and treat the underlying causes of dysfunction
(b) improve learning and insight
(c) eliminate the unwanted behaviour

(d) improve communication and social sensitivity

236. An example of cognitive therapy is rational emotive therapy, which is developed by:
(a) Carl Rogers (b) Joseph Wolpe (c) Albert Ellis (d) Allen Bergin

237. The explicit and implicit rules that a society establishes to govern conduct are referred
to as:
(a) culture (b) norms (c) morality (d) conventions

238. The violation of a society's explicit and implicit norms can be viewed as not normal in the sense that the violation is:
(a) deviant (b) distressful
(c) dysfunctional (d) danger to one's self or to others

239. Which aspect of the definition of abnormality includes unhappiness?
(a) deviance (b) distress
(c) dysfunction (d) danger to oneself or others

240. What model of mental illness did most people hold during the middle ages?
(a) the moral model (b) the medical model
(c) the psychogenic model (d) the supernatural model

241. Traits theory has been criticized on the ground that:
(a) traits may be highly dependent on the situation
(b) moderator variable are often very influential
(c) they often do not specify how traits are organized within the personality
(d) all of these are true

242. According to Erikson's theory the struggle during adolescence is:
(a) intimacy vs. isolation (b) initiative vs. guilt
(c) identity vs. role confusion (d) competence vs. inferiority

243. A major defining characteristic of personality disorders is that they:
(a) are pathological, more from society's view than from that of the persons who have them
(b) reflect a lack of contact with reality
(c) are comparatively easy to treat
(d) are frequently reactive, i.e. short term responses to stress

244. The behavioural interpretation of depression relates it to "learned helplessness". The major obvious symptom of this condition is:
(a) passivity
(b) increased appetite
(c) excessive counter aggressiveness when threatened
(d) an increase in random maladaptive behaviour

245. Norms are influenced by:
(a) the surrounding culture (b) the surrounding subculture
(c) the context of the situation (d) none of these

246. Psycho dynamic therapists believe that maladaptive behaviour stems from;
(a) disturbed thought patterns
(b) inappropriate learning pattern
(c) emotional trauma experienced in childhood
(d) a failure to live up to one's full potential

247. Client-centered therapy is most consistent with the:
(a) behavioural approach (b) cognitive approach
(c) psycho-dynamic approach (d) humanistic approach

248. Illness that seem to result from an interaction of physical and psychological factors are called:
(a) depression (b) psychosomatic
(c) conversion disorders (d) phobia

249. The essential feature of Client-centered therapy is:
(a) the giving of reassurance to the client
(b) the facilitating the client to arrive at his own insight about his problems
(c) it's emphasis upon searching for deep unconscious aspects of the problem
(d) it's directive character

250. Psychodrama is one of the psychotherapeutic technique which basically involves situations representing:
(a) ego blocking (b) super ego blocking
(c) primary ego (d) all of the above are correct

251. The non-directive approach characterizes:
(a) psychoanalysis (b) behaviour modification
(c) hypnosis (d) client-centered therapy

252. Two years after being brutally beaten and raped, Fozia still experiences anxiety and has trouble sleeping and vivid flashbacks of her assault. Fozia is most clearly showing signs of
(a) Hypochondriasis (b) psycho-physiological illness
(c) the general adaptation syndrome (d) post-traumatic stress disorder

253. Psychologists are most likely to define maladaptive behaviour as disordered if it is
(a) unloving and prejudicial (b) biologically based and habitual
(c) unconsciously motivated (d) unusual and socially unacceptable

254. According to the medical model, psychological disorders are

(a) purely imaginary symptoms of distress
(b) maladaptive responses to a troubling environment
(c) sicknesses that need to be diagnosed and cured
(d) learned habits that need to be extinguished

255. DSM-IV is a widely used system for
(a) identifying the causes of psychological abnormality
(b) distinguishing sanity from insanity
(c) treating depression
(d) classifying psychological disorders

256. In order to facilitate diagnostic reliability, the DSM-IV typically bases diagnoses on
(a) chemical analyses of blood and urine samples
(b) physiological measures of blood pressure, perspiration, and muscle tension
(c) observable patterns of behaviour
(d) all the above

257. A generalized anxiety disorder is characterized by
(a) the misinterpretation of normal physical sensation as sings of a disease
(b) offensive of unwanted thoughts that persistently preoccupy a person
(c) a continuous state of tension, apprehension, and autonomic nervous system arousal
(d) hyperactive, wildly optimistic states of emotion

258 Shani, a college student, complains that he feels apprehensive and fearful most of the time but doesn't know why. Without warning, his heart begins to pound, his hands get icy, and he breaks out in a cold sweat. Shani's symptoms suggest a/an _____ disorder
(a) somatoform (b) obsessive-compulsive
(c) generalized anxiety (d) phobic

259. Freud suggested that for those suffering a generalized anxiety disorder, the anxiety is
(a) cyclical (b) free-floating
(c) psychosomatic (d) completely outside of conscious awareness

260. Which of the following is characterized by a persistent, irrational fear of a specific object or situation?
(a) hypochondriasis (b) conversion disorder
(c) amnesia (d) phobic disorder

261. Agoraphobia is an abnormal fear of
(a) heights (b) darkness
(c) public places (d) enclosed spaces

262. Mrs. Nadeem is alarmed by her own persistent and irrational thoughts of murdering her young children. Her experience best illustrates the agitating effects of a/an
(a) delusion (b) phobia (c) obsession (d) hallucination

263. Repeatedly washing your hands is to _____ as repeatedly thinking about your own death is to _____
(a) somatoform disorder; schizophrenia disorder
(b) mania; depression
(c) compulsion; obsession
(d) phobic disorder; hypochondriasis

264. Most young children are fearful of bees, even though they have never been stung by one. This best illustrates that fear
(a) is a maladaptive response
(b) is genetically determined
(c) can be learned through observation
(d) results from relative deprivation

265. Learning theorists have suggested that obsessive-compulsive disorders are
(a) habitual defenses against unconscious impulses
(b) reinforced by anxiety reduction
(c) classically conditioned habits
(d) conditioned reactions to childhood sexual abuse

266. A conversion disorder is most likely to be characterized by
(a) alternations between extreme hopelessness and unrealistic optimism
(b) a continuous state of tension, apprehension, and autonomic nervous system arousal
(c) offensive and unwanted thoughts that persistently preoccupy a person
(d) specific physical symptoms that have no apparent physiological basis

267. Bipolar disorder is to mood disorders as _____ is to somatoform disorders
(a) schizophrenia (b) obsessive-compulsive disorder
(c) panic attack (d) conversion disorder

268. Disruptions in conscious awareness and sense of identity are most characteristic of ———disorders.
(a) bipolar (b) personality (c) dissociative (d) somatoform

269. A sense of being separated from your body and watching yourself with a sense of detachment is a symptom of
(a) bipolar disorder (b) hypochondriasis
(c) generalized anxiety (d) dissociation

270. Although she knew very little about her therapist, Ameena thought she was falling in love with him. A psychoanalyst would consider Ameena's feelings to be an example of
(a) reaction formation (b) unconditional positive regard
(c) transference (d) sublimation

271. Khalid, an airplane pilot, is unable to remember anything of a bombing raid in which his plane was severely damaged and two crew members were killed. Khalid probably is a victim of a/an _____ disorder
(a) anxiety (b) dissociative (c) conversion (d) somatoform

272. Phobic disorder is to anxiety disorders as fugue is to _____ disorders.
(a) dissociative (b) somatoform (c) mood (d) schizophrenic

273. Rashida, a young married woman, has wandered from her home to a distant city where she has completely forgotten her family and her identity. Which term best characterize Rashida's behaviour?
(a) identity disorder (b) antisocial personality
(c) conversion disorder (d) fugue

274. Major depression is most likely to be characterized by
(a) delusions of persecution
(b) a massive dissociation of self from ordinary consciousness
(c) a persistent irrational fear of other people
(d) feelings of personal worthlessness

275. A bipolar disorder is most likely to be characterized by
(a) a massive dissociation of self from ordinary consciousness
(b) the simultaneous experience of delusions of persecution and delusions of grandeur
(c) offensive and unwanted thoughts that persistently intrude into conscious awareness
(d) alternations between extreme hopelessness and unrealistic optimism

276. A condition in which an individual is overexcited, hyperactive, and wildly optimistic is known as
(a) fugue (b) paranoia (c) mania (d) panic attack

277. In which type of disorder is a person's speech likely to be so full of unrelated words and phrases that it could be characterized as a "word salad"?
(a) schizophrenia (b) obsessive-compulsive disorder
(c) hypochondriasis (d) dissociative disorder

278. Delusions of persecution are most common among those with _____ schizophrenia
(a) catatonic (b) disorganized
(c) residual (d) paranoid

279. Although Mrs. Rizwana usually sits passively in a motionless stupor, she sometimes repetitiously shakes her head or waves her arms. She most likely is exhibiting
(a) hypochondriasis (b) a bipolar disorder
(c) major depressive disorder (d) catatonia

280. One of the negative symptoms of schizophrenia is
(a) an expressionless face (b) loud and meaningless talking

(c) inappropriate laughter (d) uncontrollable temper tantrums

281. People are more likely to recover from _____ schizophrenia than from _____ schizophrenia.
(a) acute; chronic (b) process; reactive
(c) reactive; acute (d) chronic; process

282. Schizophrenia is associated with an excess of receptors for
(a) norepinephrine (b) dopamine
(c) serotonin (d) acetylcholine

283. Research on the causes of schizophrenia strongly suggests that
(a) there is a genetic predisposition to schizophrenia.
(b) almost anybody will develop schizophrenia if exposed to extensive environmental stress.
(c) schizophrenia patients suffer from a deficiency of the neurotransmitter serotonin.
(d) all the above are true.

284. An eclectic therapist is one who:
(a) prescribes the use of drugs as part of psychotherapy.
(b) emphasizes that active listening is the major technique in all effective therapies.
(c) prefers to engage in therapy in a group setting.
(d) uses a variety of psychological theories and therapeutic approaches.

285. Dr. Farooqi is a clinical psychologist who often uses operant conditioning techniques to treat her clients. She also encourages them to modify their attributional patterns, and on occasion she interprets their transference behaviours. Dr. Farooqi's therapeutic approach would best be described as
(a) person-centered (b) psychoanalytic
(c) behavioural (d) eclectic

286. Mr. Sohail's therapist wants to help him become aware of his conflicting childhood feelings of love and hate for his parents. The therapist's goal best reflects a primary aim of
(a) person-centered therapy (b) rational-emotive therapy
(c) systematic desensitization (d) psychoanalysis

287. A central therapeutic technique of psychoanalysis is
(a) sublimation (b) systematic desensitization
(c) free association (d) active listening

288. Prior to his use of free association, Freud had encouraged patients to retrieve their forgotten memories by means of
(a) hypnosis (b) projective tests
(c) psychoactive drugs (d) systematic desensitization

289. When the therapist encouraged Zafar to talk about his resentment toward his wife, Zafar quickly changed the subject by telling a joke. To a psychoanalyst, Zafar's behaviour illustrate
(a) resistance (b) transference
(c) fixation (d) free association

290. Which of the following therapists would most likely try to understand and adult's psychological disorder by exploring that person's childhood experiences?
(a) a psychoanalyst (b) a behaviour therapist
(c) a person-centered therapist (d) a rational-emotive therapist

291. Transference refers to a client's
(a) conversion of psychological conflicts into physical and behavioural disorders
(b) replacement of self-centeredness with a genuine concern for others
(c) expression toward a therapist of feelings linked with earlier life relationships
(d) translation of threatening dream content into nonthreatening manifest symbols

292. Psychoanalysts are most likely to view patient transference as
(a) a form of therapeutic resistance
(b) a helpful aid to the process of therapy
(c) a sign of healthy personality development
(d) evidence that no further therapy is needed

293. Humanistic therapists are likely to teach clients to
(a) focus more on other people's feelings than on their own.
(b) adapt more readily to social norms and expectations.
(c) imitate the behaviour of others who are happy and successful.
(d) take more responsibility for their own feelings and actions.

294 Which therapeutic approach relies most heavily upon clients discovering their own ways of effectively dealing with their difficulties?
(a) psychoanalysis (b) rational-emotive therapy
(c) systematic desensitization (d) person-centered therapy

295. An important feature of person-centered therapy is
(a) interpretation (b) transference
(c) free association (d) active listening

296. Psychological research on the principles of learning has most directly influenced the development of
(a) biomedical therapy (b) behaviour therapy
(c) person-centered therapy (d) rational-emotive therapy

297. Treatment programs in which alcoholic clients consume alcohol that contains a nausea-producing drug are using a technique known as
(a) operant conditioning (b) free association

(c) systematic desensitization (d) aversive conditioning

298. Whenever 2-year-old Teena runs into the street in front of her house, her mother immediately spanks her. The mother's technique most closely resembles the procedure known as
(a) systematic desensitization (b) electroconvulsive therapy
(c) aversive conditioning (d) transference

299. The approach that has helped retarded children learn to care for themselves involves (a) operant conditioning (b) systematic desensitization
(c) family therapy (d) aversive conditioning

300. A token economy represents an application of the principles of
(a) operant conditioning (b) systematic desensitization
(c) humanistic therapy (d) classical conditioning

301. Which therapeutic approach emphasizes that people are often disturbed because they mistakenly believe they must please everyone and be successful at everything?
(a) person-centered therapy (b) operant conditioning therapy
(c) systematic desensitization (d) rational-emotive therapy

302. "For you to think you are worthless because your parents criticize you is absurd! You're worthless only if you think you are." This statement would most likely be made to client by a _____ therapist
(a) rational-emotive (b) psychoanalytic
(c) person-centered (d) behaviour

303. Which of the following drugs is most likely to produce hallucinations?
(a) heroin (b) nicotine (c) LSD (d) alcohol

304. Psychotherapy is likely to be most effective when a client's problem is
(a) clear-cut and specific (b) the result of unconscious conflicts
(c) longstanding and habitual (d) self-inflicted

305. Haroon is a 22-year-old mechanic who suffers from claustrophobia. The most effective way to treat Haroon's problem would involve _____ therapy.
(a) rational-emotive (b) psychoanalytic
(c) person-centered (d) behaviour

306. Psychopharmacology involves the study of how
(a) diseases influence psychological well-being
(b) exercise alleviates depression
(c) drugs affect mental functioning and behaviour
(d) physical relaxation reduces anxiety

307. Zakia's feelings of unhappiness, low self-esteem, and hopelessness have become so extreme that she has attempted suicide. Which of the following treatments is likely to provide her with the quickest relief from her misery?
(a) electroconvulsive therapy (b) drug therapy
(c) psychoanalysis (d) systematic desensitization

308. Various experts emphasize that there is no evidence that schizophrenia is caused by
(a) environmental influences.
(b) genetic influences.
(c) disturbances in the chemistry of the brain.
(d) disturbances in the neural circuitry of the brain.

309. A pattern of interrelated symptoms manifested by a given individual is referred to as
(a) a syndrome (b) a disorder (c) a phenomenon (d) an impairment

310. A woman who has previously shown evidence of a mental disorder develops clinical depression following the loss of her job. This event would be considered the _____ causes of her depression
(a) predisposing (b) precipitating (c) maintaining (d) psychodynamic

311. In the field of mental disorders, DMS refers to
(a) a neurotransmitter system thought to underlie depression
(b) a type of scan for brain area involved in mental disorders
(c) a standardized system for labeling and diagnosing mental disorders
(d) the genetic condition that predisposes some individuals to schizophrenia

312. An intense, irrational fear that is clearly related to a particular category of object or event is called _____the most common form of which is _____
(a) phobia; a social phobia (b) phobia; a simple phobia
(c) mania paranoia (d) panic; paranoia

313. A disturbing thought that intrudes repeatedly on a person's consciousness even though the person recognize it as irrational is called
(a) a phobia (b) a compulsion
(c) an obsession (d) a dissociation

314. A repetitive action, usually performed in response to a disturbing thought, that repeatedly intrudes on a person's consciousness is called
(a) an obsession (b) a phobia
(c) a fugue (d) a compulsion

315. An individual chronically experiencing moderate depressive symptoms over a two-year or longer period would bediagnosed as suffering from
(a) major depression (b) dysthymic
(c) cyclothymia (d) double depression

316. The general class of disorders in which an individual experiences bodily ailments in the absence of any physical disease that could cause them are called
(a) mpod disorders (b) dissociative disorders
(c) somatoform disorders (d) anxiety disorders

317. Nimra who normally has no health complaints, has been experiencing numbness in her legs, which has prevented-her from competing as a runner. Physicians have found no physical cause. She is probably suffering from
(a) hypochondriasis (b) conversion disorder
(c) major depression (d) generalized anxiety disorder.

318. The disorders that are most likely to involve states similar to hypnosis are
(a) somatoform disorder (b) anxiety disorders
(c) dissociative disorders (d) sleep disorders

319. The mental disorder in which a person manifests two or more distinct identities at different times, switching back and forth from one identity to another, is called
(a) schizophrenia (b) identity disorder
(c) major depression (d) cyclothymia

320. Schizophrenia usually appears for the first time in the affected individuals'.
(a) early childhood, but it can appear as late as adolescence
(b) middle childhood, but it can appear as late as young adulthood
(c) adolescence or young adulthood, but it can appear later
(d) adolescence, and virtually never appears later

321. Which of the following is not a symptom of schizophrenia? ,
(a) delusions (b) dissociation
(c) formal thought disturbance (d) social withdrawal

322. False beliefs held in the face of compelling evidence to the contrary are called _____ and are among the symptoms that most distinguish _____ from other disorders
(a) delusions; schizophrenia (b) hallucinations; schizophrenia
(c) delusions; identity disorder (d) hallucinations; identity disorder

323. Saima believes that she hears spies asking her to carry out a mission for them. From which of the following symptoms of schizophrenia does this belief suggest she is suffering?
(a) hallucination and delusion (b) formal thought disturbance
(c) paraplegic (d) flattened affect

324. An example of a negative symptom is schizophrenia would be
(a) emotion-lessness (b) delusions
(c) hallucinations (d) bizarre motor movements

325. According to the dopamine theory of schizophrenia
(a) schizophrenic symptoms are associated with over-activity at synapses where dopamine is the neurotransmitter
(b) drugs such as cocaine and amphetamines increase the activity of dopamine in the brain and can induce schizophrenia-like symptoms in people without the disorder
(c) the drug that reduces schizophrenic symptoms most dramatically is a selective dopamine blocker that has no effect on other neurotransmitter systems
(d) a and b

326. Schizophrenia is associated with
(a) an unusually high susceptibility to hypnosis
(b) a breakdown in defenses against anxiety
(c) poor selective attention or concentration
(d) learned, pessimistic patterns of thinking

327. In Europe during the Middle Ages and into the seventeenth century, people with serious mental disorders were generally considered be
(a) physically ill beyond treatment (b) in league with the devil
(c) faking their symptoms (d) divinely inspired and thus to be revered

328: In the United States, Dorothea Dix spearheaded the moral-treatment movement for the mentally disordered. This movement led to
(a) the attempt to deinstitutionalize people with mental disorders
(b) the building of large state-supported asylums for people with mental disorders
(c) the effort to separate children from abusive parents
(d) the utilization of humanistic therapies in place of psychoanalytic treatment

329. The community-based mental health movement that began in the United States in the 1960s intended to
(a) expand hospital facilities for the care of the mentally ill
(b) provide behaviour therapy rather than psychotherapy
(c) relocate institutionalized patients to farms where they could be productive
(d) provide transitional homes and outpatient care so that mental patients could be reintegrated into society

330. Which type of mental health professional is the only one permitted to prescribe drugs? (a) psychiatrists (b) clinical psychologists
(c) counseling psychologists (d) both a and b

331. Compared to a counseling psychologist, a clinical psychologist is likely to have
(a) more training and involvement in research
(b) more patients whose problems are not diagnosable as mental disorders
(c) more training in social work
(d) a degree in medicine

332. The standardization of mental-health information that is useful for clinical research or comparison of one client to another is best supplied by
(a) projective tests (b) objective questionnaires
(c) assessment interviews (d) free association

333. The psychometric personality test most commonly used for clinical assessment is
(a) Cattell's 16 PF Questionnaire
(b) Eysenck's Personality Inventory
(c) the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)
(d) the Thematic Apperception Test

334. The original purpose of the MMPI was to
(a) provide an objective means of diagnosing mental disorders
(b) measure correlations between mental disorder and particular personality traits
(c) uncover unconscious thoughts and desires undisguised by defense
(d) determine whether brain damage underlies certain patterns of mental disorder

335. If you were treating a client who wanted to overcome shyness, you might suggest a technique that would not only, enhance the client's awareness of his or her behaviour but perhaps motivate change. The most likely technique would be'
(a) the Halstead-Reitan battery (b) the MMPI
(c) self-monitoring (d) a structural interview

336. Which of the following includes tests of motor control, perception, and cognition, and is designed to provide clues about possible brain damage?
(a) TAT (b) Rorschach
(c) MMPI (d) Halstead-Reitan battery

337. Any therapy based on the premise that psychological problems are manifestations of mental conflicts and that conscious awareness of those conflicts is the key to recovery is referred to as
(a) psychoanalysis (b) a psychodynamic therapy
(c) client-centered therapy (d) a cognitive therapy

338. Freud's principal technique for obtaining clues about a patient's unconscious memories was to give the patient specific cues and analyze the responses
(a) hypnosis (b) catharsis
(c) free association (d) regression

339. Razia has been in psychoanalysis for 6 months. Lately, she has missed two appointments, which she says she simply forgot. When she has come for sessions, has spent in inordinate amount of time arguing with her analyst about trivial matters According to psychoanalytic theory, Razia is probably experiencing
(a) transference (b) resistance (c) catharsis (d) counter-conditioning

340. According to Freud, patients often consciously experience strong feelings toward the therapist that are really feelings toward other significant people in their lives. Freud called this phenomenon _____ and considered it a _____
(a) catharsis; nuisance
(b) transference; nuisance
(c) catharsis; route to an awareness of the origins of those feelings
(d) transference; route to an awareness of the origins of those feelings

341. The role of a psychoanalyst is most analogous to that of
(a) a detective searching for clues and fitting them together
(b) a friend providing unconditional warmth and acceptance
(c) an engineer finding the optimal solution to a specific problem
(d) a debater challenging irrational beliefs and assumptions

342. The therapist's role is that of a compassionate, professional sounding board for the client's own ideas and emotions in
(a) rational-emotive therapy (b) client-centered therapy
(c) behaviour therapy (d) both a and b

343. In order to be helpful, the therapist must manifest empathy, positive regard, and genuineness, according to
(a) Ellis's rational-emotive therapy (b) Freud's psychoanalytic therapy
(c) Beck's cognitive therapy (d) Roger's client-centered therapy

344. In client-centered therapy, the therapist's attempt to understand what the client is saying or feeling at any given moment from the client's point of view is called _____ and is expressed by _____
(a) sympathy; a warm and welcoming demeanor
(b) empathy; reflecting back the client's expressed thoughts
(c) positive regard; overt compliments
(d) transference; role playing

345. In client-centered therapy, positive regard refers to the therapist's expression of
(a) control over the client
(b) friendliness toward the client
(c) approval for what the client says and does
(d) faith in the client's capacity to make good decisions

346. Humanistic and cognitive therapy are most clearly similar in that both
(a) are problem centered more than person centered
(b) are holistic approaches
(c) focus on conscious mental experience
(d) use a businesslike approach to the patient

347. Which of the following is best characterized in terms of a teacher-student relationship in that the therapist helps the client to recognize and correct faulty reasoning?
(a) psychoanalysis (b) client-centered therapy
(c) cognitive therapy (d) non-Freudian psychodynamic therapies

348. Humanistic and cognitive therapy differ in that humanistic therapy is _____ whereas cognitive therapy is _____
(a) problem Centered; client centered
(b) based on research findings; based on observations
(c) client centered; problem centered
(d) not based on research findings; based on research findings

349. The notion that people's irrational interpretations of their experience, rather than the objective experiences themselves, cause their negative emotions is the basic premise of
(a) rational-emotive therapy (b) psychoanalysis
(c) behaviour therapy (d) client-centered therapy

350. In recent times, behaviour therapy has become most closely merged with
(a) psychoanalysis (b) cognitive therapy
(c) humanistic therapy (d) drug therapy

351. Behaviour therapy has proven especially successful in treating
(a) simple phobias (b) depression
(c) schizophrenia (d) conversion disorders

352. Repeated exposure to a stimulus until the fear that accompanies-it is no longer provoked is called _____, which is a technique in _____
(a) counter-conditioning; behaviour therapy
(b) flooding; behaviour therapy
(c) counter-conditioning; rational-emotive therapy
(d) flooding; rational-emotive therapy

353. Flooding, counter-conditioning, and systematic desensitization can be classed together in the category of _____ treatments
(a) cognitive (b) exposure (c) placebo (d) milieu

354. A behaviour therapist would be most likely to treat a phobia by using
(a) contingency contracting (b) transference
(c) systematic desensitization (d) resistance

355. Systematic desensitization is classified as a type of
(a) counter-conditioning (b) aversion treatment
(c) exposure treatment (d) both a and c

356. The application of a painful or unpleasant stimulus immediately after the unwanted response or after cues that would normally bring on the response is a therapy technique called
(a) flooding (b) a contingency contract
(c) resistance (d) aversion treatment

357. Zia has been trying to stop smoking. His therapist asks him to repeatedly reach for a cigarette and each time he does so, he is given a mild shock to the hand. Zia's therapist is using
(a) systematic desensitization (b) aversion treatment
(c) extinction (d) counter-conditioning

358. The therapeutic technique that has generated the most controversy over its effectiveness and ethics is
(a) systematic desensitization (b) assertiveness and social skill training
(c) aversion treatment (d) rational-emotive therapy

359. A token economy is a technique in _____ that involves the application of principles of _____
(a) behaviour therapy; operant conditioning
(b) milieu therapy; social learning
(c) behaviour therapy; classical conditioning
(d) group therapy; self-sufficiency and independence

360. Albert Bandura has shown that people can overcome snake or spider phobias by watching other people handle the feared creature before trying it themselves. This illustrates the effectiveness of
(a) social skills training (b) assertiveness
(c) aversion treatment (d) modeling

361. Antipsychotic drugs work by _____ the activity of the neurotransmitter _____ in the brain
(a) increasing; dopamine (b) decreasing; dopamine
(c) increasing; serotonin (d) decreasing; serotonin

362. Electroconvulsive shock therapy (ECT), now administered in a way that is painless and safe, is generally reserved for _____ that has not responded to other therapies
(a) major depression (b) schizophrenia
(c) generalized anxiety disorder (d) obsessive-compulsive disorder

363. Electroconvulsive shock therapy (ECT) can treat depression effectively and produce very little loss of conscious verbal memories if shock is applied
(a) bilaterally (b) to the parietal lobes only
(c) unilaterally to the left hemisphere (d) unilaterally to the right hemisphere

364. The modern discovery of hypnosis is generally attributed to

(a) Freud (b) Mesmer (c) Spanos (d) Hilgard

365. According to Freud, dreams are
(a) a symbolic fulfillment of erotic wishes
(b) the result of random neural activity in the brainstem
(c) the brain's mechanism for self-stimulation
(d) transparent representations of the individual's conflicts

366 According to Hilgard, hypnosis is . .
(a) no different from a state of heightened motivation
(b) a dissociation between different levels of consciousness
(c) the same as dreaming
(d) a hoax perpetrated by frauds

367. Amnesia, fugue, and identity disorder are all examples of _____ disorders
(a) anxiety (b) mood (c) dissociative (d) personality

368. The criteria for classifying behaviour as psychologically disordered
(a) vary from time to time
(b) vary from culture to culture
(c) are characterized by both a and b
(d) have remained largely unchanged over the course of history

369. Most mental health workers today take the view that disordered behaviours
(a) are usually genetically triggered
(b) arise from the interaction of nature and nurture
(c) are organic diseases
(d) are the product of learning

370. The effect of drugs that block receptors for dopamine is to
(a) alleviate schizophrenia symptoms
(b) increase schizophrenia symptoms
(c) alleviate depression
(d) increase depression

371. Phobias and obsessive-compulsive behaviours are classified as
(a) anxiety disorders (b) mood disorders
(c) dissociative disorders (d) personality disorders

372. According to the social-cognitive perspective, a person who experiences unexpected aversive events may develop helplessness and manifest a/an
(a) dissociative disorder (b) obsessive-compulsive disorder
(c) personality disorder (d) mood disorder

373. Most of the hallucinations of schizophrenia patients involve the sense of
(a) smell (b) vision (c) hearing (d) touch

374. In treating depression, a psychiatrist would probably prescribe a drug that would
(a) increase levels of acetylcholine (b) decrease levels of dopamine
(c) increase levels of norepinephrine (d) decrease levels of serotonin

375. Our early ancestors commonly attributed disordered behaviour to
(a) "bad blood" (b) evil spirits (c) brain injury (d) laziness

376. Which of the following is not a symptom of schizophrenia?
(a) inappropriate emotions (b) disturbed perceptions
(c) panic attacks (d) disorganized

377. Among the following, which is generally accepted as a possible cause of schizophrenia?
(a) an excess of endorphins in the brain
(b) being a twin
(c) a genetic predisposition
(d) extensive learned helplessness

378. Asim has never been able to keep a job. He's been in and out of jail for charges such as theft, sexual assault, and spousal abuse. Asim would most likely be diagnosed as having .
(a) major depressive disorder (b) a dissociative identity disorders
(c) schizophrenia (d) an antisocial personality

379. Ali is so preoccupied with staying clean that he showers as many as ten times each day Ali would be diagnosed as suffering from a/an
(a) dissociative disorder (b) generalized anxiety disorder
(c) personality disorder (d) obsessive-compulsive disorder

380. Rubina occasionally experiences unpredictable episodes of intense dread accompanied by chest pains and a sensation of smothering. Since her symptoms have no apparent cause, they would probably be classified as indicative of
(a) schizophrenia (b) dissociative fugue
(c) panic attack (d) post-traumatic stress disorder

381. In many movies, soap operas, and novels, the hero or heroine, who is under great stress, experiences a sudden loss of memory without leaving home or establishing a new identity. This is an example of
(a) a dissociative disorder (b) dissociative fugue
(c) dissociative amnesia (d) an anxiety disorder

382. Of the following categories of psychotherapy, which is known for its nondirective nature?
(a) psychoanalysis (b) humanistic therapy
(c) behaviour therapy (d) cognitive therapy

383. Which of the following types of therapy does not belong with the others
(a) rational-emotive therapy (b) family therapy
(c) self-help group (d) support group

384. The operant conditioning technique in which desired behaviours are rewarded with points or poker chips that can later be exchanged for various rewards is called
(a) counter-conditioning (b) systematic desensitization
(c) a token economy (d) rational-emotive therapy

385. A person can derive benefits from psychotherapy simply by believing in it. This illustrates the importance of
(a) spontaneous remission (b) the placebo effect
(c) the transference effect (d) interpretation

386. Carl Rogers was a _____ therapist who was the creator of-therapy
(a) behaviour, desensitization (b) psychoanalytic; insight
(c) humanistic; person-centered (d) cognitive; rational-emotive

387. Using technique of classical conditioning to develop an association between unwanted behaviour and an unpleasant experience is known as
(a) aversive conditioning (b) systematic desensitization
(c) transference (d) electroconvulsive therapy

388. Which type of psychotherapy focuses on changing unwanted behaviours rather than on discovering their underlying causes?
(a) behaviour therapy (b) cognitive therapy
(c) humanistic therapy (d) psychoanalysis

389. In which of the following does the client learn to associate a relaxed state with a hierarchy of anxiety-arousing situation?
(a) rational-emotive therapy (b) aversive conditioning
(c) counter-conditioning (d) systematic desensitization

390. Which type of therapy focuses on eliminating irrational thinking?
(a) Gestalt therapy (b) person-centered therapy
(c) rational-emotive therapy (d) behaviour therapy

391. Which form of therapy is most likely to be successful in treating depression?
(a) behaviour therapy (b) psychoanalysis
(c) cognitive therapy (d) humanistic therapy

392. During a session with his psychoanalyst, Jamal hesitates while describing a highly embarrassing thought. In the psychoanalytic framework, this is an example of
(a) transference (b) insight
(c) mental repression (d) resistance

393. During psychoanalysis, Sonia has developed strong feeling of hatred for her therapist.
The analyst interprets Sonia's behaviour in terms of a _____ of her feelings toward her father
(a) projection (b) regression
(c) resistance (d) transference

394. Given that Momina's therapist attempts to help her by offering genuineness, acceptance, and empathy, she is probably practicing
(a) behaviour therapy (b) Gestalt therapy
(c) cognitive therapy (d) person-centered therapy

395. For which of the following phobias is a person most likely to see treatment?
(a) fear of diseases (b) fear of spiders
(c) fear of heights (d) fear of open places

396. Nazia has sudden, unpredictable, unprovoked attacks of intense anxiety. She is most likely suffering from
(a) panic disorder (b) agoraphobia
(c) hypochondriasis (d) generalized anxiety disorder

397. The difference between compulsive behaviour such as gambling or eating, and the compulsions associated with OCD is that
(a) compulsive gambler feel more anxiety
(b) the individual has more ability to control or decrease eating or gambling behaviour
(c) the compulsive gambler or eater experiences pleasure associated with the compulsive behaviour
(d) the compulsive eater or gambler feels more intense guilt about the behaviour

398. The underlying theme of dissociative disorders
(a) escape from an aspect of life that causes distress or anxiety
(b) a break from reality
(c) irrational fears that cause intense anxiety
(d) mood swings that create abnormal affective responses

399. Personality disorders can be distinguished from other disorders on many grounds, but which of the following enables us to differentiate personality disorders from anxiety-based disorders? As opposed to anxiety-based disorders, personality disorders
(a) are more commonly a reaction to frustration and stress
(b) involve a long-standing history of symptoms
(c) are usually identified by adolescence
(d) involve some degree of loss of contact with reality

400. Which of the following statements concerning schizophrenic patients is true?
(a) they are usually colourless, socially withdrawn, and not at all dangerous

(b) they usually exhibit wild, crazed behaviour, and may be violent
(c) even though they may be having delusions, they are usually able to communicate clearly
(d) the most common effect is extreme moods, either mania or depression

401. Factors such as an excess of dopamine, normal brain configuration, severe disruptions early in family life and a relatively good response to treatment are correlated to _____ schizophrenia
(a) reactive (b) process (c) positive (d) negative

402. Everythjng else being equal, which person will have the greatest chance of being diagnosed with schizophrenia?
(a) someone who knows and interacts with many schizophrenics on a regular basis
(b) someone who has an identical twin diagnosed as having the disorder
(c) someone with abnormally large ventricles in their cerebral cortex
(d) someone whose mother is generally cold, aloof, and unaffectionate

403. The _____ type of schizophrenia is characterized by absurd, illogical, and changeable delusion, often accompanied by hallucinations resulting in severe impairment of judgement
(a) undifferentiated (b) residual
(c) catatonic (d) paranoid

404. The _____ type of schizophrenia usually involves the most severe disintegration of
personality
(a) catatonic (b) paranoid (c) disorganized (d) undifferentiated

405. _____ is the neurotransmitter associated with schizophrenia
(a) dopamine (b) acetylcholine (c) epinephrine (d) amphetamine

406. Which of the following therapists may also be a psychoanalyst?
(a) clinical social worker (b) licensed professional counselor
(c) psychiatrist (d) pastoral counselor

407. The frequency of the use of ECT has been reduced due to
(a) the development of drug therapies
(b) legal restrictions
(c) the negative reputation of side effects
(d) its general ineffectiveness

408. Which of the following therapies is associated with unconditional positive regard and a nondirective approach by the therapist
(a) psychoanalysis (b) client-centered therapy
(c) rational-emotive therapy (d) cognitive therapy

409. Which of the following is not associated with Freudian psychoanalysis
(a) free association (b) empathy
(c) manifest dream content (d) transference

410. Which of the following therapies was made popular by Albert Ellis?
(a) psychoanalysis (b) client-centered therapy
(c) rational-emotive therapy (d) cognitive therapy

411. Ruby's father wants to help him get over his fear of the water, so he takes him to the local pool and gets into the water with him and will not let him out. This is an example If _____ of
(a) systematic desensitization (b) flooding
(c) aversion therapy (d) parent training

412. Zia went to a smoking cessation clinic where they had him chain smoke until he became ill. This would be an example of
(a) systematic desensitization (b) flooding
(c) aversion therapy (d) parent training

413. Albert Bandura is associated with the behaviour therapy approach known as
(a) contingency management (b) flooding
(c) implosive therapy (d) modeling

414. Two related assumptions guide the course of much family therapy. One assumption views each family member as a part of a system, while the other assumption stresses
(a) an even distribution of power and control
(b) mutual attempts at reinforcing appropriate behaviours
(c) the extent to which one's happiness depends on the other members of the family group
(d) a concern for improved, open, and honest communication among family members

415. One advantage of group therapy is saving
(a) money (b) time (c) energy (d) research

416. Which of the following is not a correct match?
(a) Freud-psychoanalysis (b) Rogers-client-centered therapy
(c) Bandura-modeling (d) Beck-rational-emotive therapy

417. Which of the following defense mechanisms relates to the analyst's feelings towards the patient?
(a) sublimation (b) projection
(c) transference (d) counter-transference

418. Bipolar disorder is:
(a) a severe form of depression
(b) best treated by Valium

(c) characterized by episodes of depression and mania
(d) a more recent term for depression

ANSWERS

1.	a	2	a	3.	b	4.	c
5.	a	6.	b	7.	b	8.	a
9.	d	10.	d	11.	d	12.	b
13.	b	14.	a	15.	b	16.	c
17.	b	18.	b	19.	c	20.	b
21.	a	22.	b	23.	b	24.	a
25.	d	26.	b	27.	c	28.	d
29.	c	30.	b	31.	c	32.	d
33.	d	34.	d	35.	c	36.	a
37.	c	38.	c	39.	a	40.	c
41.	d	42.	a	43	c	44.	d
45.	d	46.	c	47.	d	48.	a
49.	a	50.	d	51.	a	52.	d
53.	d	54.	b	55.	d	56.	C
57.	d	58.	d	59.	b	60.	b
61.	c	62.	d	63.	d	64.	c
65.	b	66.	a	67.	c	68.	d
69.	b	70.	a	71.	d	72.	a
73.	c	74.	d	75.	a	76.	c
77.	a	78.	a	79.	b	80.	b
81.	d	82	b	83.	c	84.	c
85.	c	86.	a	87.	c	88.	b
89.	c	90.	a	91.	a	92.	a
93.	d	94.	c	95.	d	96.	d
97.	a	98.	b	99.	a	100.	b
101.	c	102.	b	103.	c	104.	c
105.	b	106.	c	107.	c	108.	d
109.	a	110.	d	111.	b	112:	d
113.	b	114.	d	115.	d	116.	b
117.	d	118.	b	119.	c	120.	c
121.	c	122.	d	123.	c	124.	c
125.	b	126.	b	127.	b	128.	a
129.	b	130.	c	131.	c	132.	b
133.	c	134.	d	135.	d	136.	b
137.	b	138.	b	139.	d	140.	c
141.	b	142.	a	143.	b	144.	c
145.	a	146.	b	147.	d	148.	d
149.	a	150.	c	151.	d	152.	d
153.	c	154.	a	155.	b	156.	a
157.	d	158.	c	159.	a	160.	c
161.	c	162.	c	163.	a	164.	c

165.	c	166.	a	167.	d	168.	c
169.	d	170.	b	171.	d	172.	b
173.	c	174.	b	175.	d	176.	d
177.	a	178.	b	179.	c	180.	d
181.	c	182.	b	183.	d	184.	d
185.	d	186.	c	187.	c	188.	c
189.	b	190.	c	191.	c	192.	b
193.	c	194.	c	195.	a	196.	d
197.	c	198.	a	199.	b	200.	a
201.	b	202.	d	203.	a	204.	b
205.	b	206.	b	207.	a	208.	a
209.	a	210.	a	211.	a	212.	c
213.	d	214.	c	215.	b	216.	a
217.	c	218.	c	219.	c	220.	c
221.	a	222.	d	223.	c	224.	a
225.	c	226.	b	227.	a	228.	c
229.	c	230.	d	231.	d	232.	c
233.	a	234.	d	235.	c	236.	c
237.	b	238.	a	239.	b	240.	d
241.	c	242.	c	243.	a	244.	a
245.	a	246.	c	247.	d	248.	b
249.	b	250.	d	251.	d	252.	d
253.	d	254.	c	255.	d	256.	c
257.	c	258.	c	259.	b	260.	d
261.	c	262.	c	263.	c	264.	c
265,	b	266.	d	267.	d	268.	c
269.	d	270.	c	271.	b	272.	a
273.	d	274.	d	275.	d	276.	c
277.	a	278.	d	279.	d	280.	a
281.	a	282.	b	283.	a	284.	d
285.	d	286.	d	287.	c	288.	a
289.	a	290.	a	291.	c	292.	b
293.	d	294.	d	295:	d	296.	b
297.	d	298.	c	299.	a	300.	a
301.	d	302,	a	303.	c	304.	a
305.	d	306.	c	307.	a	308.	a
309.	a	310.	b	311.	c	312.	b
313.	c	314.	d	315.	b	316.	c
317.	b	318.	c	319.	b	320.	c
321.	b	322.	a	323.	a	324.	a
325.	d	326.	c	327.	b	328.	b
329.	d	330.	a	331.	a	332.	b
333.	c	334.	a	335.	c	336.	d
337.	b	338.	c	339.	b	340.	d
341.	a	342.	b	343.'	d	344.	b
345.	d	346.	c	347.	c	348.	c

349.	a	350.	b	351.	a	352.	b
353.	b	354.	c	355.	d	356.	d
357.	b	358.	c	359.	a	360.	d
361.	b	362.	a	363.	d	364.	b
365.	a	366.	b	367.	c	368.	c
369.	b	370.	a	371.	a	372.	d
373.	c	374.	c	375.	b	376.	c
377.	c	378.	d	379.	d	380.	c
381.	c	382.	b	383.	a	384.	c
385.	b	386.	c	387.	a	388.	a
389.	d	390.	c	391.	c	392.	d
393.	d	394.	d	395.	d	396.	a
397.	c	398.	a	399.	c	400.	a
401.	c	402.	b	403.	d	404.	c
405.	a	406.	c	407.	a	408.	b
409.	b	410.	c	411.	b	412.	c
413	d	414.	d	415.	a	416.	d
417.	d	418.	c				

Chapter 12

Social Psychology

1. The field theory was developed by:
(a) Solomon Asch (b) Leon Festinger
(c) Fritz Heider (d) Kurt Lewin

2. Stanley Milgram's classic experiment in social psychology is most closely associated with:
(a) persuasion (b) altruism (c) leadership (d) conformity

3. The method of summated ratings refers to which of the following scales?
(a) Thurston (b) Likert (c) Guttmann (d) Bogardus

4. Which of the following pairs is correct?
(a) Festinger - attribution theory
(b) Pearson - depth perception
(c) Milgram-cognitive dissonance theory
(d) Bandura - social learning theory

5. An athlete who has never run a mile in less than four minutes during solitary training runs a mile race in a time of 3.56 before a large crowd at a track meet. This, most clearly exemplifies the theory of:

(a) social influence (b) imitation
(c) social facilitation (d) overcompensation

6. Zainab, who is moderately critical of the present government, gets involved in heated political discussions with her college classmates. On her next visit home, her parents notice how much more critical of the government she has become. Which of the following is the LEAST likely explanation for her attitude change?
(a) Group polarization (b) the mere exposure effect
(c) Social facilitation (d) conformity

7. During the first few months at a new school, a student feels lonely and becomes withdrawn can be called
(a) statistical Infrequency (b) deviation from social norms
(c) antisocial behavior (d) maladaptive behavior

8. Investigations into the influence of group pressure on perceptual judgments reveal that:
(a) many people obey orders even though they object strongly to what they are doing
(b) the less ambiguous the stimulus, the more likely it is that the subject will conform to group pressure
(c) the more ambiguous the stimulus, the more likely it is that the subject will conform to group pressure
(d) a pressure group is more effective in getting a subject to conform if group opinion is not unanimous.

9. The best scale of aggression which a social scientist may employ to claim that "Ali is twice as aggressive as Musa," would be a/an:
(a) ordinal scale (b) interval scale
(c) ratio scale (d) logarithmic scale

10. Attribution theory:
(a) is concerned with the cognitive bases upon which actions are performed
(b) is rarely accurate
(c) is responsible for breakthroughs in attitude measurement
(d) is concerned with the ways in which people organize behaviour and make it meaningful

11. Milgram's experiments on obedience demonstrated that:
(a) most subjects refused to give extremely painful electric shocks to an innocent victim
(b) most subjects did obey the command to give extremely painful electric shocks to an innocent victim
(c) only subjects scoring high on a measure of authoritarian personality agreed to shock an innocent victim
(d) the subject's moral values were more important than the tendency to obey an authority figure's command

12. Zajonc's research has shown that in the presence of others:

(a) performance of dominant responses deteriorates, while performance. of non-dominant responses improves
(b) performance of dominant responses improves, while performance of non-dominant responses deteriorates
(c) performance of all types of responses improves
(d) performance of all types of responses deteriorates

13. Negative behavior toward or negative treatment of members of a particular group is known as
(a) in group-out-group bias (b) stereotyping
(c) self-fulfilling prophecy (d) discrimination

14. A telemarketer calls customers and asks them few questions about their long-distance service. She then asks them to change their long-distance carrier. The telemarketer is attempting to take advantage of the:
(a) inoculation theory (b) foot-in-the-door effect
(c) door-in-the-face effect (d) sleeper effect

15. Which leadership style tends to produce the most satisfied members?
(a) autocratic (b) authoritative
(c) authoritarian (d) democratic

16. A researcher finds that the same individuals are rated as less attractive when they are identified as criminals than when they are not so identified. This best illustrates:
(a) reactance (b) the halo effect
(c) the mere exposure effect (d) belief perseverance

17. The door-in-the-face effect describes a process in which:
(a) a person who complies with a small request is more likely to comply with a larger request
(b) a person who complies with a small request is less likely to comply with a larger request
(c) a person who complies with an initial large request is less likely to comply with a second large request
(d) a person who refuses a large request is more likely to. comply with a smaller request

18. Lewin and his colleagues in their study of leadership styles found that:
(a) the productivity of the democratic groups was greater than that of autocratic groups
(b) autocratic leaders were better liked than democratic leaders
(c) autocratic leaders created more hostility than democratic leaders
(d) the personality traits of a leader had a greater effect than his leadership style

19. A high school teacher walks around the room more and speaks more clearly when being observed by her principal. This is an example of:
(a) the placebo effect (b) the Hawthorne effect
(c) the availability heuristic (d) a double-blind experiment

20. A woman asks her friend for a loan of Rs.1000/. After her friend refuses, she asks for a loan of Rs. 200/-and her friend agrees. This is an example of:
(a) the foot-in-the-door phenomenon (b) the door-in-the-face phenomenon
(c) social facilitation (d) balance theory

21. Despite working fewer hours than his coworkers, Saad receives a promotion and a raise. Instead of feeling happy, Saad feels guilty. This is best explained by:
(a) social-exchange theory (b) gain-loss theory
(c) equity theory (d) foot-in-the-door phenomenon

22. An experimenter wants to study cooperation and competition in adolescents. Which of the following would be most useful to this study?
(a) the Heinz dilemma . (b) the prisoner's dilemma
(c) the autokinetic effect (d) the phi-phenomenon

23. Maheen is learning to swim. She finds that when she swims in a group, she performs better than when she swims alone, this is consistent with:
(a) social comparison theory (b) social facilitation
(c) social influence (d) equity theory

24. According to the Zimbardo study, wearing uniform has been found to promote:
(a) depression (b) social loafing (c) reactance (d) deindividuation

25. Zehra has been playing solitaire on her computer for months. She believes that she has become a good player, and seeks out other solitaire players to determine exactly how good she is. This behaviour is consistent with:
(a) inoculation theory (b) social loafing
(c) social comparison theory (d) social facilitation

26. The term "schizophrenia" comes from the Greek word meaning
(a) splitting of the mind (b) splitting of the body
(c) splitting of souls (d) in search of

27. Researchers have found correlations between juvenile delinquency and such background aspects as:
(a) father acceptance and mother submissiveness
(b) broken homes and parental absenteeism .
(c) strong religious background
(d) warm, permissive family setting

28. Which one of the following sayings would social-attraction research find most generally acceptable?
(a) "misery loves company" (b) "familiarity breeds contempt"
(c) "lides repel, opposites attract" (d) "birds of a feather flock together"

29. The foot-in-the-door technique suggests that a person is most likely to gain consumer cooperation on a sizable purchase or a large favour if he or she:
(a) is open about the large purchase or favour in initial contact
(b) is the first salesman to come to the consumer's door
(c) represents a reputable company
(d) can successfully make a small sale or first gain the consumer's cooperation on a small favour

30. Proximity as a factor in social attraction:
(a) proves least important in apartment-building settings
(b) is generally unimportant
(c) proves to be of primary importance
(d) is less important than occupation

31. "Checkmark the statements you agree with" would be an instruction found in a /an _____ scale
(a) Li.kert (b) Osgood (c) Kuder (d) Thurstone

32. This scale is developed on the premise that if an individual's statement does not correlate positively with the overall score on the scale, it needs to be deleted.
(a) Thurston (b) Bogardus (c) Guttmann (d) Likert

33. Interpersonal attraction based on rewards and costs is a prominent aspect of the
(a) theory of similarity (b) theory of complementarity
(c) social exchange theory (d) theory of cognitive dissonance

34. Which of the following experimenters developed a test in which black and white dolls are presented to black and white children with the question. "Which one looks like you"?
(a) Ammons (b) Pettigrew (c) McCandless (d) Clark.

35. A political gathering precedes election night by two months. Given a choice of speaking positions on the program, a political candidate would be wise to choose to be
(a) the first speaker (b) the middle speaker
(c) the last speaker (d) either the first or the last speaker

36. Loftus and her colleagues have found that eyewitness testimony is affected by
I. Bias in question wording
II. False information injected into questions
III. Inferences made to fill memory gaps
(a) I only (b) III only (c) I and II only (d) I, II and III

37. Which of the following developed the "overload theory" of crowding?
(a) Lorenz (b) Milgram (c) Schachter (d) Aronson

38. A major attempt is being launched to change, household attitudes toward the use of beef liver as a regular mealtime food. The approach is to have the most influential member of each household (a person who currently dislikes beef liver) design and deliver a talk on the prominent advantages of having beef liver as a regular mealtime food. The theory underlying this approach to attitude change would be
(a) cognitive dissonance (b) behaviour exchange
(c) complementarity (d) vulnerability

39. The Generalized Thurstone Scales were developed by
(a) Likert (b) Bogardus (c) Remmers (d) Osgood

40. Formulation of dissonance theory was initiated by
(a) Aronson (b) Thurstone (c) Festinger (d) Newcomb

41. A company has a screening test that involves responding to letters, memoranda, telephone messages, and other items typical of the contents of an executive's in-basket. This is an example of
(a) an aptitude test (b) an intelligence test
(c) an achievement test (d) a sociability measure

42. Crowd behavior and mob mentality and racial discrimination are popular topics in
(a) applied psychology (b) social psychology
(c) child psychology (d) clinical psychology

43. Which one of the following combinations is included in Allport's psychodynamic view of prejudice?
(a) frustration, regression (b) instinctive, scapegoating
(c) regression, aggression (d) aggression, exploitation

44. In Sherif s experimentation on autokinetic effect, individual judgments
(a) remained unchanged in the face of group judgment
(b) changed significantly toward group judgment
(c) changed slightly, but not significantly, toward group judgment
(d) changed slightly in a nonconforming direction

45. In which one of the following test setting types might a person be asked to respond to the statement "I would accept him as a close friend?"
(a) Thurstone (b) Osgood (c) Bogardus (d) Likert

46. The role of imitation is social learning was first systematically observed by
(a) Miller and Dollard (b) Bandura and Walters
(c) Stanley Milgram (d) B. F. Skinner

47. Which of the following variables affects conformity?
(a) size of the majority opinion (b) prior commitment
(c) status of individuals in the group (d) all of the above

48. An approving comment made by a boss to his employee is an example of
(a) social reinforcement (b) generalized reinforcement
(c) primary reinforcement (d) positive reinforcement

49. The classic social psychology experiments that demonstrated that most people would, perform acts in direct contradiction to their morals and beliefs, if a legitimate authority figure accepted responsibility for those acts, was performed by
(a) B. F. Skinner (b) Sigmund Freud
(c) Stanley Milgram (d) Leon Festinger

50. The Milgram experiments indicate that
(a) pressure from legitimate authorities in a situation increases compliance
(b) group pressure on individuals increases compliance towards group decisions
(c) social pressure increases compliance
(d) justification increases compliance

51. Deindividuation refers to
(a) antisocial acts (b) disinhibition
(c) group aggression (d) anonymity in a group situation

52. The factor that has been found to be the most predictive of interpersonal attraction is
(a) similarity (b) proximity
(c) status (d) physical attractiveness

53. The type of scale that is used for a variable such as political party affiliation or religion is a /an _____ scale.
(a) ratio (b) interval (c) nominal (d) ordinal

54. Which of the following characteristics have been found to be strong predictors of conformity to social pressure?
(a) authoritarian personality (b) external personality
(c) high need for approval (d) all of the above

55. Sociometry refers to the study of
(a) how sociable a person is (b) leadership qualities
(c) the structure of small groups (d) measuring how extroverted a person is

56. Social psychologists study _____, while sociologists study _____
(a) group, individual (b) group norms, national norms
(c) individuals, groups (d) abnormal people, normal people

57. Which of the following is not characteristic of sociopathy?
(a) no sense-of responsibility (b) low intelligence
(c) lack of genuine insight (d) antisocial behaviour without regret

58. Which of the following choices best describes a sociogram?
(a) an open-ended test in which subjects describe social goals
(b) a test that asks the subjects to specify reasons for social choices and rejections
(c) a diagram that exposes the social structure of a group
(d) both a and b

59. The greater the deindividuation of any group the
(a) more irresponsibly its members behave
(b) more responsibly its members behave
(c) greater the chance for antisocial behaviour
(d) both a and c

60. One way to increase the likelihood of compliance with a request is to induce a person to agree first to a much smaller request. This is known as the
(a) sleeper effect (b) cognitive consistency technique
(c) foot-in-the-door technique (d) Hawthorne effect

61. If someone is told ahead of time that he is going to be exposed to a persuasive communication
(a) he will be less able to resist persuasion
(b) he will be more able to resist persuasion
(c) cognitive dissonance is only slightly increased
(d) cognitive dissonance is greatly increased

62 The phenomenon is which individuals lose their personal sense of responsibility when they are in a group is known as
(a) adaptive conformity (b) disinhibition
(c) deindividuation (d) impulsiveness

63. The fact that peer pressure can make a new worker put out less effort than if he or she was working alone is an example of
(a) social facilitation (b) social loafing
(c) cognitive reappraisal (d) inductive laziness

64. Which of the following concepts is LEAST related to prejudice?
(a) cognitive dissonance (b) stereotype
(c) familiarity effect (d) socialization

65. When two people are introduced for the first time, an initial impression is formed. Which factor most powerfully affects this first impression?
(a) method of handshake (b) external locus of control
(c) physical appearance (d) speech mannerisms

66. Suppose you meet a person at a party. Which theory assumes you calculate the costs and benefits of developing a relationship with the person?
(a) attribution (b) altruism (c) two factor (d) social exchange

67. As _____ increases a person's need for social affiliation increases.
(a) cognitive dissonance (b) fear
(c) anxiety (d) depression

68. The concept of social facilitation implies that
(a) friendships are easier to make in large groups than in small ones
(b) prejudices are more easily overcome in sociable settings
(c) the presence of other people improves individual performance
(d) conformity is greatest when other people are present

69. Which of the following is not a factor that influences the degree to which two people like each other?
(a) conformity (b) familiarity
(c) physical attractiveness (d) similarity

70. Solomon Asch conducted a classic experiment in which he asked a group of college students to decide which one of three lines was equal in length to a standard line. What was Asch studying?
(a) the mere exposure effect (b) conformity
(c) social facilitation (d) reference groups

71. Suppose you join a pickup basketball game at the gym in which the teams are randomly chosen. As the game progresses you notice that you and the other members of your team begin to believe your team is superior and express signs of hostility toward your opponents; What accounts for this?
(a) prejudice (b) stereotypes (c) in-group bias (d) actor-observer bias

72. The process of one person becoming differentiated from others in a particular social situation is called
(a) individuation (b) differentiation (c) modeling (d) prototyping

73. Anonymity has m shown to increase
(a) prejudice (b) aggression (c) conformity (d) loving

74. In the Milgram obedience studies, the "teachers" would give painful electric shock to the "learner" even though the learners begged them to stop. The results suggest that
(a) people are basically sadists
(b) the subject were ignorant about the dangers of electric shock
(c) people will obey legitimate authority even if the orders are against their moral codes
(d) corporal punishment does not work

75. During a lecture, smoke begins to enter the room, from under a closet door. The students wait until the professor tells them to leave before they respond to the situation. This scene illustrates the principle of

(a) diffusion of responsibility (b) social politeness
(c) pluralistic ignorance (d) obedience to authority

76. Parents who beat their children severely and frequently
(a) are honestly trying to teach their children good discipline
(b) were seldom disciplined themselves as children
(c) are following modern theories of child rearing
(d) were probably victims themselves of the battered child syndrome

77 The fact that people will work harder for a while after a supervisor speaks to them is an example of
(a) social loafing (b) obedience
(c) social facilitation (d) peer compliance

78. A man gets a job at a factory, he wants to make a good impression so he works quickly and efficiently. He notices that some of the other employees are frowning at him so he slows down his work output. This is an example of
(a) social facilitation (b) social loafing
(c) consolidation (d) bystander apathy

79. A person is at a party surrounded by friends. They are encouraging him to try smoking. Although he is reluctant to do so, he accepts the joint and begins to smoke. He is a victim of
(a) social facilitation (b) peer pressure
(c) cognitive dissonance (d) immoral influence

80. One of your friend arrange a meeting for you. When you are told that the person is a salesgirl, you become reluctant to meet her. She is the victim of
(a) erroneous appraisal (b) a stereotype
(c) projection (d) social inertia

81. The fact that we expect good looking people to also be competent, good humored, and intelligent is an example of
(a) the Barnum effect (b) a social advantage
(c) the halo effect (d) conformity

82. The behavioural explanation for smoking would be
(a) you get attention and status among your smoking friends
(b) a physiological need for nicotine
(c) it is a manifestation of the death wish
(d) it is a perception that smoking is glamorous

83. The fact that most people act differently at a funeral relative to the way they behave at a party is an example of
(a) a reactionary cognitive state (b) social acclimation
(c) situational inducement (d) a stereotype

84. A social norm is
(a) the best way to act under the circumstances
(b) the unwritten rules of a community
(c) the laws of the region
(d) a rule for success that is taught to children

85. Zajonc found that familiarity leads to
(a) positive reaction (b) negative reaction
(c) contempt (d) failure

86. This leadership type motivates through charisma and vision to set and attain goals beyond worker expectation.
(a) transformational (b) transactional
(c) democratic (d) authoritarian

87. In which of the following settings would a victim be most likely to receive help?
(a) several men watching the mishap
(b) several women watching the mishap
(c) three people watching the mishap
(d) one person watching the mishap

88. Research evidence suggests highest aggression among boys who come from which of the following settings?
(a) broken (b) father-absent
(c) father-present. (d) mother-present

89. Which one of the following combinations would, by definition, be necessary to have an attitude?
(a) enduring system, feeling component
(b) temporary system, cognitive component
(c) stereotype system, action component
(d) modification system, behavioural component

90. According to the findings of Lewin, Lippitt, and White, which of the following leadership styles would create the highest group productivity when the leader is absent?
(a) autocratic
(b) democratic
(c) laissez-faire or autocratic (equally productive)
(d) laissez-faire or democratic (equally productive)

91. Person A has lied for Rs. 100/- payoff While Person (B) told a similar lie for Rs. 2000/-Person B is
(a) less likely to believe the lie
(b) more likely to believe the lie
(c) equivalent to Person A in belief likelihood

(d) experiencing more cognitive dissonance

92 The most reliable public opinion polling is that which
(a) accompanies census bureau statistics
(b) private firms conduct prior to a political election
(c) detergent firms conduct concerning product satisfaction
(d) gasoline companies conduct to learn about driving habits

93. The ooor-in-the-face effect describes a process in which
(a) a person who complies with a small request is more likely to comply with a larger request
(b) a person who complies with a small request is less likely to comply with a larger request
(c) a person who complies with an initial large request is less likely to comply with a second large request
(d) a person who refuses a large request is more likely to comply with a smaller request

94. Which of .the following refers to the tendency of individuals to agree with and accept personality interpretations that are provided?
(a) the Zodiac effect (b) the Barnum effect
(c) the Hawthorne effect (d) the placebo effect .

95. "Blaming the victim" is a process most closely associated with
(a) diffusion of personality (b) deindividuation
(c) belief in a just world (d) scapegoating

96. A two-sided communication is best defined as a communication
(a) which is not supported by at least one member of the group
(b) from both a high and low credibility source
(c) in which a person argues a position contrary to his own beliefs
(d) which includes arguments both for and against a position

97. The systematic study of how humans position themselves in relation to others is called
(a) orthography (b) chronemics (c) proxemics (d) spatial relations

98. The statement "she stole from the store because she is a thief is an example of which of the following
(a) the fundamental attribution error (b) the just-world bias
(c) the base-rate fallacy (d) cognitive dissonance

99. A group discussing how best to handle insubordinate employees moves from an initial position where the employees would receive a verbal reprimand to the conclusion that insubordinate employees will be summarily dismissed. This is an example of
(a) group polarization (b) social comparison
(c) social exchange (d) social facilitation

100. What three styles of parenting did Baumrind identify?
(a) autocratic, democratic, laissez-faire
(b) authoritarian, authoritative, permissive
(c) pre-conventional, conventional, post-conventional
(d) prototaxic, parataxic, syntaxic

101. Many pedestrians observe a motorist sideswipe a parked car, but none reports the incident. This behaviour is an example of
(a) social proximity
(b) pluralistic ignorance
(c) diffusion of responsibility
(d) altruism

102. Which of the following phenomena is minimized by group monitoring?
(a) Social loafing
(b) Social comparison
(c) In group/out group bias
(d) Groupthink

103. In many trials in the court defense lawyers use the strategy of blaming the victim, so that the accused perpetrator might be set free. People's tendency to go along with victim blaming can be explained by
(a) oversimplification
(b) the representativeness heuristic
(c) the just world bias
(d) the illusion of control

104. Because Ghazala is a good student, her teacher assumes she is also artistic, well behaved, and from a good family. The teacher's assumptions are explained by
(a) the halo effect
(b) oversimplification
(c) good continuation
(d) self-fulfilling prophecy

105. The idea that people will alter their actions or beliefs so that their actions and beliefs are in agreement with one another is the theory of
(a) risky shift
(b) cognitive dissonance
(c) Purkinje shift
(d) self-serving bias

106. Henry Landsberger discovered that
(a) people behave differently when observed (Hawthorne effect)
(b) that people remember uncompleted tasks better than ones they completed (Zeigarnik effect)
(c) conclusions are influenced by the way information is phrased (Atmosphere effect)
(d) a single point of light will appear to move in the darkness (Autokinetic effect)

107. Which of the following factors has the greatest influence on interpersonal attraction?
(a) similarity of need
(b) proximity
(c) educational balance
(d) similarity of background

108. The idea that over-benefited people tend to feel guilty is explained through
(a) equity theory
(b) social exchange theory
(c) gain-loss theory
(d) reciprocal interaction

109. Each of the following figures performed famous experiments in the area of conformity except
(a) Stanley Milgram (b) Philip Zimbardo
(c) Leon Festinger (d) Solomon Asch

110. Learned helplessness is associated with
(a) neuroticism (b) introversion
(c) androgyny (d) an external locus of control

111. Which of the following figures is known for developing field theory?
(a) Festinger (b) Asch (c) Lewin (d) Triplett

112. Stereotypes are
(a) special types of schemas that are part of people's shared cultural background
(b) widely held beliefs that people have certain characteristics because of their membership in a particular group
(c) equivalent to prejudice
(d) both a and b

113. The theory which suggests that people learn attitudes by observing their own behaviour is
(a) operant conditioning (b) C R
(c) self-perception (d) vicarious learning

114. According to Bandura, one is socialized by
(a) punishment (b) observation (c) food (d) none of these

115. Presence of others may interfere with performance due to
(a) social inhibition (b) social loafing (c) distraction (d) all of these

116. When we receive mixed information about a person, we tend to base our impression on the information that is
(a) favourable (b) unfavourable
(c) received first (d) received last

117. Most of the social-psychological research on attitude change has been generated by theories concerning
(a) consistency in attitudes and behaviour
(b) cognitive dissonance
(c) self-perception
(d) attribution

118. The public opinion survey is
(a) a passive record of opinion

(b) limited to what the public believes at one moment in time
(c) generally ignored by successful politicians
(d) increasingly helping to shape opinions as well as measure it

119. The three basic components of prejudice are effective:
(a) internal and external (b) real and imagined
(c) descriptive and prescriptive (d) cognitive and behavioural

120. Studies show that an "authoritarian family" tends to produce an adolescent who is:
(a) dependent and obedient
(b) self-reliant
(c) surface compliant but rebellious underneath
(d) independent but reserved

121. The social distance scale is mainly a measure of:
(a) ethnic attitude (b) cohesiveness of a group
(c) upward social mobility (d) social class differences

122. A person has attitude towards:
(a) all objects which are perceived by him
(b) all objects which exist in his own life-space
(c) all possible objects
(d) none of these

123. Discrepancies between attitudes lead to:
(a) prejudice (b) cognitive dissonance
(c) relative deprivation (d) the fundamental attribution error

124. The semantic differential scale is used mainly to measure:
(a) values (b) opinions (c) attitudes (d) interests

125 Which branch of psychology is most directly concerned with the study of how people think about, influences, and relate to one another
(a) developmental psychology (b) experimental psychology
(c) personality psychology (d) social psychology

126. Attitudes are _____ that guide behaviour
(a) norms and roles (b) beliefs and feelings
(c) super ordinate goals (d) dispositional attributions

127. Solomon Asch reported that individuals conformed to a group's judgement of the lengths of lines
(a) even when the group judgment was clearly incorrect
(b) only when the group was composed of at least six members
(c) even when the group seemed uncertain and repeatedly altered its judgment
(d) only when members of the group were of high status

128. Prejudice is best defined as
(a) the tendency to favour members of one's own group
(b) the belief that victims of misfortune*deserve their fate
(c) a perceived incompatibility of actions or goals
(d) an unjustifiable attitude towards a group and its members

129. Prejudice is most likely to develop as a way of justifying
(a) group polarization (b) social traps
(c) mirror-image perceptions (d) social inequalities

130. Which of the following psychologist is associated with cognitive dissonance theory?
(a) Cannon (b) Festinger (c) Maslow (d) Zuckerman

131. According to the concept of coactions,
(a) children work most effectively when doing two tasks at the same time
(b) children work more slowly in the presence of an audience than they do when working alone
(c) children work faster in the presence of an audience than they do when working alone .
(d) children work faster when another child is present and doing the same task than they would alone

132. The tendency to attribute one's own feelings and thoughts to an external object is known as:
(a) personification (b) displacement (c) cathexis (d) projection

133. Which of the following is most likely to produce cognitive dissonance?
(a) "I shall go to this movie or none at all"
(b) "I enjoy working, although I don't know exactly why."
(c) "I spend time with her, but I don't really like her."
(d) "I can't stand him, and he doesn't like me either."

134. Which of the following theories is characterized by the assumption that individuals have a need to evaluate their own attitude and abilities?
(a) social facilitation (b) social comparison theory
(c) social influence (d) social exchange theory

ANSWERS

Q.1.	(d)	Q.2.	(d)	Q.3.	(b)
Q.4.	(d)	Q.5.	(c)	Q.6.	(c)
Q.7.	(d)	Q.8.	(c)	Q.9.	(c)
Q.10.	(d)	Q.11.	(b)	Q.12.	(b)
Q.13.	(d)	Q.14.	(b)	Q.15.	(d)
Q.16.	(b)	Q.17.	(d)	Q.18.	(c)
Q.19.	(b)	Q.20.	(b)	Q.21.	(c)

Q.22.	(b)	Q.23.	(b)	Q.24.	(d)
Q.25.	(c)	Q.26.	(a)	Q.27.	(b)
Q.28.	(d)	Q.29.	(d)	Q.30.	(c)
Q.31.	(d)	Q.32.	(d)	Q.33.	(c)
Q.34.	(d)	Q.35.	(a)	Q.36.	(d)
Q37.	(b)	Q.38.	(a)	Q.39.	(c)
Q.40.	(c)	Q.41.	(a)	Q.42.	(b)
Q.43.	(b)	Q.44.	(b)	Q.45.	(c)
Q.46.	(a)	Q.47.	(d)	Q.48.	(a)
Q.49.	(c)	Q.50.	(a)	Q.51.	(d)
Q.52.	(b)	Q.53.	(c)	Q.54.	(d)
Q.55.	(c)	Q.56.	(c)	Q.57.	(b)
Q.58.	(c)	Q.59.	(d)	Q.60.	(c)
Q.61.	(b)	Q.62.	(c)	Q.63.	(b)
Q.64.	(a)	Q.65.	(c)	Q.66.	(d)
Q.67.	(b)	Q.68.	(c)	Q.69.	(a)
Q.70.	(b)	Q.71.	(c)	Q.72.	(a)
Q.73.	(b)	Q.74.	(c)	Q.75.	(c)
Q.76.	(d)	Q.77.	(c)	Q.78.	(b)
Q.79.	(b)	Q.80.	(b)	Q.81	(c)
Q.82.	(a)	Q.83.	(c)	Q.84.	(b)
Q.85.	(a)	Q.86.	(a)	Q.87.	(d)
Q.88.	(c)	Q.89.	(a)	Q.90.	(b)
Q.91.	(a)	Q.92	(b)	Q.93.	(d)
Q.94.	(b)	Q.95.	(c)	Q.96.	(d)
Q.97.	(c)	Q.98.	(a)	Q.99.	(a)
Q.100.	(b)	Q.101.	(c)	Q.102.	(a)
Q.103.	(c)	Q.104.	(a)	Q.105.	(b)
Q.106.	(a)	Q.107.	(b)	Q.108.	(a)
Q.109.	(c)	Q.110.	(d)	Q.111.	(c)
Q.112.	(a)	Q.113.	(c)	Q.114.	(b)
Q.115.	(c)	Q.116.	(c)	Q.117.	(b)
Q.118.	(b)	Q.119.	(d)	Q.120.	(c)
Q.121.	(a)	Q.122.	(b)	Q.123.	(b)
Q.124.	(c)	Q.125.	(d)	Q.126.	(b)
Q.127.	(a)	Q.128.	(d)	Q.129.	(d)
Q.130.	(b)	Q.131.	(d)	Q.132.	(d)
Q.133.	(c)	Q.134.	(b)		

Chapter 13

Organizational Psychology

1. As the industrial psychologist deals with physical conditions relating to the work setting, which of the following is of least significance?
(a) illumination (b) heat and humidity
(c) coffee break intervals (d) space arrangements

2. Which one of the following has not been used as an industrial method at the supervisor management levels?
(a) case method (b) role playing method
(c) free association method (d) sensitivity training method

3. Research with industrial workers has found which one of the following to be most effective motivator?
(a) money (b) frequency of tea breaks
(c) prestige (d) opportunity for advancement

4. Human factors engineering is concerned with
(a) providing therapy using physical methods
(b) the design of equipment and the tasks performed with the operation of equipment
(c) automated instruction methods
(d) human perceptions of the machines they operate

5. You are watching television and see a commercial where one of your favorite movie stars is discussing a nutritional cereal that you should buy. Because we like that star's movies, there is a tendency to believe that the star is also an expert on cereals. This tendency is referred to as the _____ effect.
(a) star (b) halo (c) piezoelectric (d) none of these

6. The most difficult conflicts to resolve are
(a) approach-approach (b) double approach-avoidance
(c) avoidance-avoidance (d) avoidance-approach

7. A psychologist who assesses the effects of noise levels in a factory and the incidence of accidents is probably a /an _____ psychologist.
(a) psychoanalytic (b) social (c) industrial (d) commercial

8. Human factors psychology is most closely related to which of the following areas of psychology?
(a) clinical (b) industrial (c) social (d) personality

9 Human engineers estimate that the best room temperature for moderately heavy work extending over two to four hours to be in the range of
(a) 55 - 60 degree (b) 65 - 70 degree
(c) 75-80 degree (d) 90-95 degree

10. One of the first steps for a psychologist assigned to develop selection procedures for a specific job would be
(a) develop an intelligence test
(b) develop a test for musical aptitude
(c) examine the tasks of that specific job
(d) develop a test for manual dexterity

11. During the past thirty years, industrial psychology has evolved toward
(a) less reliance on standardized instruments
(b) more emphasis on human relations
(c) more emphasis on hierarchy
(d) more emphasis on organizational structure

12. In designing and arranging work space, human engineering personnel seek to
(a) build in unnecessary worker movement to reduce boredom
(b) eliminate all unnecessary movement
(c) keep workers within close talking distance of each other
(d) place the most important functions just above the worker's head

13. In equipment design, human engineering recommends that the least important and least frequent tasks on a console be placed
(a) immediately in front of the person
(b) immediately above the person
(c) approximately forty-five degrees to the left of center
(d) approximately ninety to one hundred degrees to the right or left of center

14. Advertises place beautiful people or likeable places and objects with the products they are trying to sell because these items
(a) distract from the disadvantages of the product
(b) cause pleasant feelings to be evoked
(c) are part of the product's basic qualities
(d) are just elements of scenery

15. Improved job satisfaction results in _____ in work performance and _____ in turnover.
(a) decrease, decrease (b) increase; no change
(c) increase, increase (d) no change, decrease

16. Bonuses, recognition awards, praise and time off improve motivation through the application of
(a) performance appraisal (b) benefits
(c) reinforcement (d) objective criteria

17. An organization which successfully achieve the goals will be considered as
(a) efficient (b) systematic (c) effective (d) reasonable

18. Grouping activities and resources in an organization is a function of
(a) leading (b) organizing (c)coordination (d) monitoring

19. When psychological tests are used in personnel selection, an important concern regarding the tests is
(a) cost (b) ease of administration
(c) validity (d) objectivity

20. All of the following are some of the major sources of work stress except:
(a) little control (b) shiftwork
(c) high decision latitude (d) discrimination

21. An organization using its resource wisely and in a cost effective way is considered:
(a) conservative (b) modern (c) efficient (d) effective

22. Which of the following is most likely to lead to high job satisfaction?
(a) matching personality with occupation
(b) promotion practices based on seniority
(c) having an outgoing personality
(d) working alone

23. To increase employee productivity, industrial/organizational psychologist's advice managers to
(a) adopt a directive leadership style
(b) adopt a democratic leadership style
(c) instill competitiveness in each employee
(d) deal with employees according to their individual motives

24. Psychologists in the area of _____ concentrate on workplace design, man-machine interaction, and physical fatigue.
(a) human factors (b) personnel psychology
(c). training and development (d) organizational psychology

25 Employees with high role ambiguity will:
(a) have increased job satisfaction
(b) All three will result from role ambiguity
(c) become depressed
(d) perform at higher levels

26. The human body cools down two different ways. These are through:
(a) None of these
(b) evaporation and circadian rhythm
(c) radiation and effective temperature
(d) radiation and evaporation

27. Which of the following techniques involves cleaning your desk and preparing a diary?

(a) Abdominal breathing (b) Time management
(c) Meditation (d) Progressive muscle relaxation

28. The _____ is the process of determining the work activities and requirements, and
The _____ is the written result.
(a) job description/job analysis (b) job analysis/job evaluation
(c) job evaluation / job description (d) job analysis/job description

29. Which of the following sections in a job description can affect a person's perceptions of the status and worth of a job?
(a) Work activities (b) Brief summary
(c) Work context (d) Job title

30. During the job analysis interview, the questions asked should be:
(a) highly structured (b) open-ended
(c) true-false (d) multiple choice

31. An employee who inquiries about his/her level of pay compared to other employees within the same organization is addressing the issue of _____
(a) internal equity (b) merit
(c) comparable worth (d) external equity

32. If an organization's compensation plan is competitive with other similar organizations, they are said to have:
(a) internal equity (b) merit
(c) comparable worth (d) external equity

33. The job evaluation process determines the amount of money that a job is worth; this amount is called _____ compensation.
(a) financial (b) monetary (c) direct (d) indirect

34. Which of the following methods of avoiding downsizing is based on the premise that most economic recessions last less than a year?
(a) Job sharing (b) Restricted overtime
(c) Use of payless holidays (d) Reduced employee pay

35. An employee who works only the morning shift each day has what kind of shift schedule?
(a) Gliding (b) Rotating (c) Fixed (d) Flexible

36. Employees with high self-esteem are likely to:
(a) be unmotivated and perform poorly
(b) be unmotivated but perform well
(c) be motivated and perform well
(d) be motivated but not perform well

37. Umer assigns tasks that are challenging, yet achievable and specifically tells employees what he expects from them. It sounds like Umer believes in:
(a) providing feedback (b) intrinsic motivation theory
(c) the Pygmalion effect (d) goal setting theory

38. In an organization benefits provide _____ and variable pay provides _____
(a) incentive / incentive (b) incentive / security
(c) security / security (d) security / incentive

39. Which of the following incentive plans is not a group incentive plan?
(a) Profit sharing (b) Merit pay
(c) Gainsharing (d) Stock options

40. Employees who work with highly motivated coworkers are likely to be employees who work with unmotivated coworkers.
(a) less challenged (b) less satisfied
(c) more resentful (d) more motivated than

41. Job satisfaction is most related to:
(a) absenteeism (b) tenure .
(c) performance (d) organizational commitment

42. Which of the following is not a component of a core self-evaluation?
(a) Self-monitoring (b) Locus of control
(c) Self-efficacy (d) Self-esteem

43. According to - "new" employees who work with highly satisfied “old” employees are more likely to be highly satisfied themselves.
(a) McClelland's needs theory (b) consistency theory
(c) individual differences theory (d) social information processing theory
satisfied "old"

44. You would like to hire employees who will not miss work. Your best bet would be to hire applicants who score high on the personality dimension of:
(a) conscientiousness (c) agreeableness
(b) extroversion (d) neuroticism

45 Which of these is not a method of downward communication?
(a) Complaint box (b) Bulletin board
(c) Policy manual (d) Memo

46. Nonverbal communication refers to:
(a) how a person uses time
(b) body language
(c) the way in which a person uses space

(d) All of these choices

47. The tone, tempo, and volume in which one speaks is a nonverbal cue known as:
(a) body language (b) proximity
(c) paralanguage (d) artifacts

48. A manager who is most effective in a climate of disorganization has a/an _____ leadership style.
(a) affiliation (b) tactical (c) coercive (d) position

49. A manager who organizes and controls the activities of employees has a/an _____ style of leadership.
(a) achievement-oriented (b) participative
(c) instrumental (d) supportive

50. A new manager is assigned staff who are unsure about a task but are willing to do it. She should use a _____ approach.
(a) delegating (b) supporting (c) coaching (d) directing

51. Zia provides information to Afzal who provides information to Umer who provides information to Zia. This is an example of which type of communication network?
(a) Chain (b) Centralized (c) Open (d) Circle

52. Maria notices that none of the other members of her group are working hard so she decides to lower her effort. Her behaviour supports the _____ theory of social loafing.
(a) free-rider (b) individual dominance
(c) distraction (d) sucker-effect

53. A person who ignores conflict and hopes it will go away is using a/an _____ style.
(a) accommodating (b) avoiding
(c) forcing (d) collaborative

54. In _____, a neutral outside party listens to the arguments of both sides in a conflict
and then makes a decision that each side must accept.
(a) binding mediation (b) nonbinding arbitration
(c) binding arbitration (d) nonbinding mediation

55. In an organizational setup operant conditioning focuses on:
(a) modeling of behavior. (b) employee needs.
(c) self-esteem. (d) reinforcement of behavior.

ANSWERS

1. c 2. c 3. d 4. b

5.	b	6.	b	7.	C	8.	b
9.	b	10.	c	11.	b	12.	b
13.	d	14.	b	15.	c	16.	c
17.	a	18.	c	19.	c	20.	d
21.	c	22.	a	23.	d	24.	a
25.	c	26.	d	27.	b	28.	d
29.	d	30.	b	31.	a	32.	d
33.	c	34.	d	35.	c	36.	c
37.	d	38.	d	39.	b	40.	d
41.	d	42.	a	43.	d	44.	a
45.	a	46.	d	47.	c	48.	b
49.	c	50.	c	51.	a	52.	d
53.	b	54.	c	55.	d		

Chapter 14

Stress and Coping

1. A single-goal object has both desirable and undesirable feature in:
(a) approach-approach conflict (b) approach-avoidance conflict.
(c) avoidance-avoidance conflict (d) double approach-avoidance conflict

2. In Brady's work with "executive monkey", those that developed ulcers had
(a) mother-deprived backgrounds (b) father-deprived backgrounds
(c) capacity to control shock onset (d) no capacity to control shock onset

3. In studying bodily reactions to stress, Hans Selye found the initial reaction to be
(a) resistance (b) exhaustion (c) alarm (d) migraines

4. An involuntary response to stress has just occurred involving the digestive and the circulatory systems. Emphasis would center on which of the following pars of the autonomic nervous system?
(a) central NS (b) peripheral NS
(c) sympathetic NS (d) parasympathetic NS

5. The general adaptation syndrome can lead to bodily damage when
(a) psychosomatic diseases fail to protect one from stress
(b) adaptive physiological responses fail
(c) one is unable to reduce stress which results in chronic bodily arousal
(d) the resistance stages sets in

6. Approach-avoidance conflicts are difficult to resolve because
(a) the positive and negative aspect of a situation are equally strong
(b) a single goal possesses both positive and negative aspects
(c) one must choose the lesser of two evils
(d) they produce cognitive dissonance

7. How many stages are there in the general adaptation syndrome?
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

8. Which of the following is central to the stress response?
(a) DNA (b) GABA (c) ACTH (d) NMR

9. The. body's own self-produced "pain killers" are
(a) epinephrine and nor-epinephrine
(b) endorphins and encephalin
(c) opium and heroin
(d) GABA and ACTH

10. The feeling we have when our goals are blocked is
(a) frustration (b) conflict (c) hassle (d) hardness

11. Stress-resistant individuals differ from their counterparts on which of the following dimensions?
(a) social and work involvement
(b) where they were in their family birth order
(c) intelligence
(d) creativity

12. Sources of frustration include
(a) environmental lacks (b) environmental obstacles
(c) incompatible motives (d) all of these

13. The kind of conflict experienced by a student who simultaneously wants to watch a movie at late night on television and to get a good night's sleep is best described as
(a) approach — avoidance (b) double approach — avoidance
(c) approach — approach (d) avoidance — avoidance

14. In which motivational conflicts one must choose between "the lesser of two evils"?
(a) approach-approach (b) approach-avoidance
(c) avoidance-avoidance (d) multiple approach-avoidance

15. Which of the following improves worker skills and reduces frustration and stress?
(a) job trailing
(b) job analysis
(c) access to an employee assistance program
(d) an organizational culture

16. The approach-approach conflict involves:
(a) an unstable equilibrium (b) a stable equilibrium
(c) an oscillation of a and b (d) neither a nor b

17. Aerobic exercise has been closely linked to a/an
(a) decrease in lymphocyte production
(b) decrease in depression
(c) increase in blood pressure in reaction.to stress
(d) decrease in the production of endorphins

18. Researchers refer to individuals who are very time-conscious, super-motivated, verbally aggressive, and easily angered as
(a) ulcer-prone personalities (b) cancer-prone personalities
(c) type A (d) type B

19. It is the type of conflict an individual is confronted with the two equally positive or desirable motives, but is forced to make a choice
(a) double approach conflict (b) double avoidance conflict
(c) approach avoidance conflict (d) double approach -avoidance conflict

20. Social support _____ our ability to cope with stressful events
(a) has no effect on (b) usually increases
(c) usually decreases (d) has an unpredictable effect on

21. The field of health psychology is concerned with
(a) the prevention of illness (b) the promotion of health .
(c) the treatment of illness (d) all of the above

22. One effect of stress on the body is to
(a) suppress the immune system
(b) facilitate the immune system response
(c) increase disease resistance
(d) increase the growth of B and T lymphocytes

23. Which of the following is a true concerning smoking treatment programme?
(a) most are effective in the long run
(b) hypnosis is more effective than behaviour modification
(c) treatment programs are more effective with women than with men
(d) most participants eventually resume smoking

24. Relaxation is the most effective technique for preventing
(a) alcoholism . (b) a stressful environment
(c) smoking (d) a repeat heart attack

25. Which of the following was offered in the text as a reason people continue to smoke?
(a) social pressure from peers is strong
(b) cigarettes serve as powerful reinforces
(c) regular use of nicotine impairs the brain's ability to produce neurotransmitters such as serotonin
(d) most adults who smoke don't really want to quit

26. Jamila is an easygoing, noncompetitive person who is happy in her job and enjoys her leisure time. She would probably be classified as
(a) type A (b) type B (c) type C (d) atherosclerotic

27. Which of the following would be the best piece of advice to offer a person who is trying to minimize the adverse effects of stress on his or her health?
(a) "avoid challenging situations that may prove stressful"
(b) "learn to play as hard as you work"
(c) "maintain a sense of control and a positive approach of life"
(d) "keep your emotional responses in check by keeping your feelings to yourself

28. Farah is worried that her 12-year-old son might begin smoking because many of his classmates do. According to the text, Farah can most effectively help her son not begin smoking by
(a) telling him about the danger of smoking
(b) telling him that if he begins smoking she will withhold his allowance
(c) using role-playing to teach him refusal techniques to counteract peer pressure to smoke
(d) insisting that he should not associate with anyone who smokes

29. You have just transferred to a new campus and find yourself in a potentially stressful environment. According to the text, which of the following would help you cope with the stress?
(a) believing that you have some control over your environment
(b) being able to predict when stressful events will occur
(c) feeling optimistic that you will eventually adjust to your new surroundings
(d) all of the above would help

30. Which of the following is not considered one of the sources of stress?
(a) aggression (b) frustration (c) life events (d) conflict

31. The relationship between environmental frustration and personal frustration may also be characterized as
(a) stimulus vs. response (b) need vs. drive
(c) social vs. nonsocial (d) external vs. internal

32. Nida wants to eat dessert every night, but she does not want to gain weight. She will probably experience the frustration of a/an _____ conflict
(a) approach-approach (b) avoidance-avoidance
(c) approach-avoidance (d) multiple approach-avoidance

33. Which of the following describes a conflict in which both alternatives are positive?
(a) approach-avoidance (b) approach-approach
(c) avoidance-avoidance (d) none of the above

34. The type of conflict which creates the most stress is
(a) avoidance-avoidance (b) approach-approach
(c) approach-avoidance (d) multiple approach-avoidance

35. Ahmad wants to play cricket for the University of Punjab when he grows up. However, current predictions of his height indicate that he will be only about five feet eight inches tall. This situation is an example of
(a) environmental frustration . (b) personal frustration
(c) approach-avoidance conflict (d) approach-approach conflict

36. "Out of the frying pan and into the fire", is a cliche which refers to a/an _____ conflict
(a) avoidance-avoidance (b) approach-approach .
(c) approach-avoidance (d) multiple approach-avoidance

37. Which of the following reactions or responses to stress would be considered maladaptive?
(a) relaxation (b) cognitive reappraisal
(c) aggression (d) exercise

38. Which of the following responses is not likely to be the result of stress?
(a) aggression (b) anxiety (c) physical illness (d) increased optimism

39. Which of the following is true?
(a) about 400,000 deaths per year can be traced to tobacco use
(b) alcohol kills more people than tobacco
(c) more people die from traffic accidents than from sexual behaviours
(d) the leading cause of death among Americans aged 25-44 is traffic accidents

40. One approach that seems to be effective in getting adolescents to refrain from smoking does so by emphasizing
(a) long-term benefits of not smoking
(b) potential harm of lifelong smoking
(c) short-term benefits of not smoking
(d) scare tactics showing individuals with cancer

41. Type B personalities:
(a) are opposite personalities. (b) are less likely to react negatively to stress,
(c) never feel stressed. (d) are likely to react negatively to stress.

42. Which of the following relaxation techniques is designed to calm the emotions?
(a) Meditation (b) Progressive muscle relaxation
(c) Time management (d) Abdominal breathing

43. Research suggests that _____ influences often lead a person to start smoking, whereas ——— influences become important in explaining why people continue to smoke
(a) biological; social (b) social; biological
(c) biological; cognitive (d) cognitive; biological

44. Withdrawal reactions do not include which of the following elements?
(a) repression (b) fantasy (c) regression (d) paranoia

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	c	3.	c	4.	c
5.	c	6.	b	7.	b	8.	c
9.	b	10.	a	11.	a	12.	d
13.	c	14.	c	15.	a	16.	b
17.	b	18.	c	19.	a	20.	b
21.	d	22.	a	23.	d	24.	d
25.	b	26.	b	27.	c	28.	c
29.	d	30.	a	31.	d	32.	c
33.	b.	34.	a	35.	b	36.	a
37.	c	38.	d	39.	a	40.	c
41.	b;	42.	d	43.	b	44.	d

Chapter 15

Statistical Method

1. A researcher is interested in the relationship between political affiliation and eye colour. Therefore, she asks people whether they belong to Pakistan People's Party, Pakistan Muslim League or Tehreek-e-Insaaf and what their eye colour is _____ blue, brown, green, black or other. The appropriate statistical test would be a/an:
(a) t-test (b)ANOVA (c) chi-square (d) ANCOVA

2. Correlation coefficient may range in value from-- to-
(a) 0 to 2 (b) -1 to +1 (c) O to + 1 (d) ~1 to 0

3. A graphical representation of correlational data is called a:
(a) chi-square (b) scatter-plot
(c) bimodal distribution (d) skewed distribution

4 Each of the following is true about z-score except:
(a) the mean of a distribution of z-score is 0
(b) the standard deviation of a distribution of z-score is 1
(c) about 96% of score fall between z-score of -2 and z-score of +2
(d) there is no correlation between z-score and T-score

5 A pollster wishes to know if there is any significant association between political affiliations and favorite sports teams. Which statistic should be employed to decide this question?
(a) correlation coefficient (b) chi-square
(c) independent-subjects f (d) within subject f

6 Two hundred undergraduates were asked to choose their favorite vegetable from a list of 20 vegetables. What kind of data would be gathered in this study:
(a) ordinal (b) rational (c) interval (d) nominal

7. If a distribution has relatively low variability, which of the following is true?
(a) the variance will be relatively large
(b) the mean will be relatively low
(c) the distribution will be skewed
(d) the standard deviation will be relatively low

8. An example of ordinal data would be:
(a) lining up a gym class from shortest to tallest
(b) measuring the exact weights of the students in a gym class
(c) measuring the pulse of students before and after strenuous physical activity
(d) measuring the time of day when students perform best on a given task

9. Galton introduced the idea of
(a) mean (b) standard deviation
(c) correlation (d) median

10. Which one of the following would be of primary importance in determining the accuracy of inferences being made about a population?
(a) size of the population (b) sample variance
(c) sample mean (d) sample representativeness

11. Which one of the followings is central to a frequency polygon?
(a) scatter-gram (b) points connected by lines
(c) flowchart (d) histogram

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the following answer choices.
1. z 2. f 3. F 4. chi-square 5. r

12. This statistic and its corresponding analysis determine whether there is systematic relationship between two-sets of variables.
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 5

13. This statistic assumes direct knowledge of a population mean and standard deviation:
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 5

14. This statistic reflects an unknown population mean and inference based on data obtained from a sample. It is assumed that the terms in the population from which the sample is drawn are normally distributed or at least, do not depart dramatically from normality.
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

15. This statistic deals with differences between the terms expected value and obtained value.
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 5

16. Standard error is the:
(a) standard deviation of a distribution of population means
(b) standard deviation of a distribution of sample means
(c) variance of distribution of population means
(d) variance of a distribution of sample means

17. A research design has more than two groups. A/An-will be an appropriate test of statistical significance.
(a) analysis of variance (b) t-test
(c) z-test (d) none of them

18. In studying the relationship between test frequency and content mastery, a researcher finds a correlation of +1.20. On the basis of this finding, he can conclude that there is
(a) strong positive correlation
(b) strong negative correlation
(c) low positive correlation
(d) a computational error

19. A distribution can have more than one
(a) mean (b) median (c) mode (d) none of the above

20. Given a grouping of data that is heterogeneous, you can expect a standard deviation to be
(a) small (b) small if sample size is small
(c) large (d) large only if sample size is large

21. To convert a standard deviation into a variance, one must
(a) take the square root of the standard deviation
(b) divide the standard deviation by N
(c) multiply the standard deviation by N
(d) square the standard deviation

22. The simplest, least sophisticated measure of variability is known as the
(a) range (b) variance (c) correlation (d) mean

23. Each score in a distribution has been increased by 7 (i.e., 7 has been added to every score). What happens to the standard deviation?
(a) it increases by 7 (b) it increased by 14
(c) it increases by 3.5 (d) it remains unchanged from its original value

24. Assuming that the experimenter can somehow obtain the data in a single test session with one score for each subject, she could use
(a) a two-factor factorial design (b) a three-factor factorial design
(c) a f-test for related measures (d) a f-test for unrelated measures

Questions 25 to 27 are based on the following information.
Two judges ranked five speech contestants as follows:
Contestant Judge 1 Judge 2 A
B 2 4
C 3 3
D 4 2
E 5 1

25. Which of the following can be concluded from the above?
(a) a strong positive correlation exists between the judges
(b) a strong negative correlation exists between the judges
(c) there is no correlation between the judges
(d) a moderately negative correlation exists between the judges

26. Which of. the following methods would be used in computation of the above correlation?
(a) Spearman Rank-Order Correlation (b) Point-Biserial Correlation
(c) Simple Analysis of Covariance (d) Factorial Analysis of Covariance

27. The correlation coefficient that you would be most likely to find would be
(a) -0.5 (b) 0.0 (c) -1.0 (d) +10

28. Recognizing the difficulty of control in experimental designs, in which of the following could you be assured that variability among subjects has been adequately controlled?
(a) test-retest design (b) 2 x 2 x2 factorial design
(c) point-biserial correlation (d) completely randomized design

29. Which one of the following elements would invariably be present in the Type-I error?
(a) two-tailed test (b) rejection of a null hypothesis
(c) one-tailed test (d) acceptance of null hypothesis

30. A test core that has not been converted into a form permitting comparison with scores from other tests is known as a
(a) percentile score (b) raw score
(c) z-score (d) quartile score

31. A frequency distribution that has two distinct concentrations of scores is
(a) negatively skewed (b) positively skewed
(c) bimedial (d) bimodal

32 Measures of dispersion tells us about

(a) central value (b) average of data
(c) spread of scores in the data (d) one fourth value

33. If we determine the heights and weights of a group of college men, the data generated is
(a) random
(b) continuous
(c) discrete
(d) normal

34. The probability that the null hypothesis (H0) will be rejected when it. is in fact true is called a/an
(a) type II error (b) type I error (c) two-tailed test (d) experimental error

35. A "positively skewed" distribution is
(a) a distribution that has a few extremely high values
(b) a distribution that has few extremely low values
(c) a flat distribution, with a wide dispersion of values
(d) a distribution that is very peaked and leptokurtic

36. A few extreme scores in a distribution will effect
(a) the value of the median more than that of the mean
(b) the value of mean more than that of the median
(c) the value of the mean and median equally
(d) the value of the mode more than that of the median

37. A psychologist wants to determine whether one. group of 15-year old girls' IQ scores differs significantly from that of a second group of 15-year old girls. He would use
(a) a f-test for sample and population means
(b) a f-test for two independent means
(c) chi-square
(d) a factorial design

38. A psychologist wants to study how IQ, age and sex affect reading speed The subjects will be equal numbers of males and females, ages thirty or sixty and either have an IQ of 100 or of 120. The statistical design for this study is
(a) eight factor (b) six factor
(c) two factor (d) three factor

39. In a positively skewed distribution, which of the following gives the correct relative sequence from left to right of central tendency measures?
(a) mean, median, mode .
(b) mode, median, mean
(c) mean, median, and mode are all at the same point
(d) median, mode, mean

40. What is the value of median for the numbers: 34, 29, 26, 37, 31 & 34?
(a) 31 (b) 34 (c) 32.5 (d) 30.1

41. When the difference between two means is shown to be significant
(a) the null hypothesis is rejected
(b) the null hypothesis is disproved
(c) the alternative hypothesis is disproved
(d) the independent variable is proved

42. If 70% of the variance found in the scores in a population are attributable to genetic factors, then the heritability index would be
(a) 0.30 (b) 0.03 (c) 0.07 (d) 0.70

43. Graphically presented material in which a bar represents the number of cases in an interval of measurement is a/an
(a) polygon (b) histogram (c) bar diagram (d) cumulative frequency

44. Distribution with extreme values at one end are said to be
(a) positively skewed (b) negatively skewed
(c) skewed (d) histograms

45. Given a sample of data that is homogeneous, you can expect the standard deviation to be
(a) large (b) small if the sample size is small
(c) small (d) large if the sample size is large

46. Which of the following best describes the alternative hypothesis?
(a) the hypothesis that there is no effect
(b) the hypothesis that there is only one effect
(c) the hypothesis that there are two effects
(d) the null hypothesis is false

47 The mean of the sauared differences from the mean of the distribution is a definition of the
(a) z-score (b) mode (c) variance (d) median

Two questions refer to the following paragraph.
In a particular personality test a subject is given a group of self-referential statements and is asked to sort them into piles based on whether the statement is highly characteristic or very uncharacteristic of his personality. It is expected that the sorting will approximate a normal distribution - most of the statement will be considered fairly neutral in terms of the subject's personality.

48. This method of testing is known as a/an
(a) projective test (b) Q-technique (c) MMPI (d) f-test

49. Self-reports have been criticized because
(a) they have low reliability
(b) they have low validity
(c) the subject can deceive the researcher
(d) both a and c

50. In a positively skewed distribution, the median is
(a) larger than the mode
(b) larger than the mean
(c) equal to the mean
(d) negatively skewed

51. In the negatively skewed distribution the
(a) mean is lower than the median
(b) mode is lower than the median
(c) median and the mean are equal
(d) median and the mode are equal

52. Suppose you are told that two conditions in an experiment differ at the .05 level of significance. What does this imply?
(a) the difference can be generalized to 5% of the population
(b) the difference is not very reliable
(c) the difference is probably correlational, not causal
(d) the difference occurs by chance only 5% of the time

53. Knowledge that two people obtained test scores of 85 in an introductory psychology class is
(a) sufficient to determine their test performance
(b) meaningless without knowledge of the mean
(c) meaningless without knowledge of both the mean and the standard deviation
(d) meaningless without knowledge of the distribution skew

54. Coping behaviour is
(a) often unconscious
(b) environmental obstacles
(c) always goal-directed
(d) all of the above

55. Sources of frustration include
(a) environmental lacks
(c) incompatible motives
(b) a form of habitual behaviour
(d) usually carried out casually

56. When your read a bar graph, it is most important for you to
(a) understand the concept of regression toward the mean
(b) mentally transform the data into a scatterplot

(c) identify the value of the-standard deviation
(d) note the range and size of the scale values

57. The percentile rank of Musa's mathematics test score was 19. This indicates that Musa.
(a) answered 19 percent of the test items correctly
(b) answered 81 percent of the test items correctly
(c) performed better than 19 percent of those who took the test
(d) performed better than 81 percent of those who took the test

58. The most frequently occurring score in a distribution of scores is the
(a) mode (b) median
(c) standard deviation (d) mean

59. Ghazala has six cousins aged 5, 6, 6, 7, 8, and 16. The mean age of her cousins is:
(a) 6 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 8

60. The median of a distribution of scores is the
(a) most frequently occurring score
(b) difference between the highest and lowest scores
(c) arithmetic average of all the scores
(d) scores exceeded by 50 percent of all the scores

61. The difference between the highest and lowest scores in a distribution is the
(a) mean (b) range (c) median (d) percentile rank

62. The symmetrical bell-shaped figure used to represent the distribution of many physical and psychological characteristics is called a
(a) bar graph (b) normal curve (c) percentile rank (d) scatterplot

63. If a set of standardized test scores is normally distributed, having a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10, approximately 68 percent of the group members receive scores somewhere between
(a) 50 and 60 (b) 45 and 55 (c) 40 and 60 (d) 35 and 65

64. Which of the following provides a statistical measure of the direction and extent of relationship between two variables?
(a) correlation coefficient (b) standard deviation
(c) normal distribution (d) percentile rank

65. Which of the following correlation coefficients expresses the weakest degree of relationship between two variables?
(a) -.12 (b)+1.00 (c) -.99 (d) + .25

66. If person with low scores on one variable also have low scores on another variable, the two variables are
(a) positively correlated
(b) negatively correlated
(c) perfectly correlated
(d) not correlated

67. If persons with high scores on one variable are equally likely to have either high or low scores on a second variable, the two variables are
(a) positively correlated (b) negatively correlated
(c) perfectly correlated (d) not correlated

68. The arithmetic average of a set of scores is
(a) the mean (b) the standard deviation
(c) the median (d) the correlation coefficient

69. When scores are ranked from highest to lowest, the middle score is
(a) the mean (b) the standard deviation
(c) the median (d) the correlation coefficient

70. The mean and the median are both
(a) measures of the central tendency of a set of numbers
(b) measures of the variability of a set of numbers
(c) measures of the correlations between two variables
(d) examples of inferential statistics

71. The standard deviation is a measure of
(a) central tendency (b) correlation
(c) variability (d) bias

72. Which of the following takes into account the difference between each individual score and the mean, and combines these differences to produce a single measure of variability? .
(a) median (b) correlation coefficient
(c) standard deviation (d) mode

73. The greater the average difference between each score and the mean, the greater the
(a) statistical significance (b) correlation
(c) reliability (d) standard deviation

74. Shorter people usually (but not always) weigh less than taller people. Which of the following correlation coefficients between height and weight could describe this relationship?
(a) -1.00 (b) -0.80 (c) +0.80 (d) +1.00

75. Which of the following correlation coefficients would indicate the strongest correlation theoretically possible?
(a) -0.30 (b) 0.00 (c) 0.90 (d) 3.00

76. Which of the following correlation coefficients would indicate the weakest correlation?
(a) 0.00 (b) 0.20 (c) 0.50 (d) - 0.40

77. A correlation coefficient of -0.90 would indicate
(a) no correlation
(c) a moderate correlation
(b) a weak correlation
(d) a strong correlation

78. Correlations are valuable in psychology
(a) because they improve our ability to make prediction
(b) because they tell us which variable is cause and which is effect
(c) because both a and b are true
(d) for none of the above reasons

79. Suppose you have hypothesized a strong relationship between hours of television-watching and grade-point average, name that as the amount of time spent watching television increases, GPA decreases sharply. Which of the following correlation coefficients-would best support your hypothesis?
(a) +0.20 (b) -0.40 (c) +0.90 (d) -0.80

80. A table that divides the entire range of possible scores into equal intervals and indicates the number of scores occurring in each interval is called a
(a) normal distribution (b) frequency distribution
(c) rank ordering (d) unimodal distribution

81. In a normal distribution, most scores are concentrated
(a) near the top of the distribution (where scores are higher)
(b) near the bottom of the distribution (where scores are lower)
(c) near the center of the distribution
(d) either a or b, depending on the particular variable

82. The results of most psychological tests form a _____ distribution if the tests are given to a sufficiently large group of people
(a) positively skewed (b) negatively skewed
(c) bimodal (d) normal

83. The most frequently occurring score or range of scores in a frequency distribution is called the
(a) mean (b) median (c) mode (d) variance

84. The normal curves is a _____ distribution

(a) bimodal (b) unimodal
(c) positively skewed (d) negatively skewed

85. A frequency distribution in which the spread of scores above the mode is greater than that below is referred to as
(a) bimodal (b) positively skewed
(c) negatively skewed (d) normal

86. The middle score in a set of ranked scores is
(a) the mean (b) the median
(c) the mode (d) none of the above

87. In the set of scores 4, 5, 7, 9,11, 12, and 18 the median is
(a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 9

88. Another name for the arithmetic average of a set of scores is the
(a) mean (b) median (c) mode (d) standard deviation

89. In a normal distribution, if you know the mean score, you know
(a) the median and the mode (b) the median but not the mode .
(c) the mode but not the median (d) neither the median nor the mode

90. The most straightforward way to see how one person compares to others on a given measure, is to determine the person's
(a) percentile rank (b) mean
(c) standard deviation (d) correlation coefficient

91. The percentage of scores that are equal to or lower than a given score is the _____ of that score
(a) correlation coefficient (b) median
(c) standardized score (d) percentile rank.

92. If you have a percentile rank of 88 on a measure, then
(a) you have gotten 88 percent of the items on that measure correct
(b) 88 percent of the whole set of scores on that measures are at or below your own
(c) you have scored above the median on that measure
(d) both b and c

93. A z score is a form of
(a) percentile rank (b) standardized score
(c) standard deviation (d) correlation coefficient

94. A z score of + 0.60 would mean that the test score
(a) was above the mean
(b) was below the mean
(c) was equal to the mean

(d) could have been above or below the mean: the z score gives no indication of that

95. If shoe size and IQ are negatively correlated, which of the following is true?
(a) people with large feet tend to have high IQs
(b) people with small feet tend to have high IQs
(c) people with small feet tend to have low IQs.
(d) IQ is unpredictable based on a person's shoe size

96. What is the median of the following distribution of scores: 1, 3, 7, 7, 2, 8, 4 ?
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 7

97 What is the mode of the given distribution: 8, 2, 1, 2, 3, 7, 6, 2, 0, 2? %
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 7

98. Which of the following statistics must fall on or between -1.00 and +1.00?
(a) the mean (b) the standard deviation
(c) the correlation coefficient (d) none of the above

99. Which of the following is not a measure of central tendency?
(a) mean (b) range (c) median (d) mode

100 Which- of the following is the measure of central tendency that would be most affected by a few extreme scores?
(a) mean (b) median (c) range (d) mode

101. If there is no relationship between two sets of scores, the coefficient of correlation equals
(a) 0.00 (b) -1.00 (c) +1.00 (d) 0.50

102 The highest percentile rank in a distribution
(a) depends on the size of the distribution
(b) will equal 50, since this is the midpoint
(c) will equal 100
(d) will equal 99

103. The first step in constructing a bar graph is to create a
(a) standard deviation (b) data table
(c) correlation coefficient (d) range

104. Which scores falls at the 50th percentile of a distribution?
(a) mean (b) median (c) mode (d) standard deviation

105 Which of the following sets of scores best fits the definition of a normal distribution?
(a) 1,2, 4, 8, 16, 32 (b) 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2
(c) 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7 (d) 2, 8, 10, 18, 35

106. Which of the following is not a measure of central tendency?
(a) mean (b) median (c) mode (d) standard deviation

107. Average is referred to as measures of
(a) variability (b) correlation (c) reliability (d) central tendency

108 If a researcher calculated a correlation coefficient of r = 1.27 between two variables, you would conclude that there is a/an:
(a) high correlation (b) error in the calculation.
(c) very low correlation. (d) moderately low positive correlation.

109. Which of the following is the most widely accepted significance level for demonstrating significance in experimental results?
(a) 0.5 (b) 0.05 (c) 0.55 (d) 5.0

110. Which of the following measures is most sensitive to outlying observations?
(a) mean (b) median (c) mode (d) variance

111. For simple testing of differences between the means of an experimental and a control group, a researcher would be likely to use
(a) chi-square (b) f-test (c) f-test (d) correlation

ANSWERS

1.	c	2.	b	3.	c	4.	d
5.	b	6.	d	7.	d	8.	a
9.	c	10.	d	11.	b	12.	d
13.	a	14.	b	15.	c	16.	b
17.	a	18.	d	19.	c	20.	c
21.	d	22.	a	23.	d	24.	b
25.	b	26.	a	27.	c	28.	a
29.	b	30.	b	31.	d	32.	c
33.	b	34.	b	35.	a	36.	b
37.	b	38.	d	39.	b	40.	c
41.	a	42.	d	43.	b	44.	c
45.	c	46.	d	47.	c	48.	b
49.	d	50.	a	51.	a	52.	d
53.	c .	54.	c	55.	d	56.	d
57.	c	58.	a	59.	d	60.	d
61.	b	62.	b	63.	c	64.	a
65.	a	66.	a	67.	d	68.	a
69.	c	70.	a	71.	c	72.	c
73.	d	74.	c	75.	c	76.	a
77.	d	78.	a	79.	d	80.	b
81.	c	82.	d	83.	c	84.	b
85.	b	86.	b	87.	d	88.	a

89	a	90.	a	91.	d	92.	d
93.	b	94.	a	95.	b	96.	c
97.	b	98.	c	99.	b	100.	a
101.	a	102.	d	103.	b	104.	b
105.	c	106.	d	107.	d	108.	b
109.	b	110.	a	111.	c		

Practice Tests

PRACTICE TEST 1

Time: 80 Minutes **Questions**: 100

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by "four" suggested answers or completions. Read the question/statement carefully and select the response that you feel is most appropriate. Then completely darken the oval/circle on your answer sheet that corresponds with your choice.

1. Psychology is the science of
(a) objective introspection (b) behaviour and mental processes
(c) inductive reasoning (d) emotions

2. The method of studying development using groups of people that vary in age and are measured at the same time is called:
(a) longitudinal study (b) field study
(c) quasi-experiment (d) cross-sectional study

3. Which of the following is not one of Gestalt Psychology's five laws of form perception?
(a) closure (b) similarity (c) proximity (d) relative size

4. "Give me a group of infants, and if I could control the world in which they are raised, I could predict which will become doctors and which will become sculptors." This statement is most likely based on:
(a) the utilization of the methods of classical conditioning
(b) the Freudian explanation of human behaviour
(c) an early behaviourist, conception of the nature of human development
(d) a functionalistic emphasis on the adaptive nature of behaviour

5. Which one of the following name combinations contains two Gestalt psychologists?
(a) Koffka, Kohler, Kelman (b) Kohler, Cohen, Kelman
(c) Wertheimer, Wundt, Kelman : (d) James, Jensen, Kelman

6. Which of the following theorists most stressed the importance of maturation in development?
(a) Jean Piaget (b) John Locke (c) Arnold Gesell (d) Lev Vygostsky

7. Fertilization of human eggs normally takes place in the:
(a) uterus (b) ovaries (c) cervix (d) fallopian tubes

8. In an experiment studying the effects of different drugs on reaction time, each subject is presented with all of the conditions in the experiment. This is an example of a
(a) factorial design (b) within subjects design

(c) between subjects design (d) quasi-experimental design

9. Among monocular cues for depth perception is:
(a) convergence (b) retinal disparity
(c) assimilation (d) interposition

10. Which one of the following combinations would not be possible in a set of triplets?
(a) three fraternal (b) three identical
(c) two identical, one fraternal (d) two fraternal, one identical

11. Which individual is correctly matched with their theory?
(a) Lewin - field theory (b) James - law of effect theory
(c) Wundt - pragmatism theory (d) Freud - personal construct theory

12. The four main goals of psychological research are
(a) description, experimentation, prediction, and control
(b) description, explanation, assessment and manipulation
(c) description, prediction, assessment and manipulation
(d) description, explanation, control and validity

13. Bipolar disorder is:
(a) a severe form of depression
(b) best treated by Valium
(c) characterized by episodes of depression and mania
(d) a more recent term for depression

14. Which of the following will be least effectively retained? Learning to
(a) swim (b) ride a bicycle (c) drive a car (d) recite a poem

15. Research into television violence effects upon children makes frequent reference to the classic work of
(a) Milgram (b) Sherif (c) Bandura (d) Asch

16. The major laws of perceptual organization were developed by the:
(a) Gestaltists (b) Phenomenologist's
(c) Cognitivists (d) Transactionalist

17. Socially the young child can only attend to one dimension at a" time. In cognitive terms this is called:
(a) accommodation (b) egocentrism
(c) assimilation (d) reversibility

18. Which research method would be most appropriate for investigating the relationship between the religious beliefs of Pakistanis and their attitudes towards terrorism?
(a) the survey (b) naturalistic observation
(c) the case study (d) experimentation

19. Performance of an earlier task is interfered with by the learning of a second, more recent task in
(a) proactive facilitation (b) proactive inhibition
(c) retroactive facilitation (d) retroactive inhibition

20. The primary deficit in anterograde amnesia is:
(a) impaired long-term learning
(b) faster forgetting than normal subjects
(c) a frequently reversible storage deficit
(d) difficulty remembering past events

21. Innate behaviour patterns develop primarily as a function of:
(a) instrumental conditioning (b) maturation
(c) learning (d) infant stimulation

22. In which of the following situations would the most classical conditioning be expected?
(a) UCS preceding CS by one-half second
(b) UCS preceding CS by two seconds
(c) CS preceding UCS by one-half second
(d) CS preceding UCS by five second

23. A patient is given a diagnosis of social phobia after an intake evaluation. The most likely presenting complaint was fear of:
(a) closed spaces
(b) high places
(c) being alone in public places
(d) being embarrassed or scrutinized by others

24. A cross-sectional study is.one in which
(a) the same people are retested over a period of years.
(b) different age groups are tested at the same time.
(c) different characteristics of a given individual are assessed at the same time
(d) the. behaviour of a group is assessed by different researchers.

25. Eidetic memory is most often found in
(a) adults (b) depressed adults
(c) children (d) mentally-retarded children

26. Cause is to effect as _____ is to _____
(a) prediction; explanation
(b) correlation; experimentation
(c) independent variable; dependent variable
(d) control condition; experimental condition

27. Chemicals that act as messengers between animals are referred to as:
(a) hormones (b) pheromones (c) amacrines (d) anachrones

28. Which of the following describes the correct sequence of electrical activity as it passes through a single nerve cell? N
(a) axon, dendrite, soma, vesicle (b) soma, cell body, dendrite, vesicle
(c) soma, vesicle, dendrite, axon (d) dendrite, soma, axon, vesicle

29. The first systematic study of operant conditioning was performed in 1938 by
(a) E. L. Thorndike (b) B. F. Skinner
(c) A. Bandura (d) I. Pavlov

30. DSM's Axis II encompasses _____ personality disorders.
(a) borderline (b) narcissistic (c) avoidant (d) all of the preceding
.
31. George Sperling's well known experiment on iconic memory showed that subjects had trouble remembering more than five or so items because of
(a) retroactive interference (b) proactive interference
(c) rapid decay (d) masking

32. During the third through the eighth week of pregnancy, the developing child can be accurately referred to as the
(a) prenate (b) zygote (c) embryo (d) fetus

33 A person thinks that he sees a snake moving stealthily through the weeds on a distant field. As he gets closer, he discovers that it was only a dark piece of rope. This perceptual phenomenon is known as
(a) telekinesis (b) delusion (c) hallucination (d) illusion

34 A neuron does not contain:
(a) a cell body (b) septum (c) myelin sheath (d) dendrites

35. In which of the following would spontaneous recovery be most likely?
(a) paranoid state (b) narcissistic personality disorder
(c) stuttering (d) antisocial personality disorder

36 Slot machine are an example of which type of reinforcement schedule?
(a) fixed-interval (b) variable-ratio (c) fixed-ratio (d) variable-interval

37. The greater the deindividuation of any group the
(a) more irresponsibly its members behave
(b) more responsibly its members behave
(c) greater the chance for antisocial behaviour
(d) both a and c

38. Correlation coefficient may range in value from _____ to _____

(a) 0 to 2 (b) -1 to +1 (c) 0 to + 1 (d) -1 to 0

39. When researcher stimulated an animal's limbic system, the net outcome effect was:
(a) pleasure (b) aggression
(c) maternal behaviour (d) hyperactivity

40. Choose the word that does not belong in the set
(a) dendrites (b) bipolar cell (c) myelin sheath (d) axon

41. Which one of the following is characteristic of the fetal period?
(a) initial indications of sensitivity to stimulation
(b) highest susceptibility to diseases
(c) greatest susceptibility to the effects of thalidomide
(d) initiation of heartbeat

42. Which of the following measures is most sensitive to outlying observations?
(a) mean (b) median (c) mode (d) variance

43. Which one of the following could be expected to enhance performance on a vigilance task? .
(a) threat of punishment (b) rest periods
(c) high pay (d) coworker interaction

44. A School psychologist wishes to test a second-grade student for possible mental retardation. The most appropriate test to use would probably be the.
(a) MMPI (b) Stanford-Binet Intelligence test
(c) WAIS (d) Thematic Apperception Test

45. A researcher would be most likely to discover a positive correlation between
(a) self-esteem and depression
(b) financial, poverty and physical health
(c) intelligence and academic success
(d) school grads and school absences

46. A person expressing functional blindness could be experiencing a/an
(a) dissociative disorder (b) somatoform disorder
(c) anxiety disorder (d) cyclothymic disorder

47 According to Freud, the Oedipal conflict is normally resolved during which of the following stages?
(a) oral (b) genital (c) phallic (d) anal

48 Comparison of students GRE scores with their later graduate school grade point averages (CPAs) would probably be used to analyze the GRE's:
(a) content validity (b) concurrent validity
(c) predictive validity (d) test-retest reliability

49. Which of the following leads to a decrease in the likelihood of a behaviour occurring in the future?
(a) shaping (b) omission training
(c) negative reinforcement (d) continuous reinforcement

50. Perceptually, to "wait till Eid-ul-Fitar" would be the longest wait for the
(a) elementary school child (b) teenager
(c) preschool child (d) college age adult

51. Most basic among Freudian defense mechanisms is:
(a) rationalization (b) reaction formation
(c) identification (d) repression

52. Retrograde amnesia is a phenomenon in which a person suffering brain injury in an accident loses memory of:
(a) early childhood experiences
(b) events immediately after the injury
(c) events immediately prior to the injury, with earlier memory being unimpaired
(d) middle childhood events, then forgets early childhood events

53. Aversion therapy would be used for which of the following problems?
(a) alcoholism (b) paranoia (c) anxiety (d) phobias

54. Erikson's trust vs mistrust stage occurs during
(a) middle childhood (b) early adulthood
(c) infancy (d) early childhood

55. The pituitary gland secretes which of the following hormones?
(a) TSH (thyroid stimulating hormone)
(b) ACTH (adrenocorticotrophic hormone)
(c) FSH (follicle stimulating hormone)
(d) all of the above

56. According to DSM-IV, all mental disorders are characterized by either distress or _____
(a) depression (b) anxiety (c) hallucination (d) disability

57. The method of Loci is an example of:
(a) the primacy effect (b) the recency effect
(c) a mnemonic (d) a heuristic

58. Which of the following makes the most prominent use of statistics in its scoring procedures?
(a) Rorschach Test (b) TAT
(c) Blacky Test (d) MMPI

59. In perceiving the distance a sound has traveled, a person depends heavily upon
(a) loudness and intensity (b) resonance
(c) brightness and hue (d) frequency

60. Having never seen a sparrow before, Iffah identifies the sparrow as a bird because it has wings, and birds have wings. This is an example of:
(a) a schema (b) a script (c) an algorithm (d) metacognition

61. One of Darwin's key ideas is that, because of natural selection, animals have an inborn tendency to behave in ways that
(a) require the lowest energy expenditure
(b) they individually select from various natural alternative
(c) they learn from their parents
(d) help them to survive and reproduce

62. Rabia is suffering from depression. She most likely is taking which of the following:
(a) Haldol (b) Zoloft (c) Resperdol (d) Thorazine

63. Which of the following plays an important role in the regulation of respiration?
(a) pons (b) hypothalamus (c) thalamus (d) midbrain

64. All of the following are characteristics of the preoperational stage of development except:
(a) egocentric thought (b) understanding of conservation
(c) static thinking (d) problem solving behaviour

65. Jung cites human Infant response to mother-closeness and the adult concept of a power beyond himself as examples of
(a) anima (b) animus (c) prototype (d) archetype

66. The main regions of brain are the
(a) hind brain, forebrain, midbrain
(b) cerebral cortex, forebrain, hind brain, and midbrain
(c) forebrain, midbrain, and anterior region
(d) central hemisphere, and left hemisphere

67. The Opponent-process theory of colour perception was proposed by
(a) Hering (b) Helmholtz (c) Franklin (d) Premack

68. According to Kohlberg's theory of moral development, the morality of self-accepted principles is characterized by
(a) a focus on good and bad behaviour
(b) an understanding of individual rights, ideals, and principles
(c) premoral behaviour
(d) important peer and social relations

69. Defense mechanisms are created by the
(a) id (b) ego (c) superego (d) persona

70. Enhancing the action of dopamine receptors has what effect on schizophrenic symptoms? Blocking these receptors has what effect on schizophrenic symptoms?
(a) increases/increases (b) decreases/decreases
(c) increases/decreases (d) decreases/increases

71 According to _____, there is an inborn competence for language acquisition and a set acquisition pattern that will be followed regard-less of the culture in which one is born.
(a) Skinner (b) Mowrer (c) Chomsky (d) Gardner

72 Physical sounds from our environment are translated into electrical messages in the
(a) spiral geniculate (b) trapezoid body
(c) cochlea (d) spiral ganglion

73. If a dog's owner wanted to teach the dog to catch a ball using shaping he might:
(a) scold the dog each time it did not chase the ball
(b) only give the dog a reinforcer when it successfully caught the ball .
(c) initially reinforce the dog each time it picked up or sniffed the ball
(d) pair the sight of the ball with an unconditioned stimulus

74. Experts generally agree that the primary emotions include
(a) fear, anger, and joy (b) disgust, anger and shame
(c) love, joy and sadness (d) none of these

75. The Gestalt experience of perceiving an array of equally spaced dots as rows and columns is attributed to
(a) wholistic functions (b) continuity
(c) proximity (d) additive vision

76. A personnel selection test that requires previous knowledge and mastery of a given body of materials, in effect is,
(a) an aptitude test (b) an achievement test
(c) an intelligence test (d) a test of creativity

77. Intelligence tests are not considered reliable
(a) at any age (b) before 7 years of age
(c) before puberty (d) before 20 years of age

78. Albert Ellis's rational-emotive therapy (RET) is an example of
(a) psychoanalytic therapy (b) humanistic therapy
(c) existential therapy (d) cognitive-behavioural therapy

79. In an emergency situation, emotional arousal will result in
(a) increased rate of respiration (b) increased blood sugar
(c) a slowing of digestion (d) all of the above

80. A phenotypic and genotypic basis for personality was theorized by
(a) Bandura (b) Darwin (c) Adler (d) Eysenck

81. When we think of an extrovert, we automatically think of a person who is outgoing, assertive and talks a great deal. We do so because of
(a) conformity (b) attribution bias (c) prototypes (d) prejudice

82. Harry Harlow's experiments with wire and cloth surrogate mothers demonstrated the importance of:
(a) insight learning (b) contact comfort
(c) kin selection (d) instinctual drift

83. In studying the relationship between test frequency and content mastery, a researcher finds a correlation of +1.20. On the basis of this finding, he can conclude that there is
(a) strong positive correlation (b) strong negative correlation
(c) low positive correlation (d) a computational error

84. The APA was founded bf
(a) John Watson (b) William James
(c) Stanley Hall (d) Wilhelm Wundt

85. Milgram's experiments on obedience demonstrated that:
(a) most subjects refused to give extremely painful electric shocks to an innocent victim
(b) most subjects did obey the command to give extremely painful electric shocks to an innocent victim
(c) only subjects scoring high on a measure of authoritarian personality agreed to shock an innocent victim
(d) the subject's moral values were more important than the tendency to obey an authority figure's command

86. Which of the following is central to the stress response?
(a) DNA (b) GABA (c) ACTH (d) NMR

87. In Jungian theory, the "shadow" represents
(a) unconscious drives (b) the animus
(c) the anima (d) the persona

88. The split-half procedure is a method of
(a) sampling groups (b) measuring reliability
(c) assessing validity (d) rejecting the null hypothesis

89. Aptitudes tests are to _____ as achievement tests are to _____
(a) current interests; past competence
(b) past competence; current interests
(c) current competence; future performance
(d) future performance; current competence .

90. Which leadership style tends to produce the most satisfied members?
(a) autocratic (b) authoritative (c) authoritarian (d) democratic

91. You are watching television and see a commercial where one of your favourite movie stars is discussing a nutritional cereal that you should buy. Because we like that star's movies, there is a tendency to believe that the star is also an expert on cereals. This tendency is referred to as the _____ effect.
(a) star (b) halo (c) piezoelectric (d) none of these

92. The group that contains a term not mentioned within Murray's list of needs is
(a) nurturance, autonomy (b) aggression, abasement
(c) dominance, affiliation (d) passivity, destruction

93. According to Allport's theory of motivation, people are motivated
(a) toward future goals (b) by past and current experience
(c) by social reinforcement (d) by current experiences

94. Cannon and. Bard sharply criticized the James-Lange theory on emotion by showing that
(a) there were not different physiological patterns for different emotions
(b) there were different physiological patterns for different emotions
(c) the hypothalamus was not the "set of emotion"
(d) we experience the emotion after perceiving the physiological change

95. Bonuses, recognition awards, praise and time off improve motivation through the application of
(a) performance appraisal (b) benefits
(c) reinforcement (d) objective criteria

96. Despite working fewer hours than his coworkers, Saad receives a promotion and a raise. Instead of feeling happy, Saad feels guilty. This is best explained by:
(a) social-exchange theory (b) gain-loss theory
(c) equity theory (d) foot-in-the-door phenomenon

97. Which of the following is the best example of a primary reinforce
(a) food (b) money (c) paycheck (d) new clothes

98. The body's response to danger is triggered by the release of _____ by the _____
(a) acetylcholine; adrenal
(c) acetylcholine; pituitary

(b) epinephrine and nor-epinephrine; adrenal
(d) epinephrine and nor-epinephrine; pituitary

99. According to Sheldon s somatotype theory, a person who is strong, muscular, active, and aggressive is probably
(a) endomorphic (b) ectomorphic
(c) mesomorphic (d) dimorphic
glands

100. Interpretation of the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) is usually
(a) factor analysis (b) content analysis
(c) quantitative analysis (d) qualitative analysis

ANSWERS

1.	b	2.	d	3.	d	4.	c
5.	a	6.	c	7.	d	8.	b
9.	d	10.	d	11.	a	12.	a
13.	c	14.	d	15.	c	16.	a
17.	b	18.	a	19.	d	20.	a
21.	a	22.	c	23.	d	24.	b
25.	c	26.	c	27.	b	28.	d
29.	b	30.	d	31.	c	32.	c
33.	d	34.	b	35.	a	36.	b
37.	d	38.	b	39.	a	40.	b
41.	a	42.	a	43.	b	44.	b
45.	c	46.	b	47.	c	48.	c
49.	b	50.	c	51.	d	52.	c
53.	a	54.	c	55.	d	56.	d
57.	c	58.	d	59.	a	60.	a
61.	d	62.	b	63.	a	64.	b
65.	d	66.	a	67.	a	68.	b
69.	b	70.	c	71.	c	72.	c
73.	c	74.	d	75.	c	76.	b
77.	b	78.	d	79.	d	80.	d
81.	c	82.	b	83.	d	84.	c
85.	b	86.	c	87.	a	88.	b
89.	d	90.	d	91.	b	92.	d
93.	d	94.	a	95.	c	96.	c
97.	a	98.	b	99.	c	100.	b

PRACTICE TEST 2

Time: 80 Minutes **Questions**: 100

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by "four" suggested answers or completions. Read the question/statement carefully and select the response that you feel is most appropriate. Then completely darken the oval/circle on your answer sheet that corresponds with your choice.

1. Which school of thought restricted psychology's subject matter to the observable actions of people and other animals?
(a) structuralism (b) physiological psychology
(c) behaviourism (d) ethnology

2. Which seventeenth-century philosopher believed that some ideas are innate?
(a) Aristotle (b) Plato (c) Descartes (d) Locke

3. Wundt's search for elementary mental processes that combine to produce complex mental processes led to which of the following schools of thought?
(a) functionalism (b) behaviourism
(c) psychoanalysis (d) structuralism

4. The Palmer reflex, present in neonates, refers to which behaviour?
(a) sucking (b) startle response
(c) hand grasping (d) head turning

5. The four parts of the neurons are
(a) axon, cell body, myelin sheath and dendrites
(b) axon, dendrites, nucleus, and terminal buttons
(c) axon, cell body .dendrites, and terminal buttons
(d) axon, dendrites, myelin sheath and nodes of ranvier

6. The so-called "master gland" which helps control the activities of various ductless glands is the
(a) adrenal medulla (b) thyroid
(c) anterior pituitary (d) gonad

7. Which branch of psychology Is defined as an effort to understand the specific biological mechanisms that control behaviour and psychological experience?
(a) ethnology (b) neuropsychology
(c) physiological psychology (d) structuralism

8. Noor's thumb-sucking has become habitual because she begins to feel less anxious whenever she sucks her thumb. This best illustrates the process of
(a) generalization (b) classical conditioning
(c) operant conditioning (d) latent learning

9. Psychologists who specialize in the study of language are called
(a) psycho-grammarists (b) psycholinguists
(c) psycho-metricians (d) morphemologists

10. A brief electrical charge that travels down the axon of a neuron is called the
(a) synapse (b) threshold
(c) action potential (d) refractory period

11. Which of the following individual were major figures in behaviourism?
(a) John B. Watson and B. F. Skinner
(b) Jean Piaget and John B. Watson
(c) Noam Chomsky and Jean Piaget
(d) B. F. Skinner and Noam Chomsky

12. The process through which heredity caused development of bodily functions is called
(a) accommodation (b) tracking
(c) maturation (d) adaptation

13. The term "cognition" means
(a) freewill (b) knowledge (c) observation (d) objectivity

14. In _____, the researcher systematically varies _____
(a) an experiment; the independent variable
(b) an experiment; the dependent variable
(c) a correlational study; the independent variable
(d) a correlational study; the dependent variable

15. A three-year old obeys rules in order to gain rewards and avoid punishment. This child is at Kohlberg's stage of moral development.
(a) social (b) preconventional
(c) conventional (d) level six

16. Surgical destruction of brain tissue is called a/an
(a) split brain (b) lesion (c) synapse (d) MRI

17. A study in which the researcher does not manipulate any variable but measures two variables to find relationships between them is
(a) a descriptive study (b) an experiment
(c) a correlational study (d) a double-blind study

18. A double-blind study protects against
(a) placebo effects (b) observer-expectancy effects
(c) both a and b (d) neither a nor b

19. An experiment is conducted in which different groups of people are given !Q tests under varying conditions of noise. One group takes the test with high noise, one with moderate noise, and one with low noise. The temperature and lighting conditions are the same for each group. In this experiment what is the independent variable?
(a) the level of noise (b) the score on the IQ test

(c) the temperature (d) the lighting

20. Moderate anxiety in a child
(a) is detrimental to all learning
(b) is a function of archetype
(c) may facilitate learning of simple tasks
(d) may facilitate learning of difficult tasks

21. Auditory stimulation is first processed in the-lobes
(a) occipital (b) temporal (c) frontal (d) parietal

22. The elementary units of the nervous system that carry out the functions of the system are called
(a) neurons (b) nerves (c) ganglia (d) glia

23. When you smile, a _____ nerve stimulates face muscles. When you prick your toe, the pain travels to the central nervous system by a--nerve
(a) spinal; spinal (b) cranial; cranial
(c) cranial; spinal (d) spinal; cranial

24. A businessman refuses to pay income taxes because his conscience will not allow him to support a government that spends billions of rupees on military weapons. That person's reasoning best illustrates Kohlberg's _____ stage.
(a) postconventional (b) concrete operational
(c) preconventional (d) egocentric

25. The fact that people will work harder for a while after a supervisor speaks to them is an example of
(a) social loafing (b) Obedience
(c) social facilitation (d) peer compliance

26. In humans, the brain structure that takes up the greatest percentage of total brain volume is the
(a) brainstem (b) cerebral cortex
(c) limbic system (d) frontal lobes

27. Diana Baumrind found that which parenting style produces the most well-adjusted children?
(a) Authoritative (b) Authoritarian (c) Permissive (d) Attached

28. Chromosomal mapping studies have found that
(a) schizophrenia does not appear to have genetic component
(b) schizophrenia does appear to have a genetic component
(c) adoption studies do not reveal anything about schizophrenia
(d) none of these

29. The formula for the intelligence quotient Was devised by
(a) Galton (b) Gall (c) Terman (d) Stern

30. _____ is distinguished for major stages of cognitive development, the sensorimotor, the preoperational stage, the concrete operational stage and the formal operational stage.
(a) Jean Piaget (b) John Bowlby
(c) Sigmund Freud (d) Harry Harlow

31. A zygote with an XY chromosome will normally develop into,
(a) a male (b) a female
(c) identical twins (d) fraternal twins

32. Humans are most sensitive to the taste of-and least sensitive to _____
(a) sourness, saltiness (b) bitterness, sourness
(c) bitterness, sweetness (d) sourness, sweetness

33 Compared to children from intact families, the children of divorced parents are more likely to experience
(a) academic failures (b) stranger anxiety
(c) egocentrism (d) crystallized intelligence

34 According to Freud, boys are most likely to experience the Oedipus complex during the _____ stage
(a) anal (b) phallic (c) oral (d) latency

35. A rat in a Skinner box has learned that pressing a lever will produce food pellets, but only if the light above the lever is on. The animal consistently presses the lever when the light is on. When it is turned off, the rat immediately walks away from the lever until the light is turned on again. The rat's behaviour is an example of
(a) generalization (b) a fear of the dark phobia
(c) a discrimination (d) classical conditioning

36. At age 16, Anita's intelligence score was 110. What will her score probably be at age 32?
(a) 105 (b) 110 (c) 115 (d) there is no basis

37. Myopia, or near sightedness is caused by
(a) a cloudy cornea
(b) an elongated eyeball
(c) a malfunction of the lens of the eye
(d) an eyeball that has become shortened

38. Which of the following disorders is the modern name for hysteria?
(a) Paresis (b) Hypochondriasis
(c) Conversion disorder (d) Factitious disorder

39. The body's natural tendency to maintain a state of internal balance or equilibrium is called
(a) arousal (b) opponent process
(c) homeostasis (d) instinct

40. Which of the following tests was empirically derived?
(a) TAT (b) Rorschach Inkblot Test
(c) MMPI-2 (d) HTP

41. The largest sense organ of the body is /are the
(a) eyes (b) ears (c) tongue (d) skin

42. This leadership type motivates through charisma and vision to set and attain goals beyond worker expectation.
(a) transformational (b) transactional
(c) democratic (d) authoritarian

43. In general children who score well on IQ tests have parents who:
(a) pay for tutor and special school
(b) have very high IQs
(c) spend time with them and actively encourage their development
(d) punish them if they fail to do well

44. A therapist who encourages clients to relate their dreams and searches its roots is
(a) psychoanalysis (b) humanistic therapy
(c) person-centered therapy (d) cognitive therapy

45. Which of the following explains why cartoons are not perceived as a series of still frames?
(a) Autokinetic effect (b) Motion parallax
(c) The Phi phenomenon (d) The Muller-Lyer illusion

46. Gestalists refer to the fact that we perceive smooth flowing forms more readily than discrete forms as
(a) similarity (b) symmetry
(c) holistic perception (d) continuity

47. The detection of physical energy emitted or reflected by physical objects, it occurs when energy in the external environment or the body stimulates receptors in the sense organs:
(a) cognition (b) sensation (c) perception (d) adaptation

48. Classical conditioning is a process whereby
(a) certain responses result from certain stimulate presentations
(b) the CS is always presented before the UCS

(c) action that are rewarded tend to be strengthened
(d) learning occurs when a stimulus is paired with a certain response

49. Positive and negative environmental stimuli that motivate behaviour are called
(a) needs (b) incentives (c) goals (d) drives

50. Cones are to vision as-are to audition.
(a) eardrums (b) cochleas (c) oval windows (d) hair cells

51. Which of the following is not considered one of the sources of stress?
(a) aggression (b) frustration (c) life events (d) conflict

52. A feeling of apprehension or tension is
(a) frustration
(b) panic
(c) anxiety
(d) none of these

53. Although Zehra sees her chemistry professor several times each week, she had difficulty recognizing the professor when she walked pass her in the Anarkali Bazar. This best illustrates the effect of _____ on perception.
(a) convergence (b) context (c) proximity (d) closure

54. The absolute threshold is
(a) the weakest stimulus of a given type that a subject detects on
(b) the weakest stimulus of a given type that a subject-detects in trials
every trial
some percentage of
(c) the strongest stimulus of a given type that a person can be exposed to without neural damage
(d) the smallest difference that a subject detects between similar stimuli on every trial

55. Thorndike's "Law of effect" was an early form of the present day principle of:
(a) extinction (b) contiguity
(c) reinforcement (d) trial and error

56. "Blaming the victim" is a process most closely associated with
(a) diffusion of personality (b) deindividuation
(c) belief in a just world (d) scapegoating

57. Which one of the following has not been used as an industrial method at the supervisor management levels?
(a) case method (b) role playing method
(c) free association method (d) sensitivity training, method

58. A visual scene can be separated into two parts, the _____ which is the object that

commands our attention, and the _____, which seems to exist continuously behind the object
(a) figure; ground (b) good form; good continuation
(c) ground; background (d) good form; circumscription

59. In classical conditioning, which element determines what the conditioned response will be?
(a) the conditioned stimulus (b) the unconditioned stimulus
(c) both a and b (d) neither a nor b

60. Which of the following types of learning is measured by a matching item on a test?
(a) saving (b) relearning (c) reconstruction (d) recognition

61. Two example of mood disorders are:
(a) major depression and generalized anxiety disorder
(b) obsessive compulsive disorder and manic depressive disorder
(c) major depression and bipolar disorder
(d) major depression and obsessive compulsive disorder

62. Aisha memorized her shopping list. When she got to the store she found, she had forgotten many of the items in the middle of the list. This is an example of
(a) inappropriate coding (b) retrograde amnesia
(c) proactive interference (d) the serial position effect

63. Tests designed to assess what a person has learned are called-tests
(a) aptitude (b) standardized (c) achievement (d) intelligence

64. Most human fears are
(a) universal
(b) learned
(c) present at birth
(d) biologically determined

65. Your dog suffers a head injury, and you notice that although he used to eat bits of food throughout the day, now he eats all his food at once and looks for more. Which area of his brain is most likely to have been damaged?
(a) the hippocampus (b) the amygdala
(c) the lateral hypothalamus (d) the ventromedial hypothalamus

66. Psychologists assess the correlation between scores obtained on two halves of a single test in order to measure the-of a test.
(a) validity (b) reliability
(c) standardization (d) factor analysis

67. Human factors psychology is most closely related to which of the following areas of psychology?

(a) clinical (b) industrial (c) social (d) personality

68. Another name for operant conditioning is
(a) social learning (b) latent conditioning
(c) instrumental conditioning (d) instinctive conditioning

69. Behaviour therapies apply learning principles to:
(a) identify and treat the underlying causes of dysfunction
(b) improve learning and insight
(c) eliminate the unwanted behaviour
(d) improve communication and social sensitivity

70. The conscious repetition of information in order to maintain it in memory is called
(a) automatic processing (b) rehearsal
(c) priming (d) chunking

71. A momentary sensory memory of visual stimuli is called _____ memory
(a) iconic (b) implicit (c) echoic (d) flashbulb

72. A condition involving mental retardation caused by an extra chromosome in one's genetic makeup is known as
(a) cretinism (b) autism
(c) Down's syndrome (d) savant syndrome

73. The arousal theory, stating that emotion precedes overt behaviour and consists mainly of a general state of arousal or activation, is called the
(a) Cannon Bard theory (b) James Lange theory
(c) general adaptation theory (d) paired arousal theory

74. The part of the brain involved in the cognitive aspect of emotion is the
(a) hypothalamus (b) amygdala
(c) limbic system (d) cerebral cortex

75. Compulsive gamblers frequently recall losing less money than is actually the case. Their memory failure best illustrates
(a) proactive interference . (b) the serial position effect
(c) the next-in-line effect (d) motivated forgetting

76. The simplest, least sophisticated measure of variability is known as the
(a) range (b) variance (c) correlation (d) mean

77. Which of the following was particularly interested in the effect of birth order on personality?
(a) Rogers (b) Adler (c) Sullivan (d) Sheldon

78. Illness that seem to result from an interaction of physical and psychological factors are called:
(a) depression (b) psychosomatic
(c) conversion disorders (d) phobia

79. Suppose subjects are asked to listen to the following list of letters and then to repeat them in order: i, n, t, r, o, p, s, y, c, h. Subjects who perform the task most accurately and with least apparent effort probably have
(a) chunked the letters into two recognizable word fragments
(b) used the key word method of study
(c) used maintenance rehearsal
(d) taken advantage of the primacy effect .

80. In the Binet and Simon scoring system, an 8-year-old child who performed as well as an average 10-year-old would be assigned a mental age of
(a) 1.25 (b) 8 (c) 10 (d) 12.5

81. Shani, a college student, complains that he feels apprehensive and fearful most of the time but doesn't know why. Without warning, his heart begins to pound, his hands get icy, and he breaks out in a cold sweat. Shani's symptoms suggest a/an _____ disorder
(a) somatoform (b) obsessive-compulsive
(c) generalized anxiety (d) phobic

82. Suppose you meet a person at a party. Which theory assumes you calculate the costs and benefits of developing a relationship with the person?
(a) attribution (b) altruism (c) two factor (d) social exchange

83. If you believe that intelligence is made up of a small set of separate mental abilities, which of the following are you most likely to use to identify these abilities?
(a) significance testing (b) reliability testing
(c) method of loci (d) factor analysis

84. A frequency, distribution that has two distinct concentrations of scores is
(a) negatively skewed (b) positively skewed
(c) bimedial (d) bimodal

85. The fundamental attribution error states that we credit success to _____ causes, and failures to _____ causes.
(a) social, emotional (b) emotional, social
(c) external, internal (d) internal, external

86. One way to increase the likelihood of compliance with a request is to induce a person to agree first to a much smaller request. This is known as the
(a) sleeper effect (b) cognitive consistency technique
(c) foot-in-the-door technique (d) Hawthorne effect

87. Because Ghazala is a good student, her teacher assumes she is also artistic, well behaved, and from a good family. The teacher's assumptions are explained by
(a) the halo effect
(b) oversimplification
(c) good continuation
(d) self-fulfilling prophecy

88. Major depression is most likely to be characterized by
(a) delusions of persecution
(b) a massive dissociation of self from ordinary consciousness
(c) a persistent irrational fear of other people
(d) feelings of personal worthlessness

89. GSR measures
(a) general synaptic response
(b) specificity of auditory response
(c) sweat-gland activity
(d) kinesthetic reflex

90. In contrast with an emotion, a mood is
(a) more intense and longer in duration
(b) less intense and shorter in duration
(c) more intense and shorter in duration
(d) less intense and longer in duration

91 Which of the following concepts are most closely related?
(a) id - gamma types
(b) archetypes - superego
(c) collective unconscious - archetypes
(d) prototypes - collective unconscious

92. Which one of the following people had a son or daughter who became a famous psychologist?
(a) B. F. Skinner
(b) John Watson
(c) Ivan Pavlov
(d) Sigmund Freud

93. Which of the following tests allows unconscious motivation, particularly the need for achievement, to be expressed?
(a) Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)
(b) Goodenough Draw-A-Person Test
(c) Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)
(d) California Personality Inventory (CPI)

94. Dr. Farooqi is a clinical psychologist who often uses operant conditioning techniques to treat her clients. She also encourages them to modify their attributional patterns, and on occasion she interprets their transference behaviours. Dr. Farooqi's therapeutic approach would best be described as
(a) person-centered
(b) psychoanalytic
(c) behavioural
(d) eclectic

95. The part of personality that provides a buffer between the inside and the outside world is
(a) super-ego (b)ego (c) ego-ideal (d) none of these

96. What is the value of median for the numbers: 34, 29, 26, 37, 31 & 34?
(a) 31 (b) 34 (c) 32.5 (d) 30.1

97. Which of the following tests is likely to have the highest reliability
(a) the TAT (b) the MMPI
(c) the Rorschach (d) none of these

98. Who is the best example of a Type B personality?
(a) Irfan, a self-confident, time-conscious mail carrier
(b) Khalid, a relax, easy-going dentist
(c) Saeed, an irritable, impatient college professor
(d) Rahim, a fun-loving, hard-driving cooperation president

99. Which therapeutic approach relies most heavily upon clients discovering their own ways of effectively dealing with their difficulties?
(a) psychoanalysis (b) rational-emotive therapy
(c) systematic desensitization (d) person-centered therapy

100. In contrast to bulimia, anorexia is characterized by:
(a) binge-eating
(b) a fear of gaining weight
(c) repeated purging
(d) a refusal to maintain a minimal normal body weight

ANSWERS

1.	c	2.	c	3.	d	4.	c
5.	a	6.	c	7.	c	8.	c
9.	b	10.	c	11.	a	12.	c
13.	b	14.	a	15.	b	16.	b
17.	c	18.	c	19.	a	20.	c
21.	b	22.	a	23.	c	24.	a
25.	c	26.	b	27.	a	28.	d
29.	d	30.	a	31.	a	32.	c
33.	a	34.	b	35.	c	36.	b
37.	b	38.	c	39.	c	40.	c
41.	d	42.	a	43.	c	44.	a
45.	c	46.	d	47.	c	48.	d
49.	b	50.	d	51.	a	52.	c
53.	b	54.	b	55.	c	56.	c
57,	c	58.	a	59.	b	60.	c

61.	c	62.	c	63.	c	64.	d
65.	d	66.	b	67.	b	68.	c
69.	c	70.	b	71.	a	72.	c
73.	a	74.	d	75.	d	76.	a
77.	b	78.	b	79.	a	80.	c
81.	c	82.	d	83.	d	84.	d
85.	d	86.	c	87.	a	88.	d
89.	c	90.	d	91.	c	92.	d
93.	c	94.	d	95.	b	96.	c
97.	b	98.	b	99.	d	100.	d

PRACTICE TEST 3

Time: 80 Minutes **Questions**: 100

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by "four" suggested answers or completions. Read the question/statement carefully and select the response that you feel is most appropriate. Then completely darken the oval/circle on your answer sheet that corresponds with your choice.

1. After detailed study of a gunshot wound victim a psychologist concludes that the brain region destroyed is likely to be important for memory functions. Which research did the psychologists use to deduce this?
(a) case study (b) survey (c) correlational (d) experimental

2. The term phenotype refers to
(a) the observable properties of the body and behavioural traits
(b) a photographic representation of chromosomes in a single cell
(c) the observable properties of the body and the behavioural traits that are caused by the environment and not by genes
(d) the observable properties of the body and the behavioural traits that are caused by genes and not by the environment

3. Newborn is referred to as a
(a) fetus (b) embryo (c) neonate (d) baby

4. What would Gestalt psychologist say is reversing in a reversible figure, such as the vase-faces figure in your textbook?
(a) figure-ground relations (b) perception of similarity
(c) good continuation (d) border and texture

5. Communication between neurons or between a neuron and a muscle cell takes place across
(a) synapses (b) interneurons (c) nodes (d) axons

6. The tendency to organize stimuli into smooth, uninterrupted patterns is called
(a) closure (b) continuity (c) similarity (d) proximity

7. Which parenting style usually produces children with the greatest confidence and self-esteem?
(a) permissive (b) authoritarian (c) authoritative (d) rejecting-neglecting

8. The seventeenth-century philosopher who believed that the mind is blank at birth and that most knowledge comes through sensory experience is
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Descartes (d) Locke

9. According to Erikson, isolation is to intimacy as role confusion is to
(a) mistrust (b) guilt (c) inferiority (d) identity

10. At times, Fareeha contemplates suicide. Which of the following terms would best describe in Freudian terms what motivates those thoughts?
(a) basic instincts (b) the preconscious
(c) Eros (d)Thanatos

11. Which of the following is the brain structure that regulates the body's internal environment, in part through influences on the autonomic nervous system and hormones
(a) hippocampus (b) amygdala (c) medulla (d) hypothalamus

12. The process by which sensory information is converted into neural energy is
(a) sensory adaptation (b) feature detection
(c) signal detection (d) transduction

13. The procedure designed to ensure that the experimental and control groups do not differ in any way that might affect the experiment's results is called
(a) variable controlling (b) random assignment
(c) representative sampling (d) stratification

14. Which perspective emphasizes the learning of observable responses?
(a) behavioural (b) social-cultural (c) neuroscience (d) cognitive

15. A person identify a word faster if it is part of a meaningful sentence than if it is part of a meaningless string of words. This observation constitutes evidence for the
(a) eye-movement readiness theory
(b) attenuation theory of/attention
(c) power of top-down processing
(d) power of bottom-up processing

16. In one of Pavlov's experiments, a dog learned to salivate at the sound of a bell. In this case, the bell was _____ and the salivation it elicited was _____
(a) an unconditioned stimulus; a conditioned response
(b) a conditioned stimulus; a conditioned response
(c) a conditioned stimulus; an unconditioned response
(d) a conditioned reflex; a conditioned response

17. Pinna is part of the:
(a) outer ear (b) oval window (c) cochlea (d) ossicles

18. Movement illusions such as the moon-cloud 'illusion, in which the moon appears to race from cloud to cloud, illustrate the role in visual perception played by
(a) binocular disparity (b) a frame of reference
(c) a linear perspective (d) bottom-up processing

19. Arif, a junior in high school, regularly attends Mosque because his family and friends think he should. Which stage of moral reasoning in Arif in?
(a) preconventional (b) conventional
(c) postconventional (d) too little information to tell

20. The phenomenon of spontaneous recovery provides evidence that
(a) extinction returns the learner to the unconditioned state
(b) extinction inhibits but does not destroy the conditioned reflex
(c) extinction will not occur in a thoroughly conditioned subject
(d) both a and b

21. A hormone that increases heart rate, blood pressure, and blood sugar levels in times of emergency is
(a) epinephrine (b) acetylcholine (c) testosterone (d) insulin

22. Echoic memories fade after approximately
(a) 1 hour (b) 1 minute (c) 30 seconds (d) 1 second

23. The size of the pupil is controlled by the
(a) lens (b) retina (c) cornea (d) iris

24. Which of the following is not a behaviourist?
(a) Skinner (b) Maslow (c) Watson (d) Dollard

25. A _____ is a tentative explanation of a phenomenon that can be tested and then supported or rejected
(a) law (b) theory
(c) scientific principle (d) hypothesis

26. Which of the following is not a projective technique?
(a) word association (b) MMPI
(c) Rorschach (d) Rotter Incomplete Sentences Blank

27. Sammy's parents refuse to believe that he has cancer and continue to tell their friends that he has had surgery to remove a "cyst". They are practicing the defense mechanism of
(a) denial (b) displacement
(c) fantasy (d) rationalization

28. The portion of a DNA molecule that contain the code for the manufacture of one specific type of protein molecule is called
(a) a gene (b) a chromosome
(c) an autosome (d) an RNA molecule

29 The humanistic approach to psychology was founded by
(a) Wundt and James (b) Rogers and Maslow

(c) Watson and Skinner (d) Freud and Jung

30. The system primarily related to behaviour in the areas of motivation and emotion is the (a) endocrine system (b) central nervous system
(c) somatic nervous system (d) peripheral nervous system

31. A psychologist who assesses the effects of noise levels in a factory and the incidence of accidents is probably a /an _____ psychologist.
(a) psychoanalytic (b) social
(c) industrial (d) commercial

32. Psychology is concerned with the study of
(a) overt behaviour only (b) how groups exchange resources
(c) mind and behaviour (d) how aggregate behaviour is specified

33. Abraham Maslow is a chief proponent of the _____ school of human behaviour
(a) behaviourist (b) structuralist (c) humanist (d) functionalist

34. Who wrote the classical book entitled The Expression of Emotions in Man and Animals?
(a) James (b) Darwin (c) Lorenz (d) McDougall

35. B. F. Skinner's laboratory procedures were most clearly modeled on
(a) Pavlov's salivation measurement technique
(b) Thorndike's puzzle boxes
(c) Watson's procedures to condition a fearful response
(d) Tolman's maze-learning experiments

36. A double-blind experimental design is used to minimize
(a) cohort effects (b) experimenter bias
(c) the halo effect (d) reactance

37. The brain area central to language production is
(a) Broca’s area (b) Sylvain fissure
(c) Wernicke's area (d) fissure of Rolando

38. Which psychological specialists are most likely to be involved in applied research?
(a) industrial/organizational psychologists
(b) developmental psychologists
(c) personality psychologists
(d) biological psychologists

39. Which neurons carry impulses from the brain or spinal cord to the muscles and glands
(a) sensory (b) inter (c) motor (d) dorsal

40. Behaviour therapists can help people to overcome such unwanted habits as smoking or overeating through
(a) operant conditioning (b) observational learning
(c) place learning (d) habituation

41. A patient walks with a jerky, uncoordinated motion. A good preliminary diagnosis would be damage to the:
(a) thalamus (b) amygdala
(c) reticular activating system (d) cerebellum

42. A peculiar, intoxication-type behaviour in which a person loses normal control of his emotions is characteristic of
(a) fatigue (b) oxygen starvation
(c) thirst (d) hunger

43. Which is the correct sequence in the transmission of a neural impulse?
(a) axon, dendrite, cell body, synapse
(b) dendrite, axon, cell body, synapse
(c) synapse, axon, dendrite, cell body
(d) dendrite, cell body, axon, synapse

44. Suppose your aunt routinely has difficulty falling asleep and as a result feels tired during the day. Your aunt is suffering from
(a) insomnia (b) nonsomnia (c) cataplexy (d) dream deprivation

45. The receptors for hearing are located in
(a) the outer ear (b) the middle ear
(c) the inner ear (d) all parts of the ear

46. Psychodrama is a form of which of the following managerial training techniques?
(a) incident (b) sensitivity (c) role playing (d) free association

47. Carl Rogers suggested that the _____ is a central feature of personality
(a) collective unconscious (b) Oedipus complex
(c) self-concept (d) persona

48. Learning that is not immediately demonstrated in the animal's behaviour is called
(a) observational learning (b) imprinting
(c) latent learning (d) delayed learning

49. Jamal takes the same test of mechanical reasoning on several different days and gets virtually identical scores. This suggests that the test has
(a) high content validity (b) high reliability
(c) high predictive (d) been standardized

50. According to the serial position effect, when recalling a list of words you should have the greatest difficulty with those
(a) at the beginning of the list
(b) at the end of the list
(c) at the beginning and end of the list
(d) in the middle of the list

51. The term schema refers to
(a) a proposition
(b) a control process in long-term memory
(c) the mental representation of a concept
(d) the hierarchical organization of information

52. Gender identity refers to
(a) one's biological sex
(b) the Sense of being male or female
(c) the set of expected behaviours for males and for females
(d) how masculine a boy is or how feminine a girl is

53. The lobes of the brain located in the back of the head are the
(a) temporal lobes (b) occipital lobes
(c) parietal lobes (d) frontal lobes

54. In the normal human male, the sex chromosomes consist of_____, and in the normal human female they consist of _____
(a) an XY pair; an XX pair (b) an XX pair, an XY pair
(c) a YY pair; and XX pair (d) an XX pair, a YY pair

55. In Pavlov's original experiment with dogs, the meat served as a/an
(a) CS (b) CR (c) DCS (d) UCR

56. Instinct theory and drive-reduction theory both emphasize _____ factors in motivation
(a) environmental (b) cognitive (c) psychological (d) biological

57. Which of the following reactions or responses to stress would be considered maladaptive?
(a) relaxation (b) cognitive reappraisal
(c) aggression (d) exercise

58. The effects of memory interference are greatest when the two sets of items are
(a) similar in nature (b) learned in different contexts
(c) dissimilar in nature (d) unusual

59. if you wanted to develop a test of musical aptitude in children of Northern Areas of Pakistan, which would be the appropriate standardization group?

(a) children all over the world (b) children of Northern Areas of Pakistan
(c) children of musical parents (d) children with known musical ability

60. If asked to guess the intelligence score of a stranger, your best guess would be
(a) 75
(b) 100
(c) 125
(d) "I don't know, intelligence scores vary too widely."

61. If you let your thoughts flow freely, without concern for conventional logic, and record every image and idea that enters your awareness, you would be engaging in something similar to the technique Freud called
(a) psychoanalysis (b) secondary process
(c) projection (d) free association

62. To qualify as a good psychological test, an instrument should have
(a) reliability (b) validity
(c) adequate norms (d) all of the above

63. Natural selection is the process by which
(a) a species becomes adapted to its environment
(b) nature achieves its long-term goals
(c) an individual adapts to its own environment
(d) a breeder creates desirable strains of animals

64. In screening application whose employment would involve winding small electronic coils. Which of the following would be most useful?
(a) intelligence tests (b) pursuit rotor
(c) finger dexterity test (d) electrical knowledge tests

65. If developmental psychologists want to learn about an individual's development, they should use which of the following methods?
(a) longitudinal (b) cross-sectional
(c) either a or b (d) neither a nor b

66. In children, the presence of bizarre and repetitive activities, a fascination with unusual objects, and on obsession with maintaining the sameness of their environment are signs of
(a) hyperactivity (b) obsessive-compulsive disorder
(c) autism (d) mania

67. People's knowledge of their own past experiences is considered-information
(a) procedural (b) episodic (c) semantic (d) conceptual

68. A child whose father has a beard and who uses the word daddy to refer to all men with beards is

(a) overextending the word
(b) babbling
(c) exhibiting development dysphasia
(d) exhibiting weak attachment to the father

69. Which of the following factors has the greatest influence on interpersonal attraction?
(a) similarity of need (b) proximity
(c) educational balance (d) similarity of background

70. A psychological test can measure
(a) behaviour (b) aptitudes (c) attitude (d) all of the above

71. In the opponent-process theory, the three pairs of processes are
(a) red-green, blue-yellow, black-white
(b) red-blue, green-yellow, black-white
(c) red-yellow, blue-green, black-white
(d) dependent upon the individual's past experience

72. Which of the following figures is known for developing field theory?
(a) Festinger (b) Asch (c) Lewin (d) Triplett

73. The three basic components of prejudice are effective:
(a) internal and external (b) real and imagined
(c) descriptive and prescriptive (d) cognitive and behavioural

74. The historical movement associated with the statement "The whole is greater than the sum of its parts" is
(a) parapsychology (b) behavioural psychology
(c) functional psychology (d) Gestalt psychology

75. In order, the sequence of steps in the PRTR method is
(a) preview, review, think actively, read
(b) plan, read, take notes, review
(c) preview, read, think actively, review
(d) plan, review, take notes, read

76. In order to solve a particular problem, subjects must use a hammer and a nail as units of measurement. This experiment is most directly concerned with:
(a) demand characteristics (b) crystallized intelligence
(c) functional fixedness (d) semantic priming

77. The social distance scale is mainly a measure of:
(a) ethnic attitude (b) cohesiveness of a group
(c) upward social mobility (d) social class differences

78. By obtaining two scores for one subject with just one test, a researcher achieves
(a) test-retest reliability (b) alternate reliability
(c) split-half reliability (d) parallel reliability

79. If a person tries to solve a problem or becomes excited in a waking state, the EEG is most likely to show
(a) spindles (b) alpha waves (c) beta waves (d) delta waves

80. The body's center for regulating temperature are both located in the
(a) cerebral cortex (b) hypothalamus
(c) limbic system (d) parasympathetic nervous system

81. The victim of a car accident has no physiological feeling in his body. He can, however, think and speak. The man notices that since the injury, his emotions have been practically nonexistent. This situation supports which theory of emotion?
(a) James-Lange theory (b) Cannon-Bard theory
(c) Sperry theory (d) Post-traumatic stress theory

82. Choose the word that does not belong in the set
(a) ingestion of food (b) constriction of bronchi
(c) decrease in heartbeat (d) pupil dilation

83. Activation of the sympathetic nervous system _____ respiration and _____ salivation
(a) increases; increases (b) increases; decreases
(c) decreases; decreases (d) decreases; increases

84. The Oedipus and Electra complexes have their roots in the
(a) anal stage (b) oral stage (c) latency stage (d) phallic stage

85. The theory which suggests that people learn attitudes by observing their own behaviour is
(a) operant conditioning (b) C R
(c) self-perception (d) vicarious learning

86. Which of the following is a natural pain killer?
(a) dopamine (b) serotonin (c) endorphins (d) Prozac

87. The Big Five were identified by means of
(a) factor analysis (b) projective tests
(c) free association (d) clinical intuition

88. The humanistic perspective emphasizes the importance of
(a) free association (b) self-determination
(c) reciprocal determinism (d) personality inventories

89. In a positively skewed distribution, which of the following gives the correct relative sequence from left to right of central tendency measures?
(a) mean, median, mode
(b) mode, median, mean
(c) mean, median, and mode are all at the same point
(d) median, mode, mean

90. The fact that we expect good looking people to also be competent, good humored, and intelligent is an example of
(a) the Barnum effect (b) a social advantage
(c) the halo effect (d) conformity

91. Freud posited and instinctive force that powers the sex drive but can be redirected into behaviours that are not overtly sexual. His name for this force was
(a) ego (b) anxiety (c) libido (d) id

92. Elevators seem to "close in" and small rooms create feelings of fear that seem unbearable in
(a) anxiety reaction (b) acrophobia
(c) ochlophobia (d) claustrophobia

93. Axis II of the DSM-IV TR is used for:
(a) clinical disorders and other conditions
(b) personality disorders and mental retardation
(c) general medical conditions
(d) global assessment of functioning

94. According to William Sheldon's system of somatotypes, which of the following body types would correspond to an inhibited, intellectual personality?
(a) somatomorph (b) mesomorph
(c) endomorph (d) ectomorph

95. Lithium salts have been found to be an effective treatment for:
(a) Down's syndrome (b) schizophrenia
(c) bipolar disorder (d) identity disorder

96. In a psychoanalytic case study, Tayyab criticizes his brother Sami's tendency to steal things when in fact Tayyab, not Sami, has been caught shoplifting on several occasions. According to psychoanalytic theory, Tayyab is most likely displaying which of the following defense mechanisms?
(a) repression (b) compensation
(c) rationalization (d) projection

97. If 70% of the variance found in the scores in a population are attributable to genetic factors, then the heritability index would be
(a) 0.30 (b) 0.03 (c) 0.07 (d) 0.70

98. Which form of schizophrenia contains delusions of grandeur of persecution?
(a) residual (b) disorganized (c) catatonic (d) paranoid

99. The person smokes a cigarette and, because of earlier drug administration, becomes nauseous in a technique known as
(a) chaining (b) extinction
(c) aversive conditioning (d) reciprocal inhibition

100. Ghazala have six cousins aged 5, 6, 6, 7, 8, and 16. The mean age of her cousin is
(a) 6 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	a	3.	c	4.	a
5.	a	6.	b	7.	c	8.	d
9.	d	10.	d	11.	d	12.	d
13.	b	14.	a	15.	c	16.	b
17.	a	18.	b	19.	b	20.	b
21.	a	22.	d	23.	d	24.	b
25.	d	26.	b	27.	a	28.	a
29.	b	30.	a	31.	c	32.	c
33.	c	34.	b	35.	b	36.	b
37.	a	38.	a	39.	c	40.	a
41.	d	42.	b	43.	d	44.	a
45,	c	46.	c	47.	c	48.	c
49.	b	50.	d	51.	c	52.	b
53.	b	54.	a	55.	c	56.	d
57.	c	58.	a	59.	b	60.	b
61.	d	62.	d	63.	a	64.	c
65.	a	66.	c	67.	b	68.	a
69.	b	70.	d	71.	a	72.	c
73.	d .	74.	d	75.	c	76.	c
77.	a	78.	c	79.	c	80.	b
81.	a	82.	d	83.	b	84.	d
85.	c	86.	c	87.	a	88.	b
89.	b	90.	c	91.	c	92.	d
93.	b	94.	d	95.	c	96.	d
97.	d	98.	d	99.	c	100.	d

PRACTICE TEST 4

Time: 80 Minutes **Questions**: 100

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by "four" suggested answers or completions. Read the question/statement carefully and select the response that you feel is most appropriate. Then completely darken the oval/circle on your answer sheet that corresponds with your choice.

1. "Give me a child till that child is five years old, and I will make of him anything you want doctor, lawyer, thief," a likely quote from _____
(a) Thorndike (b) Watson (c) Hull (d) Pavlov

2. An experimenter who has been carefully trained in the techniques of self-observation uses himself as his subject. He attempts to analyze his own immediate experience into its elements. This study would most likely occur in the laboratory of:
(a) John Watson (b) Max Wertheimer
(c) Hermann von Helmholtz (d) Edward Titchener

3. The German word "Gestalt" means
(a) random combination (b) whole form
(c) conscious perception (d) unconscious illusion

4. Each of the following is a neurotransmitter except
(a) serotonin (b) endorphins (c) dopamine (d) insulin

5. In an experiment, the subject's response is best known as the .
(a) dependent variable
(b) independent variable
(c) experimental variable
(d) dependent response

6. If the differential threshold for a standard stimulus of 20 gram is 2 grams, then, according to Weber's law, the differential threshold for a standard stimulus of 50 grams is:
(a) 2 grams (b) 3 grams (c) 5 grams (d) 10 grams

7. Axon and dendrites are part of a
(a) myelin sheath (b) cell body (c) neuron (d) node

8. Abraham Maslow is well known as
(a) a forerunner of the humanistic movement in psychology
(b) the creator of cognitive-behavioral therapy
(c) the creator of client-centered therapy
(d) a forerunner of object-relations theory

9. A researcher who administers a personality test to the same children every 3 years as they progress through school is conducting a-study.
(a) longitudinal (b) sequential (c) cross-sectional (d) chronological

10. The case study is a research method in which
(a) a representative sample of people are questioned regarding their opinions or behaviours
(b) an individual is studied in great detail
(c) organisms are carefully observed in their natural environment
(d) an investigator manipulates one or more variables that might affect behaviour

11. Which of the following is the correct order of the structures through which light passes after entering the eye?
(a) lens, pupil, cornea, retina (b) pupil, cornea, lens, retina
(c) pupil, lens, cornea, retina (d) cornea, pupil, lens, retina

12. Humans normally have 46 chromosomes. A person born with an extra 21st chromosome (47 in all) would have
(a) Turner's syndrome (b) Kleinfelter's syndrome
(c) Down's syndrome (d) Pickwickian syndrome

13. The peripheral nervous system is made up of
(a) axons and dendrites
(b) the brain and the spinal cord
(c) the autonomic and somatic nervous systems
(d) the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems

14. Which of the following schools of thought considered psychology as a search for the mind's elementary parts and the laws by which they are combined?
(a) Structuralism
(b) Functionalism
(c) both Structuralism and Gestalt psychology
(d) both Functionalism and Structuralism

15. In developmental terminology, PKU refers to
(a) the effect of thalidomide (b) Down's syndrome
(c) sickle cell (d) a hereditary enzyme deficiency

16. Wilhelm Wundt is credited as the founder of scientific psychology because
(a) he invented the term
(b) he was the first to conduct psychological research
(c) he published the first textbook that defined psychology as a science and opened the first university-based psychology laboratory
(d) he was the first theorist to consider the role of psychology in psychological processes

17. Competitive, aggressive, hostile, impatient _____ finds waiting in lines the absolute pits. This person would be considered
(a) type B personality (b) cyclothymic
(c) type A personality (d) avoidant personality

18. The stress hormones epinephrine and norepinephrine are released by the _____ gland in response to stimulation by the ____ branch of the nervous system.
(a) pituitary; sympathetic (b) pituitary; parasympathetic
(c) adrenaline; sympathetic (d) adrenaline; parasympathetic

19. Example of ductless glands are:
(a) gonads, salivary glands, adrenals
(b) salivary glands, gonads, tear glands
(c) adrenals, gonads, thyroid
(d) thyroid, pituitary, tear gland

20. According to Mendelian genetics, which of the following statements is true?
(a) if both parents have brown eyes, their offspring must have brown eyes.
(b) if one parent has blue eyes and one has brown eyes, their offspring must have brown eyes.
(c) if both parents have brown eyes, their offspring could have blue eyes.
(d) if both parents have blue eyes, their offspring could have brown eyes.

21. The union of an egg and a sperm produces
(a) a phenotype (b) a zygote (c) an allele (d) a clone

22. Which of the following sequences would be best to follow if you wanted to minimize interference-induced forgetting in order to improve your recall on the psychology midterm?
(a) study, eat, test
(b) study; sleep, test
(c) study, listen to music, test
(d) study, exercise, test

23. The two major divisions of the nervous system are the central and the nervous systems
(a) autonomic
(b) goal-seeking
(c) parasympathetic
(d) learned

24. All secondary sources of drive are
(a) homeostatic (c) self-propelling
(b) sympathetic (d) peripheral

25. During an emergency, increasing levels of emotional arousal are likely, to be accompanied by
(a) slowing of digestion (b) decreases in blood sugar levels
(c) increases in salivation (d) decreases in respiration

26. One of the commonly demonstrated effects in strong support of the trichromatic theory has been the
(a) phi-phenomenon (b) autokinetic effect
(c) black-white phenomenon (d) negative afterimage

27. We see something frightening _____ would say we run and then we are scared _____ would say we are scared and then we run.
(a) Solomon, Bernard (b) Selye, Lazarus
(c) James, Cannon (d) Turner, Ortony

28. In which lobe is the part of the brain that receives the input that enables you to feel someone scratching your back?
(a) parietal (b) temporal (c) occipital (d) frontal

29. Electrical stimulation of which brain region can produce terror or rage in cats?
(a) limbic system (b) hypothalamus (c) cortex (d) cerebellum

30. The most numerous neurons in the human nervous system are
(a) motor neurons, because they control all the skeletal muscles, visceral muscles, and glands
(b) interneurons, because they receive, coordinate, and channel all neural messages
(c) sensory neurons, because they pick up messages from the external and internal environment
(d) none of the above, because the jobs of all three types of neurons are equally complex

31. The capacity of short-term memory can be increased through
(a) chunking (b) attention (c) rehearsal (d) selective encoding

32. Perceptual constancies are primarily a function of
(a) reflex (b) convergence (c) learning (d) instinct

33. The big five personality factors are
(a) emotional stability, openness, introversion, sociability, locus of control
(b) neuroticism extraversion, openness, emotional stability, sensitivity
(c) neuroticism, gregariousness, extraversion, impulsiveness, conscientiousness
(d) emotional stability, extraversion, openness, agreeableness, conscientiousness

34. A sense of being separated from your body and watching yourself with a sense of detachment is a symptom of.
(a) bipolar disorder (b) hypochondriasis
(c) generalized anxiety (d) dissociation

35. Piaget is to cognitive development as Kohlberg is to-development
(a) emotional (b) physical (c) moral (d) social

36. Word order in a sentence is determined by which of the following types of rules?
(a) Phonological (b) Morphological (c) Prosody (d) Syntax

37. Sara's frustrated desire for closeness with her mother was expressed in painting. This is an example of
(a) compensation (b) sublimation (c) rationalization (d) projection

38. The gland that regulates body growth is the
(a) adrenal (b) thyroid (c) hypothalamus (d) pituitary

39. Which type of memory is being tested when you take a multiple-choice test?
(a) method of Loci (b) Recognition
(c) savings method (d) free recall

40. "Stay calm!" this physiological system says. No "fight or flight" preparation here.
(a) sympathetic (b) parasympathetic
(c) medulla (d) limbic system

41. The sex of a baby, male or female, is determined by
(a) the mother (b) the father
(c) testosterone (d) hormone balance at conception

42. When the development of the same subject is studied over a period of time, the study is called a
(a) cross sectional study (b) longitudinal study
(c) life-history study (d) sequential study

43. According to Piaget, the major accomplishment of sensorimotor stage is
(a) abstract thinking (b) egocentrism
(c) contraction (d) object permanence

44. The two members of a gene pair are called
(a) alleles (b) dominant genes (c) clones (d) zygotes

45. Increase in motivation and arousal brings increase in emotion:
(a) Bowlby (b) Harlow
(c) Schachter-Singer (d) Yerkes-Dodson

46. Which of the following is not directly related to clinical assessment?
(a) MMPI (b) Osgood Semantic Differential (c) Rorschach (d) TAT

47. For classical conditioning, it is essential that

(a) the subject be informed of desired outcome in advance
(b) the UCS be inherently rewarding
(c) the UCS be originally neutral
(d) the CS be originally neutral

48. The earliest studies of verbal learning and rote memory were conducted by:
(a) Thorndike (b) Pavlov (c) Miller (d) Ebbinghaus

49. Not a monocular cue for depth is:
(a) relative size (b) linear perspective
(c) convergence (d) interposition

50. Watson and his followers emphasized the role of _____ in the determination of one's behaviours.
(a) personality (b) environment (c) heredity (d) motivation

51. Which of the following abnormalities is most likely related to the mother's condition at the time of conception?
(a) oxygen deprivation during prenatal development
(b) fetal alcohol syndrome
(c) Down's Syndrome
(d) paternal smoking

52. The autokinetic effect is most common demonstrated with which of the following stimuli?
(a) a spot of light in a darkened room
(b) light flashing on and off in a patterned sequence
(c) lights rotating around a single, central spot of light
(d) a colour wheel containing a black-white colour disc

53. A woman who has previously shown evidence of a mental disorder develops clinical depression following the loss of her job. This event would be considered the _____ causes of her depression
(a) predisposing (b) precipitating (c) maintaining (d) psychodynamic

Glossary

Belief prejudice; Beliefs which involve stereotyping: over-generalization and classification based upon rigid and biased perceptions of an object, group, class or individual.

Bell and pad; A behaviour therapy technique for eliminating nocturnal enuresis; if the child wets, an electric circuit is closed and a bell sounds, waking the child.

Belonging; Thorndike's assumption that connections between items in learning are more readily formed if they are related in some way a priori.

Beta waves; Relatively low amplitude brain
waves.

Beta;
(1) A statistic in signal detection theory related to the criterion adopted by the observer. Beta is a measure of response bias and is independent of the observer's actual ability to detect a signal's presence.
(2) In weight, the weights of multiple correlation predictors which yield the best prediction in multiple regression equations.

Between group variance; A measure of the dispersion among groups in an experiment.

Between-subject design; An experimental design in which each subject is tested under only one level of each independent variable.

Bias; In research, a factor that distorts data. In attitude, an internalized predisposition of affect because of the environment.

Biconditional rule; In concept .learning, a rule that states that a given item is an instance of the concept if it possesses a given attribute, but only if it also possesses a second attribute.

Bilateral ECT; Electroconvulsive therapy in which electrodes are placed on each side of the forehead and an electrical current is passed between them through both hemispheres of the brain.

Bilingualism; The ability to speak and understand two languages.

Bimodal distribution; Cases in which a frequency distribution includes two modes.

Binary; A term referring to a system with only two possible states. Binary numbers usually have only two values 0 and 1.

Binge-eating disorder; Categorized in DSM-IV-TR as a diagnosis in need of further study; includes recurrent episodes of unrestrained eating.

Binocular disparity; The minor difference between the two retinal images when viewing a solid (3-dimensional) object. It is caused by the separation of the two eyes with a consequent difference in the visual angle. Binocular disparity is important in depth perception.

Biofeedback; The use of a device to reveal physiological responses those are usually un-observable. Biofeedback experiments typically inform the subject about his heart rate, respiration rate, EEG activity, or similar responses in order to enable him to achieve some degree of control over the responses. Biofeedback is now often used in psychotherapy in teaching individuals to control their own physiological states (e.g., to reduce anxiety and its symptoms).

Biological paradigm; A broad theoretical view that holds that mental disorders are caused by some aberrant somatic process or defect.

Biological rhythms; Regular, repeating patterns of activity of various lengths or cycles.

Bipolar cell; Neuron in the retina connecting rods or cones to ganglion cells.
Bipolar disorder; A mood disorder in which there are recurrent and severe fluctuations of affective state between elation and depression. Formerly called "manic-depression".
Bipolar I disorder; A term applied to the disorder of people who experience episodes of both mania and depression or of mania alone.
Birth order; The position that a child occupies in the family (for example, first, second, or third born).
Birth trauma; The damaging effect on the psyche of the transition from uterine to extra uterine environment. In the Rankian literature, the birth trauma is treated as the fundamental anxiety experience out of which most subsequent neurotic conditions of the individual grow. The term is also used to refer to physical damage occurring at birth.
Birth-order effects; Various consistencies in personality that seem to be tied to whether a person was the first-born child in his family, the second-born, etc.
Bisexuality; Sexual desire or activity directed toward both men and women.
Black box; A term used by psychologists when referring to the organism's processing information (the stimulus) before acting (the behaviour). The black box thus encompasses all cognitive processes including emotion, preference, and thoughts which are thought to mediate between stimulus and subsequent response.
Blind spot; The area in the retina where the optic nerve exits to the brain; no vision is possible here because there are no receptors (rods and cones).
Bloch's law; The inverse, linear relation between the duration of a visual target and threshold.
Block design; Dividing experimental subjects into homogeneous categories on a predetermined variable so that the categories can be treated as one unit.
Block sampling;
(1) Sampling by geographic area.
(2) The grouping of people or elements to be sampled into categories representative of the population.
Blocking; A disturbance associated with thought disorders in which a train of speech is interrupted by silence before an idea is fully expressed.
Body dysmorphic disorder; A somatoform disorder marked by preoccupation with an imagined or exaggerated defect in appearance, for example, facial wrinkles or excess facial or body hair.
Body language; A term referring to nonverbal and often unconscious communication by means of gestures, postures, expressions, etc.
Body-type theory; An attempt to predict personality by identifying the shape of the body and the characteristics that supposedly accompany that shape. Now thought to have little value as such systems are extreme oversimplifications at best.
Borderline personality disorder; People with a borderline personality are impulsive and unpredictable, with an uncertain self-image, intense and unstable social relationships, and extreme swings of mood.
Bottom-up processing; Recognition and processing of individual components of a stimulus.
Brain bisection; A longitudinal division of the brain between the two hemispheres. The procedure may be used to alleviate epileptic seizures and to study brain functions.

Brain lesions; Structural or functional alterations of the brain caused by injury; lesions can be produced by electrical coagulation of an area, by chemical means, by surgical removal of tissue, or by disease.
Brain stem; The part of the brain connecting the spinal cord with the cerebrum. It contains the pons and medulla oblongata and functions as a neural relay station.
Brain waves; Rhythmic and spontaneous electrical discharges by the brain.
Brief reactive psychosis; A disorder in which a person has a sudden onset of psychotic symptoms—incoherence, loose associations, delusions, hallucinations—immediately after a severely disturbing event; the symptoms last more than a few hours but no more than two weeks. See schizophreniform disorder.
Brief therapy; Time-limited psychotherapy, usually ego-analytic in orientation and lasting no more than twenty-five sessions.
Brightness constancy; Observation that objects maintains their brightness even though the amount of light reflected from them changes.
Brightness; That aspect of colour perception that has reference to the black-white dimension correlated chiefly with wave amplitude.
Briquet's syndrome; See somatization disorder.
Broca's area; One of the areas of the cerebral cortex, located in the frontal lobe, which is important for the motor aspects of speech. Located in the inferior frontal gyrus in the left cerebral hemisphere of right-handed individuals and in the right hemisphere for left-handed people.
Bulimia nervosa; A disorder characterized by episodic uncontrollable eating binges followed by purging either by vomiting or by taking laxatives.
California F-Scale; The California Fascism Test, a test designed to measure authoritarianism, which isolates a personality type whose main characteristics are a rigid adherence to middle-class morality, deference to authority, and a dominating attitude.
Cannabis sativa; See marijuana.
Cannon-Bard theory; A theory of emotion that holds that bodily reaction and emotional experience occur simultaneously because they are both controlled from the same place in the mid-brain. It challenged the James-Lange theory of emotion (see James-Lange):
Cannula; A small tube inserted into some area of the brain in order to chemically stimulate that area or to extract some substance from that area.
Card stacking; A propaganda technique that involves the selective use of evidence in making an argument. Also designing an argument or experiment procedure such that it is almost certain, or at least "unfairly" likely, that any conclusion except the desired one will ensue.
Cardiac arrhythmias; Disorders involving heart rate.
Cardiograph; A device used for recording the rate and amplitude of the heartbeat.
Cardiovascular; Pertaining to the heart and blood vessels.
Case study (case history method); It is an intensive investigation of a particular instance, or case, of some behaviour which does not infer any cause and effect relationship but uses a combination of objective descriptive methods such as biographical data, psychological testing, and personal interviewing.
Castration anxiety; In Freudian- theory, the fear experienced by a male child that he will be castrated by his father in reprisal for his sexual attraction to his mother. In the female child, the thought that she once possessed a penis but lost it by castration.

CAT (computerized axial tomography) scan; A series of x-ray photographs taken from different angles and combined by computer into a composite three-dimensional representation of a slice through the body.
Catatonia; Generally, any reaction in which there is a complete withdrawal characterized by an inhibition of movement, speech, and responsiveness to the environment. (See catatonic schizophrenia.)
Catatonic immobility; A fixity of posture, sometimes grotesque, maintained for long periods, with accompanying muscular rigidity, trancelike state of consciousness, and waxy flexibility.
Catatonic schizophrenia; A subtype of schizophrenia whose primary symptoms alternate between stuporous immobility and excited agitation.
Catecholamines; Monoahiine compounds, each having a catechol portion. Catecholamines known to be neurotransmitters of the central nervous system are norepinephrine and dopamine; another, epinephrine, is principally a hormone.
Categorical classification; An approach to assessment in which the basic, decision is whether a person is or is not a member of a discrete grouping. Contrast with dimensional classification.
Categorization; The act of placing stimulus input in categories. According to Bruner, recognizing an object means placing it into an appropriate category.
Categorized list; Worus used in memory experiments that are related in some taxonomic, associationistic, or other meaningful way.
Catharsis; Synonymous with abreaction.
Cathartic method; A therapeutic procedure introduced by Breuer and developed further by Freud in the late nineteenth century whereby a patient recalls and relives an earlier emotional catastrophe and re-experiences the tension and unhappiness, the goal being to relieve emotional suffering.
Cattell, James; Personality theorist interested in trait measurement; developed the "factorial theory of personality."
Causation; The relation in which a given event produces the effect.
Ceiling age; The year level at which a subject fails to pass any subtests of an intelligence test.
Ceiling; The maximum score set by the items in a test. A test that had items practically all of which could be answered by the average fifth grader would have a ceiling at the fifth grade level.
Cell body; The mass, composed of cytoplasm, surrounding the nucleus of a cell not including any projecting fibers, which is responsible for the life processes of the entire cell; especially the cytoplasm around the nucleus of a neuron exclusive of the axons and dendrites (also called soma).
Centile rank; A method of ranking scores by computing the percentages of scores in a distribution that lies above and below a certain point in the distribution on a scale of -1 to 100:
Central nervous system; The part of the nervous system that in vertebrates consists of the brain and spinal cord, to which all sensory impulses are transmitted and from which motor impulses pass out; it also supervises and coordinates the activities of the entire nervous system.

Central tendency; A typical measure summarizing a set of scores that reveals a middle representative value such as the mean, median, and mode.
Centralist position; The theory that behaviour is explained best by reference to processes in the brain, as opposed to the peripheral structures.
Centrality of an attitude; The degree to which an attitude affects a person's thinking and behaviour; the relevancy of an attitude.
Centration; The tendency to center attention on a single feature of an object or situation.
Cephalocaudal; Refers to the sequence of body growth in which development occurs first at the head and then moves downward through the rest of the body, part by part. Also, pertaining to the dimension of the body between the head and tail.
Cerebellum; The cerebellum or "little brain" lying at the rear of the medulla which is responsible for the control of coordination and posture. It receives fibers from the kinesthetic and vestibular pathways and also has interconnections with the cerebrum.
Cerebral cortex; The outermost half-inch layer of the cerebral hemispheres, it contains motor, sensory, and intellectual processes. It is made up of gray tinted cells and thus is sometimes called gray matter. (Also known as the neo-cortex of the new brain.)
Cerebral hemispheres; The largest parts of the brain in man and other higher mammals, they are the seat of the more complex functions like language, numerical ability, and abstract thought, in addition to being responsible for sensation, some aspects of bodily movement, and many other functions.
Cerebral hemorrhage; . Bleeding onto brain tissue from a ruptured blood vessel.
Cerebral palsy; A type of paralysis caused by a lesion in the brain; frequently it is a congenital defect.
Cerebral thrombosis; The formation of a blood clot in a cerebral artery that blocks circulation in that area of brain tissue and causes paralysis, loss of sensory functions, and possibly death.
Cerebrotonia; In Sheldon's personality typology, one of the three primary temperamental states characterized by fast reactions, social inhibition, rigid bearing, sensitivity, hypersensitivity to pain, resistance to alcohol and the tendency to be a 'loner." It is associated with the ectomorphic body build.
Cerebrovascular disease; An illness that disrupts blood supply to the brain, such as a stroke.
Cerebrum; The two-lobed structure extending from the brain stem and constituting the anterior (frontal) part of the brain. The largest and most recently developed portion of the brain, it coordinates sensory arid motor activities and is the seat of higher cognitive processes.
C-factor; A variable, in some factor analyses of intelligence tests, which includes cleverness and quickness in thinking.
CFF (critical flicker frequency); The frequency at which a flickering stimulus, e.g., light, when going on and off rapidly, appears to be steadily on.
Chaining; Type of instrumental conditioning whereby one learns to exhibit a series of behaviours in order to obtain reinforcement in which each response serves as a stimulus for the next response.
Character disorder; The old term for personality disorder.

Chemical senses; Those classifications of experiences, such as taste arid smell, whose stimuli are chemical and which react with receptors in such a manner as to produce nervous impulses.
Chemotherapy; A medical therapy involving the use of drugs to try to treat abnormal behaviour or personality patterns.
Chi (square); Chi refers to the Greek letter % which is employed in the chi square, a statistical test. The chi square determines whether a distribution is significantly different from the expected or theoretical distribution.
Childhood disintegrative disorder; A lifelong developmental disorder characterized by significant loss of social, play, language, and motor skills after the second year of life. Abnormalities in social interaction and communication are similar to autism.
Childhood; In humans, by convention, from two to eleven years of age.
Chlorpromazine; One of the phenothiazine's, the generic term for one of the most widely prescribed antipsychotic drugs, sold under the name Thorazine.
Choleric; A temperament characterized by Hippocrates as prone to anger and outrage.
Choreiform; Pertaining to the involuntary, spasmodic, jerking movements of the limbs and head found in Huntington's chorea and other brain disorders.
Chromatic colour; A colour having hue (wavelength) and saturation.
Chromosomes; The threadlike bodies within the nucleus of the cell, composed primarily of DNA and bearing the genetic information of the organism. Human cells contain 23 pairs of genes for a total of 46.
Chronic; Of lengthy duration or recurring frequently, often with progressing seriousness.
Chronological age (CA); Length of life distinguished from "mental age."
Chronoscope; An instrument which measures speed of reaction.
Chunks; A meaningful grouping of stimuli that can be stored as a unit in short-term memory; often done automatically.
CIE chromaticity diagram; A three-dimension model that reflects the main principles of additive colour mixture.
Ciliary muscles; The circular mass of smooth muscles within the eye that is responsible for accommodation of the lens.
Circadian rhythms; Cyclical patterns of change in physiological functions such as hunger, sleep, or body temperature occurring at approximately 24 hour intervals.
Circular reaction; A type of behaviour pattern observed in early infancy that involves repetitive behaviours that are self-stimulating, e.g., thumb-sucking.
Clairvoyance; A form of extrasensory perception in which one is aware of the past, present, or future without the use of sense organs.
Class interval; The arbitrarily selected range of scores within a given division of a measurement scale or frequency distribution.
Class;
(1) A grouping of objects or people according to an a priori scheme.
(2) In biology, a taxonomic category between Phylum (or Subphylum) and
Order (or Subclass).
(3) In statistics, a grouping of values into a single category.
Classical analysis (or psychoanalysis);
(1)Psychoanalytic theories and practices based on the earlier Freudian period with emphasis on unraveling the unconscious blockings of the libido.

(2) Also used to refer to the hypotheses and techniques of Freud and his followers as opposed to all others.
Classical conditioning; A basic form of learning, sometimes referred to as Pavlovian conditioning, in which a neutral stimulus is repeatedly paired with another stimulus (called the unconditioned stimulus, UCS) that naturally elicits a certain desired response (called the unconditioned response, UCR). After repeated trials the neutral stimulus becomes a conditioned stimulus (CS) and evokes the same or a similar response, now called the conditioned response (CR).
Classificatory variables; The characteristics that people bring with them to scientific investigations, such as sex, age, and mental status; studied by correlational research and mixed designs.
Claustrophobia; A fear of closed spaces.
Client-centered therapy; A humanistic-existential insight therapy, developed by Carl Rogers, which emphasizes the importance of the therapist's understanding the client's subjective experiences and assisting the client to gain more awareness of current motivations for behaviour the goal is not only to reduce anxieties but also to foster actualization of the client's potential.
Clinical case history; Records or data from therapy situations; used to identify behaviours and to suggest problems that need to be studied.
Clinical interview; General term for conversation between a clinician and a patient that is aimed at determining diagnosis, history, causes for problems, and possible treatment options.
Clinical investigation; An experimental technique involving the use of a laboratory or dinic, usually in order to administer tests or provide experiences that require elaborate or non-portable equipment.
Clinical psychiatrist; A physician (FCPS, FRCP, MD degree) whose training emphasizes the treatment of mental disorders using both psychotherapeutic and medicinal treatments.
Chlorpromazine; One of the phenothiazines, the generic term for one of the most widely prescribed antipsychotic drugs, sold under the name Thorazine.
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Clinical case history; Records or data from therapy situations; used to identify behaviours and to suggest problems that need to be studied.
Clinical interview; General term for conversation between a clinician and a patient that is aimed at determining diagnosis, history, causes for problems, and possible treatment options.
Clinical investigation; An experimental technique involving the use of a laboratory or clinic, usually in order to administer tests or provide experiences that require elaborate or non-portable equipment.
Clinical psychiatrist; A physician (FCPS, FRCP, MD degree) whose training emphasizes the treatment of mental disorders using both psychotherapeutic and medicinal treatments.
Clinical psychologist; A psychologist (either M.Sc. with area of specialization in clinical psychology, M. Phil. MS or Diploma in clinical psychology or Ph.D. degree) whose training emphasizes the assessment, treatment, research, and prevention of mental disorders.

Clinical psychology; A branch of psychology concerned with assessment and treatment of mental illness and with practical research into its causes.
Clinician; A health professional authorized to provide services to people suffering from one or more pathologies.
Cloning; The process of reproducing identical individuals from selected cells of the body. Cloning ordinarily involves replacing the nucleus of one egg cell with a cell from the body of the individual who is being cloned (reproduced).*
Closure (Gestalt Law); The tendency to perceive gaps as being filled in, usually completing a figure.
Cloze technique; A procedure in which words are deleted from verbal passages, and subjects are required to identify the missing words.
Cocaine; A - pain-reducing, stimulating, and addictive alkaloid obtained from coca leaves, which increases mental powers, produces euphoria, heightens sexual desire, and in large doses causes paranoia and hallucinations.
Cochlea; The bony, coiled structure in the ear containing the receptor organ for hearing. The cochlea contains three tubes: the scala vestibular, scala media, and scala tympani.
Cochlear microphonic; Electrical activity. recorded from the cochlea of the ear that, up to relatively high frequencies, closely matches the frequency and amplitude of the stimulus.
Coding system (Bruner); A concept referring to a hierarchical arrangement of related categories.
Coding; The transformation of data from one form into another so that it can be communicated over some channel. In information theory, the transformation of messages into signals.
Coefficient of correlation; A numerical index of the degree of relationship between two variables.
Cognition; The process of knowing; the thinking, judging, reasoning, and planning activities of the human mind; behaviour is now often explained as depending on these processes.
Cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT);
Behaviour therapy which incorporates theory and research on cognitive processes such as thoughts, perceptions, judgments, self-statements, and tacit assumptions. A blend of both the cognitive and behavioural paradigms.
Cognitive component; The part of an attitude revealing the beliefs a person has about a stimulus.
Cognitive consistency; Attitude formation and change that stresses the motive to attain consistency between one's various beliefs, emotions, and behaviours. Also, such a state of consistency or congruity.
Cognitive development; Changes in sensory, perceptual, and intellectual performances- with age.
Cognitive dissonance (Festinger); An uncomfortable psychological conflict between beliefs and behaviour. Also the motivational position that the individual will take to reduce the dissonance.
Cognitive paradigm; General view that people can best be understood by studying how they perceive and structure their experiences.

Cognitive psychology; An approach to psychological phenomena that focuses upon hypothetical cognitive structures (representations of experience) rather than upon responses.
Cognitive restructuring; Any behaviour therapy procedure that attempts to alter the manner in which a client thinks about life so that he or she changes overt behaviour and emotions.
Cognitive style; One's individual approach to perceiving and thinking about events or the world.
Cognitive theory; Approach to personality that emphasizes the cognitive processes such as thinking and judging and is thus highly rational in its outlook. Such theories have been developed by George Kelly and Edward Tolman.
Cognitive therapy (CT); A cognitive restructuring therapy associated with the psychiatrist Aaron T. Beck, concerned with changing negative schemata and certain cognitive biases or distortions that influence a person to construe life in a depressing or otherwise maladaptive way.
Coherence; The quality of systematic and predictable connection; consistency.
Cohesiveness; The overall attractiveness of a group for its members. The quality of "hanging together," as applied to social groups perceptual phenomena, traits, or items learned.
Cohort effects; The consequences of having been born in a given year and having grown up during a particular time period with its own unique pressures, problems, challenges, and opportunities. To be distinguished from age effects.
Colic; A syndrome characterized by a distention of the abdomen, apparently resulting in severe pain and causing a baby to cry violently and continuously; also, used loosely to describe the symptoms of infants who have regular or prolonged bouts of paroxysmal crying during their first few months.
Collative variables; Employed by Berlyne to describe those properties of stimuli most likely to increase arousal in an organism. Such characteristics of stimulus objects as novelty, surprise, complexity, and ambiguity are collative variables.
Collective unconscious; In Jungian psychoanalytic theory, one of the two parts of one's unconscious mind which is inherited and common to all members of the species. It houses the archetypes and contains racial memories and psychic material.
Colour blindness; Inability to experience the colours of the spectrum in the same fashion as would a normal member of the same species.
Colour constancy; The tendency to perceive an object as of the same hue under wide variations of illumination.
Colour solid; A geometric 3-dimensional representation of the hue, brightness, and saturation of colour.
Colour; The quality dimension of light. The hue of a visual stimulus, determined by the wavelength of the light.
Common fate (factor of uniform density); A Gestalt principle that elements in perception which function, change, or move in the same direction will be apprehended together.
Communication disorders; Learning disabilities in a child who fails to develop to the degree expected by his or her intellectual level in a specific language skill area. Includes expressive language disorder, phonological disorder, and stuttering.

Communication net; The channels of communication in a group; the number of channels compared to the number of potential channels is the conductivity of the communication net.
Communication; (1) The transmission of messages. (2) The transfer of energy from one place to another in an organism or system (3) Any message or signal which does not always require language. (4) A psychotherapist's information as given by a patient.
Community mental health; Approach to mental health that emphasizes the prevention of mental illness and the need for broader and more effective mental health services based within communities including community support systems.
Community psychology; An approach to therapy that emphasizes prevention and the seeking out of potential difficulties rather than waiting for troubled individuals to initiate consultation. The location for professional activities tends to be in the person's natural surroundings rather than in the therapists office. See prevention.
Comorbidity; The co-occurrence of two disorders, as when a person is both depressed and alcoholic.
Comparative psychology; The branch of psychology which compares behavioural differences among the species on the phylogenetic scale to discover development trends.
Comparison level for alternatives; The experience level below which the individual will attempt to seek alternate interactions. An individual engaged in a social interaction or relationship above his comparison level for alternatives will continue the interaction.
Comparison level; In social exchange theory the standard by which one evaluates what he deserves which is usually based on the average of past experiences.
Compensation; Emphasizing a behaviour or trait to account for or cover up some perceived deficiency in other areas. Also a defense mechanism in which one behavioural act is substituted for another behavioural act in an attempt to alleviate anxiety.
Competence motivation; The motive to develop those skills necessary to effectively ma nipulate the environment. .
Competence; (1) Appropriateness. (2) The view-that a person is responsible for his actions.
Competition; Trying to get the best in a situation, a mutual striving between individual; or groups for the same objective. ..
Complementarity; The tendency for people to be attracted to each other because they possess opposite qualities, and thus fulfill each other's needs.
Complementary colours; Two hues that when mixed in proper proportion yields an achromatic additive mixture, i.e., gray.
Complex concept; A concept that represents more than one stimulus property simultaneously.
Compliance; Performance of an act at another's request, regardless of one's own attitudes.
Compound schedules; Partial reinforcement schedules in which a response is reinforced according to the requirements of two or more schedules that operate at the same time.
Compromise formation; In psychoanalysis, behaviour representing a fusion or accommodation between a repressed force or impulse and the repressive forces of the psyche, such that the behaviour may become manifest without censorship of the ego.
Compulsion;

(1) An irrational and unwanted repetition of an activity which arises when one can no longer control an anxiety or attempts to satisfy an obsession.
(2) The forcing of an individual to act against his own wishes.
Computer program; A set of directions, or algorithm, telling a computer exactly what to do.
Computer simulation; Programming a computer to "behave" in exactly the way specified by a theory. More generally, programming a computer to do something an organism or system
does.
Computer-assisted instruction (CAT); The use of a computer to store and select material to be presented in a learning program.
Conative component; The part of an attitude revealed by the actions a person takes in response to a stimulus.
Concentrative meditation; Meditation that involves "one-pointedness" of the mind limiting one's attention on a specific object for some period of time.
Concept formation; The process of finding the common element in a set of events or objects. Abstracting a quality or property of an object or event and then generalizing that quality or property to appropriate objects or events.
Concept;
(1) A general idea or meaning.
(2) An idea which combines several elements to form a notion, abstract properties, or relationships.
Conception; The beginning of human life which occurs with the union of a sperm cell with an egg cell.
Conceptual problems; Problems that can be solved by recognizing or learning the concept the solution is based on, by the use of systematic strategies.
Conceptual replication; An attempt to demonstrate an experimental phenomenon with an entirely new paradigm or set of experimental conditions. Typically new independent and dependent variables are selected which are thought to have the same underlying meaning (concept) in the experimental situation.
Concordance rate; Probability that one of a pair of twins will show a given characteristic, given that the other twin has the characteristic.
Concordance; In genetics, having the same trait(s) as a relative under study, usually an identical or fraternal twin.
Concrete operational period; The third of Jean Piaget's stages of cognitive development (from seven to eleven years of age), The child's thoughts become organized, with understanding of time, space, and logic, but he can apply them only to concrete situations,
Concurrent schedules; Partial reinforcement schedules in which two or more responses are made to satisfy two or more schedules at the same time.
Concurrent validity; A measure of how well a test measures what it was designed to measure by comparing the test results of the experimental group with test results of those people who are already in the field for which the test was designed.
Concussion; A jarring injury to the brain produced by a blow to the head that usually involves a momentary loss of consciousness followed by transient disorientation and memory loss.

Condensation; A dream process that disguises material by having one aspect of a dream, such as a person, actually represent or be a composite of several things in real life.
Conditional rule; In concept formation, if an item has one specified property, then it must also have another property in order to be an instance of the concept.
Conditioned emotional responses; Emotional reactions which result from being classically conditioned to stimuli in the environment.
Conditioned inhibition; The suppression of a conditioned response by pairing it with a neutral stimulus without any reinforcement so that the neutral stimulus becomes a signal for no reinforcement and the conditioned response is suppressed.
Conditioned reflex therapy; The term applied to the system of psychotherapy developed by Andrew Salter in which clients learn to be assertive to overcome inhibitions. The six basic techniques used are feeling-talk, facial talk, contradiction and attack, using "I," express agreement and improvisation.
Conditioned reflex; A learned response elicited by a conditioned stimulus, also called conditioned response.
Conditioned reinforcer; Something that, through association with the primary rein-forcer, becomes a reinforcer itself.
Conditioned response (CR); In classical conditioning, the response elicited by the conditioned stimulus. It usually resembles its corresponding unconditioned response.
Conditioned stimulus (CS); An originally neutral stimulus that, through repeated pairings with an unconditioned stimulus becomes effective in eliciting the conditioned response.
Conditioning, classical; (See Classical conditioning.)
Conditioning, instrumental; (See Operant conditioning.)
Conditioning; The process of evoking a specific response other than one that would have been produced naturally by presenting a particular stimulus.
Conduct disorder; A disorder of childhood or adolescence involving a pattern of violating age-appropriate social norms or the basic rights of others through aggressions, theft, deceitfulness and violating rules.
Conduct disorder; Patterns of extreme
vandalism, lying, and early drug use; may be precursor of antisocial personality disorder.
Conduction;
(1) Pertaining to the transmission of sound waves.
(2) The transmission of a nervous impulse from one area in the nervous system to another.
Cones; The cone shaped photoreceptor cells located in the retina particularly the fovea, which are responsible for colour and high acuity vision.
Confabulation; The act of filling in memory gaps with statements that make sense but that are untrue. The person believes his statements to be true.
Confederates; In research, collaborators of the experimenter who pose as subjects. Their true identity is unknown to the other subjects.
Confidence interval; A statistic which specifies at some known probability level, the range within which the populations mean must be given a known sample measure.

Confidentiality; A principle observed by lawyers, doctors, pastors, psychologists, and psychiatrists that dictates that the goings-on in a professional and private relationship are not divulged to anyone else.

Conflict frustration; Frustration of a motive because it is in conflict with some other motive.

Conflict; A term referring specifically to behavioural indecision as a result of the positive or negative qualities of goal situations. Conflicts may be approach-approach involving equal temptation to strive for two incompatible goals; avoidance-avoidance, involving the struggle to avoid unpleasant consequences although doing so will incur other unpleasant consequences; or approach-avoidance, in which a single behaviour has both pleasant and unpleasant consequences.

Confluence;

(1) In perception, the fusing of perceptual elements.

(2) The flowing together of motives or responses.

(3) As developed by Adler, the merging of several instincts into one.

Conformity; The tendency to change or develop attitudes and behaviour in accordance with peer group pressure; to acquiesce to group norms.

Confounding; Simultaneous variation of a second variable with an independent variable of interest so that any effect on the dependent variable cannot be attributed with certainty to the independent variable; inherent in correlational research.

Confusion error; A classification error in which an instance of one category is thought to be an instance of another; it is often assumed that these errors are not random but depend on the degree to which the two categories have similar characteristics.

Congenital; A characteristic acquired during development in the uterus and not through heredity; existing at or dating from the time of birth.

Congruence (Rogers); Term meaning that what is experienced inside and what is expressed outwardly are consistent

Conjoint therapy; Couples or family therapy where partners are seen together and children are seen with their parent and possibly with an extended family.

Conjunctive concepts; A concept which is defined by several attributes, usually all of which must be present.

Conjunctive rule; In concept formation, the rule that all examples of a concept must have one or more attributes in common.

Connectionism; The doctrine that the activity of the central nervous system is to connect stimuli and responses Intelligence may also be viewed as a neural bond, dependent upon the number and availability of connections.

Connector cells; Cells in the brain and spinal cord that transmit nerve impulses torn the afferent cells to the efferent cells.

Connotation; That aspect of the meaning of a word which refers to its associations and emotional implications.

Conscience;

(1) The sense of right and wrong in conduct; that is, an individual's system of moral values.

(2) As developed by Freud, the part of the superego that contains the moral values, attitudes, and rules which one acquires from parents. The conscience is internalized to govern behaviour.

Consciousness; The sum total of a person's mental experiences; one's complete awareness.

Consensual validation (Sullivan); The process whereby a person reaches a more realistic point of view by comparing his thoughts and feelings with those of his associates. The corrective experience for an individual's parataxic distortions.

Conservation;

(1) Piaget's term implying that certain quantitative attributes of objects remain unchanged unless something is added to or taken away from them. Such characteristics of objects as mass, number, area, volume, and so on, are capable of being conserved. For example, at a certain level of development one realizes that the amount of water is not changed by pouring it into glasses of different shapes.

(2) Concerning memory or retention.

Conservative focusing; A systematic approach to solving conceptual problems in which the subject uses' a positive instance of the concept as focus and then compares it with other single instances, each differing in one and only one dimension from his or her focus. By this method, irrelevant dimensions are eliminated (one at a time) until only the relevant dimension remains.

Consistency principle; The underlying view of cognitive dissonance and balance theories. The basic premise is that people strive to be consistent in their behaviour. In this connection, attitudes held by. a particular individual are mutually supportive and do not conflict with each other. Also, it is a tendency to segregate liked objects from disliked objects and to structure thoughts in simple black-and-white terms.

Consolidation theory; The postulate that short-term memories are converted into long-term memories. Consists of two stages - reverberating circuits and structural changes. In order for any experience to be permanently stored, it must be strengthened because of retroactive inhibition and retrograde amnesia.

Consonance;

(1) Harmonious tone combinations.

(2) In cognitive dissonance theory, when one idea or belief implies another in some psychological sense.

Conspecific recognition; Recognizing members of one's own species; discrimination of members of one's own species from members of other species.

Constancy hypothesis; As developed by the structuralists and behaviourists, the view that there is a one-to-one correspondence between stimulus and response, regardless of surrounding conditions.

Constancy of internal environment; As developed by Cannon, the tendency for metabolic processes (such as, levels of heat, blood sugar, . and blood pressure) to remain constant.

Constancy; The tendency to perceive the properties of objects as unchanging in spite of changes in the retinal image; accomplished by integration of information from several sensory mechanisms.

Constant error; A continuous one-directional error, such as always underestimating.

Constellation;

(1) In psychoanalysis, a group of emotionally charged ideas.

(2) Any complex.

Constitutional factors of aggression; Relatively enduring dispositions and physiological traits, whose foundations are organic or hereditary, those are related to aggressive behaviour; distinguished from environmental and learning factors. .

Constriction;

(1) In perception, a decrease in the diameter of the pupil of the eye.

(2) Being overly determined by external factors.

(3) In testing, poor form responses (F responses) on the Rorschach Test.

(4) Any contraction or shrinking.

Construct validity; The extent to which scores or ratings on an assessment instrument relate to other variables or behaviours according to some theory or hypothesis.

Construct;

(1) A concept, trait, or dimension which represents relationships between variables in the formulation of theories. Empirical constructs are based on observed facts or data and represent measurable variables. Hypothetical constructs are verified indirectly. These constructs are inferred to have real existence.

(2) A scientific model.

Contact analog display; An integrated visual display that is arranged so that the information one receives is analogous to what one would get from direct visual contact.

Contact comfort; The satisfaction in many young organisms from having something warm and soft to cling to.

Contact desensitization; A technique of behaviour therapy which involves physical contact during systematic desensitization.

Content validity; The extent to which a particular instrument samples the behaviour it is supposed to measure or predict.

Content;

(1) As developed by Guilford, the raw material of intellectual activity such as thoughts and feelings.

(2) As developed by Piaget, the term for un-interpreted, behavioural data relating to one's behaviour.

(3) The material in a test, the material in consciousness, or the material expressed by a patient in an analytic session.

Context;

(1) Conditions which surround a mental process and thus alter its meaning.

(2) The related verbal or perceptual material which clarifies the meaning of a word, phrase, or statement.

Contextual learning; The derivation and assimilation of meaning for a new item from the surrounding context.

Contextual stimuli; In adaptation level theory of motivation. The background simulation against which the individual makes his judgments.

Contingency;

(1) In instrumental conditioning, a situation in which reinforcement is not delivered unless certain responses are made.

(2) An expression which indicates a meaningful relationship between two variables.

Contingency; A close relationship, especially of a causal nature, between two events, one of which regularly follows the other.

Continuation; The perceptual tendency to see objects in the form of some continuous pattern, e.g., a line or .curve.
Continuity theory; The theory that learning occurs by incremental increases in the strength of S-R bonds.
Continuity; A law of perceptual organization that states that incomplete contours tend to become closed.
Continuous culture; A culture that does not clearly demarcate passage from one period of life to another. Contemporary Western societies are usually continuous.
Continuous reinforcement; A schedule of reinforcement in which every correct response is followed by reinforcement.
Contour; In perception, the boundary of a perceptual figure.
Contrast;
(1) The perceptual effect of a specific visual area, caused by the difference between the area and its surroundings.
(2) The stressing of a difference between two sensations by the immediate successive juxtaposition of two stimuli.
(3) The intensified perception of differences between any stimuli by bringing them into juxtaposition.
Control group; The group of subjects in an experiment which is statistically equivalent in all respects to the experimental group, except that it does not receive the treatment of the independent variable (the experimental treatment). Thus the control group can be used as a comparison to the experimental group to ascertain whether subjects were affected by the experimental procedure.
Control variable; A potential independent variable that is held constant in an experiment.
Control; An experimental condition identical to other conditions in the experiment, but lacking the independent variable, (the experimental treatment), thus allowing different results in the other conditions to be attributed solely to the independent variable.
Convergence; A binocular cue for perceiving depth; the extent to which the eyes converge inward when looking at an object.
Convergent hierarchy; According to mediational theory, a hierarchy of different external stimuli, all of which can elicit the same response. Seen as the basis for forming concepts.
Convergent thinking; As termed by Guilford, thinking which results in a unique correct solution to a problem.
Converging operations; A set of related lines of investigation that all support a common conclusion.
Conversion disorder (earlier known as Hysteria); A kind of somatoform disorder in which patients manifest variable sensory, motor, vasomotor, visceral, and mental symptoms. These symptoms include paralyzed limbs, deafness, blindness, and other pathological conditions for which no anatomical or physiological causes could be found.
Conversion reaction; A neurotic reaction which reduces anxiety by inactivation of part of the body; the psychological problem is converted into a physical one which prevents anxiety-provoking behaviour. The underlying psychological conflict is transformed into a sensory or motor symptom, such as blindness or paralysis.
Converted score; A score expressed in some type of derived unit, such as an age equivalent, grade equivalent, percentile, or standard score.

Convulsion; An involuntary seizure involving rapid spasmodic contraction of the voluntary muscles.
Convulsive therapy; See electroconvulsive therapy.
Cooperation; Working with or assisting someone else in an attempt to reach a mutual satisfying goal.
Cornea; The transparent outer coating of the eye that allows light to pass through to the interior.
Corneal-reflection technique; A technique for studying eye movement which involves photographing light reflected from the cornea.
Corpus collosum; The structure consisting of a large group of nerve fibers that connect the left and right hemispheres of the cerebrum, allowing the hemispheres to communicate with each other.
Correlation coefficient; A statistical index expressing the degree of relationship between two variables. The range of possible values is from +1.00 to -1.00. The numerical size of the correlation is an expression of the strength of the relationship. The sign of the correlation coefficient is an indication of the direction of the relationship. A positive correlation indicates that a change in one variable is associated with a change in the other variable in the same direction. A negative correlation indicates an inverse relationship between the two variables. A correlation of .00 represents no relationship between the variables.
Correlation; A statistical term that describes the relationship between two variables in such a way that change in one is associated with change in the other positive-in the same direction, negative-in the opposite direction.
Correlational approach; Research method used it discover the degree of relationship between two or more variables by analyzing how well one variable helps predict the value of another. Testing, interviewing, surveying are often combined under the general heading of correlational approach.
Correlational method; The research strategy used to establish whether two or more variables are related. Relationships may be positive—as values for one variable increase, those for the other do also—or negative—as values for one variable increase, those for the other decrease.
Cortex; The outer layer of any organ.
Cortical lobes; The four somewhat arbitrarily designated divisions of the cortex: frontal, parietal, occipital, and temporal.
Corticosteroid; A group of chemicals produced by the metabolism of cortisone and other chemical secretions of the adrenal cortex. These chemicals have been shown to increase during acquisition of a conditioned emotional response. Also known as adrenal steroids.
Cortisone; A hormone secreted by the adrenal cortex in response to stress, serving to reduce inflammation.
Cotwin control method; The use of twins in an experiment. One twin serves in the control condition and the other twin serves in the experimental condition.
Co-twin; In behaviour genetics research using the twin method, the member of the pair who is tested later to determine whether he or she has the same diagnosis or trait discovered earlier in the birth partner.

Counseling psychologist; A doctoral level mental "health professional whose training -is similar to that of a clinical psychologist, though usually with less emphasis on research and serious psychopathology.
Counseling psychology; The branch of psychology dealing with personality, marital and vocational problems.
Counterbalancing; An experimental procedure used to eliminate the effect of irrelevant variables, confounding, by systematically varying the order of conditions in an experiment. For example, the effect of practice on variable X may be eliminated by presenting X at the beginning, middle, and end of a series.
Counterconditioning; A behaviour therapy procedure that conditions new responses to stimuli that trigger unwanted behaviours; based on classical conditioning. Two such techniques are systematic desensitization and aversive conditioning.
Countermovement; An attempt to resist social change.
Countertransference; Feelings that the psychoanalyst unconsciously directs to the analyzed, stemming from his or her own emotional vulnerabilities and unresolved conflicts.
Covert sensitization; A form of aversion therapy in which the person is told to imagine undesirably attractive situations and activities while unpleasant feelings are being induced by imagery.
Cranial nerves; The twelve pairs of nerves which have their origin or termination within the ventral surface of the brain.
Creativity; A process of thought resulting in new and original ideas that are useful solutions to problems.
Crespi effect; A disproportionate increase or decrease in performance of a learned response as compared to the increase or decrease of the reinforcement.
Cretinism; A physiologically caused form of mental retardation and other abnormalities resulting from a prenatal thyroid insufficiency.
Crisis intervention; A major feature of the primary prevention approach to mental health, whereby someone is always on call to help people handle a crisis in effective ways.
Crisis;
(1) A point in a person's life which has great psychological significance for the individual.
(2) A turning point characterized by a marked improvement or a marked deterioration.
Criterion of mastery in learning; The level of performance at which practice is terminated.
Criterion validity evidence; The evidence that a test score corresponds to an accurate measure of interest. The measure of interest is called the criterion.
Criterion;
(1) An absolute standard of performance used to evaluate a subject's performance on a test.
(2) An outside measure against which a test can be validated.
Critical period; A stage of early development in which an organism is susceptible to certain influences and during which important irreversible patterns of behaviour are acquired. As developed by Binet, the period early in life during which imprinting is possible.

Critical thinking; Thinking that does not blindly accept arguments and conclusions. Rather, it examines assumptions, discerns hidden values, evaluates evidence, and assesses conclusions.
Cross-cultural studies; The observance of the effect of the same environmental conditions on behaviour in different cultures.
Crossing-over; A process in which genes that were previously linked become unlinked or linked with a different set of genes due to the detachment of a chromosome part and possible reattachment to a new chromosome during cell division.
Crossover interaction; When the effect of one independent variable on a dependent variable reverses at different levels of a second independent variable.
Cross-sectional research; A research strategy that tests at a given period of time a sample of persons or variables that are representative on several dimensions of the population as a whole. Age and ability level are two frequently used variables.
Cross-sectional studies; Studies in which different age groups are compared at the same time. Compare with longitudinal studies.
Cross-validation; A technique for determining the validity of a procedure by testing it for a second time on another sample after its validity has been demonstrated on a first sample. Cross-validation is important when items or test weights have been chosen from a large number of possible alternatives, and when the original sample was small.
Crowding; An unpleasant psychological and subjective, state involving people's reaction to the density of their environment.
Crystallized intelligence; Intelligence used in the application of already -learned materials which is usually considered to be rigid or unchanging.
Cue; In motivational theory, any distinctive property of a stimulus that can serve to determine the direction or nature of a response; an obscure secondary stimulus.
Cue-dependent forgetting; Inability to remember learned information due to retrieval failure. Cues present during learning are not present during recall.
Cultural relativity; The belief that the behaviour and the personality of an individual can only be understood and evaluated within the context of the culture in which he or she originated.
Cultural-familial retardation; A mild backwardness in mental development with no indication of brain pathology but evidence of similar limitation in at least one of the parents or siblings.
Culturally biased; An adjective expressing the relative dependence of a concept or a test on cultural influence.
Culture; The total set of values, expectations, attitudes, beliefs, and customs shared by the members of one group which characterize them as a group and distinguish them from other groups.
Culture-fair tests; Tests that try to eliminate bias by using items that-should be equally well-known to all subjects taking the test, regardless of their cultural or sub-cultural background.
Culture-free test; A test for which the solutions do not depend on any specific culture. All items which depend upon cultural factors have been eliminated.
Cumulative frequency; A sum of all the cases falling below a specified score, achieved when each new case up to a specified criterion is added to the preceding total. The cumulative percent is the accumulated percent of cases falling below a specified score.

Cumulative record; A continuous and complete tally or record of appropriate or satisfactory instrumental responses made in a given time period.
Curiosity; The motivation to seek out and respond to novel stimuli, sometimes regarded as one of the primary drives.
Curve of forgetting; The graph plotting the percentage of learned materials retained as a function of time since the absolute amount forgotten for each subsequent time interval decreases over time, which means most loss of retention occurs soon after acquisition.
Cushing's syndrome; An endocrine disorder usually affecting young women, produced by over secretion of cortisone and marked by mood swings, irritability, agitation, and physical disfigurement-Cutaneous senses; The senses whose receptors are located in the skin. These are usually classified as cold, hot, pain, and pressure.
Cybernetics; The science of communication and control theory that is especially concerned with the comparative study of automatic control systems.
Cycle of motivation; A proposal explaining many motive situations as a sequence of need, instrumental response, goal, and relief; the cycle often repeats itself.
Cyclical psychodynamics; The reciprocal relations between current behaviour and repressed conflicts, such that they mutually reinforce each other.
Cyclothymic disorder; Chronic swings between elation and depression not severe enough to warrant the diagnosis of bipolar disorder.
Cytoplasm; The protoplasmic material surrounding the nucleus of a cell, exclusive of the material in the nucleus.
d reaction test; A reaction time test in which a subject must not make a response until he has identified which of two stimuli has been presented. For example, a subject is asked to push a lever when the green light appears and not when the red light appears.
d'; A statistic in signal detection theory related to the sensitivity of the observer.
Dark adaptation; A process of increasing sensitivity to light whereby the retina becomes over a million times more sensitive resulting from the reduction or complete absence of light energy reaching the eye, attributable to a resynthesize of a rod stimulating substance which is broken down under bright light. The DA curve has two segments, one for rod and one for cone Vision.
Data; A collection of statistics, facts, or information obtained by observation, experimentation, or computation on a dependent variable.
Day-residues; Apparently trivial but unconsciously important events of the day that play a part in dream content.
Death instinct (thariatos); In psychoanalytic theory the instinct for destruction and death and when fused with pleasure, inward and outward directed drives for pain. Like the life instinct, Eros, it originates from the libido, which is the source of all energy in the individual.
Decay theory of STM; A view that holds that without rehearsal or re-presentation, the traces of an experience fade with time until the experience is forgotten completely.
Decentration; Jean Piaget's term for the ability to shift the center of one's attention.
Decerebrate; An animal whose cerebral cortex has been removed.
Decibel (db); A logarithmic unit for measuring physical sound intensity.
Decile; In a ranked distribution, a division containing one-tenth of the cases. The first decile is the score value below which one tenth of the cases fall. The fifth decile is the same as the median, or the 50th percentile.

Deduction; The logical process of reasoning from the general to the particular.
Deep structure; The meaning transmitted by words used in a language.
Defense mechanism; As termed by Freud, the unconscious process by which an individual protects himself from anxiety. Defense mechanisms discussed by Freud include repression, rationalization, reaction formation, projection, isolation, introjection, regression, and thought dissociation. These mechanisms are often termed ego defenses.
Deferred imitation; As espoused by Piaget, the ability of a child to imitate behaviours long after the child has seen them. This occurs in the pre-operational stage after representation has been attained.
Degrees of freedom (df); The number of values free to vary if the total number of values and their sum are fixed.
Deindividuation; Relative anonymity of individual characteristics and identifications in certain social situations such as mobs and Crowds.
Deiter's cells; Elongated cells found in the outer portion of the organ of Corti which anchor the hair cells.
Deja vu; An illusion of familiarity in a strange place or experience. For example, some features in a new city may be similar to those features which have already been experienced. From the French "already seen
Delay of reinforcement; A period of time between the response and reinforcement in a contingency situation.
Delayed conditioning; In classical conditioning a trial in which the onset of the conditioned stimulus precedes the unconditioned stimulus, with the conditioned stimulus staying oh at least until the unconditioned stimulus has occurred.
Delayed instinct; An instinct which does not manifest itself immediately after birth.
Delinquency; Antisocial acts committed by persons who are legal minors, usually in a repetitive fashion.
Delirium; A state of great mental confusion in which consciousness is clouded, attention cannot be sustained, and the stream of thought and speech is incoherent. The person is probably disoriented, emotionally erratic, restless or lethargic, and often has delusions, delusions, and hallucinations.
Delta rhythm; The large, slow brain waves associated with deep sleep.
Delta waves; A wave of 1-3 Hz of high voltage found in the EEG which is characteristic of low arousal and deep sleep.
Delusional (paranoid) disorder; A disorder in which the individual has persistent persecutory delusions or delusional jealousy and is very often contentious but has no thought disorder or hallucinations.
Delusional jealousy; The unfounded conviction that one's mate is unfaithful; the individual may collect small bits of "evidence" to justify the delusion.
Delusions of grandeur; The false belief that one is a great or powerful person.
Delusions; Beliefs contrary to reality, firmly held in spite of evidence to the contrary; common in paranoid disorders; of control, belief that one is being manipulated by some external force such as radar, television, or a creature from outer space; of grandeur, belief that one is an especially important or powerful person; of persecution, belief that one is being plotted against or oppressed by others.

Demand characteristics; Those cues available to subjects in an experiment that may enable them to determine the purpose of the experiment, or what is expected by the experimenter.
Dementia praecox; An older term for schizophrenia, chosen to describe what was believed to be an incurable and progressive deterioration of mental functioning beginning in adolescence.
Dementia; Deterioration of mental faculties— memory, judgment, abstract thought, control of impulses, intellectual ability—that impairs social and occupational functioning and eventually changes the personality. . See Alzheimer's disease.
Demographic variable; A varying characteristic that is a vital or social statistic of an individual, sample group, or population, for example, age, sex, socioeconomic status, racial origin, education.
Demonology; The doctrine that a person's abnormal behaviour is caused by an autonomous evil spirit.
Dendrite; A neural fiber that transmits electrical impulses toward the cell body of a neuron.
Denial; A defense mechanism in which there is minimization of the importance of a situation or event or of unacceptable impulses or feelings.
Denotation; That aspect of the meaning of a word which refers to what the word indicates.
Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA); An extremely complex molecule, assumed to be the basis of all life, composed of phosphates, bases, and sugars.
Dependence;
(1) A relationship of causality between two occurrences such that a change in one produces a change in the other.
(2) A reliance on others for ideas, emotions, and opinions.
Dependent influence; A change in a person's attitudes or behaviours that occurs because of the social characteristics of a model or group.
Dependent personality disorder; Lacking in self-confidence, such people passively allow others to run their lives and make no demands on them so as not to endanger these protective relationships.
Dependent variable; In a psychological experiment, the behaviour that is measured and is expected to change with manipulation of the independent variable.
Depersonalization; An alteration in perception of the self in which the individual loses a sense of reality and feels estranged from the self and perhaps separated from the body. It may be a temporary reaction to stress and fatigue or part of panic disorder, depersonalization disorder, or schizophrenia.
Depolarization; The process by which the electrical charge of a neuron reverses and becomes positive during the passage of an action potential.
Depression; A disorder marked by great sadness and apprehension, feelings of worthlessness and guilt, withdrawal from others, loss of sleep, appetite, sexual desire, loss of interest and pleasure in usual activities, and either lethargy or agitation. Called major depression in DSM-IV-TR and unipolar depression by others. It can be an associated symptom of other disorders.

Depressive reactions; A state in which the person responds to life's disappointments with excessive emotionality and withdrawal, usually precipitated by an event such as the loss of a loved one.
Deprivation; The loss or removal of something desired or loved. In developmental psychology, a significant reduction of stimulation or opportunity.
Depth perception; The ability to perceive three dimensionality and the awareness of distance between an observer and an object.
Depth-oriented therapy; Any form of psychotherapy which professes to treat the unconscious sources of an individual's problems. The Freudian and Jungian systems of psychoanalysis exemplify depth psychology.
Derealization; Loss of the sense that the surroundings are real; present in several psychological disorders, such as panic disorder, depersonalization disorder, and schizophrenia.
Derived lists; Learning materials arranged so that subsequent lists are systematically related to original lists by taking every other item in order, every third item, every fourth item, etc.
Descartes, Rene; Seventeenth-century French philosopher and mathematician. He is important in the history of psychology for his views on the interaction of mind and body.
Descriptive research; Research involving the collection and objective reporting of data about a particular characteristic of the subjects under study without any attempt at identifying causal relationships. Techniques include introspection, observation, surveys and clinical investigation.
Descriptive responsibility; In legal proceedings, the judgment that the accused performed an illegal act. Contrast with ascriptive responsibility.
Descriptive statistics; Measures or techniques that allow a summary portrayal of collected data including measurements of central tendency, variability, and correlation.
Desensitization; A form of behaviour therapy in which the individual is reconditioned so that previously aversive stimuli no longer elicit anxiety responses.
Desurgency; As developed by R. B. Cattell, a factor analysis personality trait which is characterized by anxiety, agitation and isolation.
Detachment;
(1) According to Homey, a neurotic characteristic involving a lack of feeling for others and a tendency to view one's problems in an objective fashion without any emotional attachment.
(2) The development of independent behaviour which often occurs when an adult of high attachment status is close by.
Detection theory; A theory which accurately assesses the subject's sensory capacities. It is a psychophysical method of studying the process of motivation, stimulus probability, and extraneous stimuli on the decision regarding the presence or absence of a given stimulus or a change in stimulus value. It employs such factors as hits, misses, correct rejections, and false alarms. Also known as: signal detectability theory, theory of signal detection and decision theory.
Deterioration effect; In abnormal psychology, a harmful outcome from being in psychotherapy.

Deterioration index; As measured by the Wechsler-Bellevue tests, an approximation of the amount of loss of mental abilities due to age. The mental abilities tested are digit span, digit symbol, block design, and similarities.

Determinism; In general, the philosophical doctrine that for every effect there is a cause. As applied to psychology, the view that all behaviour is related to an antecedent event, and all of man's motivation is subject to forces over which he has no volitional control.

Detour problem; A problem solving situation in which one has to learn to take a roundabout route to a goal instead of trying to approach it directly.

Detoxification; The initial stage in weaning an addicted person from a drug; involves medical supervision of the sometimes painful withdrawal.

Deuteranope; A colour-vision defective individual who sees shades of gray instead of red and green, possibly because of insensitivity to blue-green light.

Development; The total progressive arid continuous change whereby an individual adapts to his environment via the processes of growth, maturation, and learning; qualitative growth.

Developmental age; A measure of the degree of a person's physiological or cognitive maturity. This includes such factors as dental maturity and skeletal maturity, and the ability to think or behave in a particular manner, contrasted with chronological age.

Developmental psychology; The area within psychology that is concerned with discovering the principles of behavioural change in the individual from conception to death. All the topics in psychology such as personality, learning, and cognition as they relate to the dimensions of growth and maturation. In its broadest sense, developmental psychology includes the periods of infancy, childhood, adolescence, and adulthood.

Developmental scale; Reports of average or typical behaviour for a particular age group based upon data collected from large groups of individuals for the purpose of measuring the level of development a child has attained.

Deviance; Departure from what is considered to be correct, normal and proper.. In statistics, the departure from the norm or mean.

Deviant case analysis; Investigation of similar cases that differ in outcome in an attempt to specify the reasons for the different outcomes.

Deviation IQ; A standard score on an intelligence test in which the mean is set at 100 and the standard deviation at 15 or 16. It expresses the extent to which the individual deviates from the average score obtained by his peers. The meaning of the deviation IQ is similar to that of the conventional IQ, namely, the value obtained on the Stanford-Binet.

Deviation;

(1) In statistics, the difference between a score and a reference point such as the mean or median. If the mean is 40 and a score is 25, the deviation of that score from the mean is -15.

(2) A departure from what is considered normal, correct, or proper.

(3) In optics, the bending of light rays from a straight line.

Dewey, John; Dewey was one of the founders of the functionalistic movement in psychology and education. He wrote one of the first textbooks in the field.

Diagnosis; The process of determining the nature of an abnormality or disease using information gained from tests, interviews, and other observations.

Diagnostic test; A test that is utilized to determine the nature and source of an .individual's difficulties or skills, in contrast with survey tests, which give a general appraisal of an area of achievement.

Dialectical behaviour therapy; A therapeutic approach to borderline personality disorder that combines client-centered empathy and acceptance with behavioural problem solving, social-skills training, and limit setting.

Diastolic blood pressure; The lowest pressure recorded from an individual during a cardiac cycle which is the period of ventricular dilation during which the ventricle fills with blood (contrasted with systolic blood pressure).

Diathesis; Genetic predisposition to a particular psychotic disorder or disease.

Diathesis-stress theory; Theory of what causes schizophrenia; states that schizophrenia develops when there is a genetic predisposition (diathesis) present and there are environmental factors (stress) that trigger the disorder.

Dichotic listening; An experimental procedure in which a person hears two different taped messages simultaneously through earphones, one in each ear, usually with the instruction to attend to only one of the messages.

Dichromate; A colour-defective individual whose full range of colour experience can be produced by the mixture of two (rather than the normal three) primary colours. Most common is red-green blindness; blue-yellow blindness is rarer.

Diencephalon; The lower area of the forebrain, containing the thalamus and hypothalamus.

Difference tone; A sound heard when two tones are sounded simultaneously. The pitch of the difference tone is the difference in frequency between the two original sounds.

Differential extinction; The selective gradual diminishing of one response while another is being maintained.

Differential psychology; The field of psychology which concerns itself with individual differences in reference to their consequences, causation, and magnitude among groups.

Differential (or Difference) threshold (DL); The minimum difference in stimulation that a subject can detect 50% of the time. We experience the difference threshold as a just noticeable difference (JND)

Differentiation;

(1) In development, the process of cells developing into specialized tissues.

(2) The change in a psychological field from homogeneity to heterogeneity.

(3) In conditioning, the process by which an organism is trained to respond to only certain stimuli, that is, to discriminate between stimuli.

(4) In mathematical psychology, the process of obtaining a differential.

Difficulty index; A numerical value used to express the difficulty of a test item. In the United States, the difficulty index, also called the facility index, is usually the percent getting the item correct.

Diffraction; The bending of light waves as they pass over the edge of an object.

Diffusion of responsibility; The tendency for people to feel that responsibility for. helping is shared among those who present.

Digit-span test; A test of short term recall in which the subject repeats a random series of digits following a single presentation.

Dilation; An increase in the diameter of the pupil of the eye.

Dimming effect; The intensification of an afterimage by reducing the intensity of the field upon which it is projected.
Dioptric power; The ability of a lens to bend, or refract, light.
Dipsomania; A continuous craving for alcohol.
Direct aggression; An attack or aggressive behaviour which is projected upon the source of frustration.
Direct analysis; The term applied to the system of psychotherapy developed by John Rosen. Rosen contends that the therapist must identify with the unhappy patient.
Direct replication; Repeating an experiment as closely as possible to determine whether or not the same results will be obtained.
Directed thinking; Thinking that is governed by a goal or thinking that occurs for a purpose, such as problem solving.
Directional hypothesis; A prediction that a specific change in the conditions of an experiment will result in a particular change in the outcome of the experiment.
Directive counseling; The treatment of mental illness in which the patient is given positive advice and direct suggestions as to what activities and attitudes he should adopt. Also the counselor suggests the area of personality to be explored.
Directive psychotherapy; As developed by Frederick Thorne, a system of therapy in which the therapist assumes an active role for the purpose of breaking down resistance.
Discontinuous culture; A culture with clear demarcations between various slates or stages. For example, discontinuous cultures often mark the passage from childhood to adulthood by elaborate ritual and ceremony.
Discriminated operant; An instrumentally learned response that is reinforced only if made in the presence of a particular stimulus.
Discrimination index; A graphic or numerical expression of the extent to which a test or test item differentiates between subjects having or not having the trait being tested.
Discrimination learning; Learning to distinguish between two or more different stimuli, or between, the presence and absence of a stimulus. In general, any learning in which the task is to make choices between alternatives.
Discrimination;
(1) The ability to recognize the distinctive features of similar but non-identical things.
(2) The process of distinguishing differences between stimuli.
(3) In learning, differentiation, the ability to withhold a behavioural response except in the presence of a specific stimulus.
Discriminative stimulus (Sd); A signal presented only when reinforcement is present or is to follow, thereby controlling the occurrence of the response.
Disease; The medical concept that distinguishes an impairment of the normal state of the organism by its particular group of symptoms and its specific cause.
Disinhibition of aggression; A reduction in the self-control or inhibition of aggressive behaviours in response to environmental stimulation or aggression eliciting events.
Disinhibition; (1) The temporary restoration of an extinguished response that is manifested when the conditioned stimulus is presented in a novel way. (2) A loss of self-control upon overindulgence in alcohol or while under the influence of drugs. (3) In modeling, observing a response and learning that the response is appropriate to a given situation.

Disjunctive concept; A complex concept based upon the simultaneous consideration of two or more stimulus properties, but in which the presence of any one stimulus property is adequate to qualify the stimulus as an instance of the concept.

Disorganized schizophrenia; In this subtype of schizophrenia the person has diffuse and regressive symptoms; the individual is given to silliness, facial grimaces, and inconsequential rituals and has constantly changeable moods and poor hygiene. There are few significant remissions and eventually considerable deterioration. This form of schizophrenia was formerly called hebephrenia.

Disorganized speech (thought disorder);

Speech found in schizophrenics that is marked by problems in the organization of ideas and in speaking so that others can understand.

Disorientation; A state of mental confusion with respect to time, place, identity of self, other persons, and objects.

Disowning; The process developed by Carl Rogers, whereby an individual avoids being aware of experiences and needs which have not been symbolized and which are inconsistent with the self. Disowning is similar to repression and dissociation in the Freudian and SuUivanian theories, respectively.

Dispersion; A measure that shows the scatter of a group of scores in a distribution. The common measures of dispersion are the range, average deviation, standard deviation, variance, and the semi-interquartile range.

Displaced aggression; Aggressive behaviour oriented away from the source of frustration to other "safer" targets.

Displacement activity; In ethology, seemingly irrelevant behaviour made in the presence of two simultaneous but incompatible releaser stimuli; vacuum activity.

Displacement theory; The view that forgetting from short-term memory is due to a distortion of items from a temporary store by the occurrence of new items.

Displacement; The process or result of shifting an idea, activity, or emotional attachment from its proper object to another object. It may be a re-channeling of instinctual energy from an unacceptable object to one that is of neutral value to society (Freudian defense mechanism). It is also a dream process by which material is disguised. It involves changing the affective emphasis of something in a dream so that if it is very important in real life, it is seemingly unimportant in the dream or vice versa.

Display design; The study of effective presentation of information in a man-machine system.

Dissociation;

(1) A defense mechanism in which there is a separation of activities and psychological processes which may then function independently. An extreme form would be the multiple personality. It is also present in amnesia, fugue, and schizophrenia.

(2) In SuUivanian theory the process by which one excludes from awareness certain aspects of his experience which lead to acute anxiety. It is similar to Freudian repression and Rogerian disowning.

Dissociative disorders; Disorders in which the normal integration of consciousness, memory or identity is suddenly and temporarily altered; dissociative amnesia, dissociative fugue, - dissociative identity disorder (multiple personality), and depersonalization disorder are examples.

Dissociative fugue; Disorder in which the person experiences total amnesia, moves, and establishes a new identity.
Dissociative identity disorder (DID); A rare dissociative disorder in which two or more fairly distinct and separate personalities are present within the same individual, each with his or her own memories, relationships, and behaviour patterns, with only one of them dominant at any given time. Formerly called multiple personality disorder
Dissonance;
(1) In cognitive dissonance theory, when one idea or belief a person holds contradicts another cognition he or she also holds.
(2) The unpleasant effect produced by two notes -which are sounded simultaneously and do not blend into a mellifluous sound.
Distal effect; A response which changes the environment in some way.
Distal receptors; Sense receptors that allow man to apprehend sensation that emanates from a distance. Vision and hearing are the two most important distal receptors, or distance senses.
Distal stimulus; A stimulus as it emanates from environmental objects such as a doorbell.
Distal variable; A variable which originated as a stimulus.in the environment which is mediated via a proximal stimulus (a stimulus acting on our sense organs).
Distinctiveness; The tendency of some items to "stand out" from the context in which they occur. Distinctiveness is one factor determining how well material can be learned.
Distorting lenses; Lenses utilized to present an illusory set of stimuli to the retina by the bending of an image achieved by changing orientation, line formation, or colour.
Distortion theory; A theory of forgetting that maintains information is not entirely forgotten but becomes distorted with the passage of time.
Distortion;
(1) In psychoanalysis, the cognitive alteration or disguising of unacceptable impulses so that they can escape the dream censor.
(2) In perception; the changing in orientation of a stimulus to. the retina.
Distracter; A term sometimes used to designate the incorrect response options provided in a multiple-choice item.
Distracting task; A task that is assigned to the subject of a memory experiment between the time of presentation of the material to be learned and the time of recall or recognition, thus interfering with the rehearsal and processing of that material into memory.
Distributed learning; The spacing of learning trials into several time periods instead of one long learning session.
Distribution; An array of the instances of a variable arranged so that different classes of the variable are ordered in some manner and the frequency of each class is indicated.
Distributive analysis and synthesis; The phrase apphed to the characteristic procedures of psychobiologic therapy. This view emphasizes the importance of obtaining a clear and full understanding of the patient's own views of his or her problems.
Disuse theory; The theory of forgetting that states that memory lapses are due to lack of use of what has been learned.
Divergent hierarchy; According to mediational theory, a hierarchy of responses all of which can be elicited by a single stimulus. Seen as the basis for problem solving in most situations.

Divergent thinking; Guilford's term for the type of thinking that produces several different solutions for a problem. Divergent thinking is assumed to be closely related to creativity and the term is often used interchangeably with it.
Dizygotic (DZ) twins; Birth partners who have developed from separate fertilized eggs and who are only 50 percent alike genetically, no more so than siblings born from different pregnancies; sometimes called fraternal twins.
Dogmatism scale; A questionnaire designed to measure rigidity and inflexibility in thinking.
Dominance; A term used to refer to the fact that in many animal groups there is a "pecking order," usually related to strength. Animals high in the "pecking order" usually have first access to food and mates.
Dominant gene; The gene that takes precedence over other related genes in determining genetic traits. The presence of a dominant gene means that the characteristic which is controlled by that gene will be present in the individual.
Dominator module theory; In perception, the view that brightness vision is communicated through a special dominant receptor and that colour vision is mediated by receptors which control the response of the dominant receptor.
Door-in-the-face; A strategy for gaining a concession. After someone first turns down a large request (the door in the face), the same requester counteroffers with a more reasonable request.
Dopamine (DA); A common neurotransmitter of the central nervous system, which inhibits certain neurons and excites others. Disturbances in certain of its tracts apparently figure in schizophrenia and Parkinson's disease.
Dopamine activity theory; The view that schizophrenia arises from an increase in the number of dopamine receptors.
Dopamine hypothesis; A theory that suggests that schizophrenia occurs when there is excess activity in those areas of the brain using dopamine to transmit nerve impulses.
Double approach-avoidance conflicts; A conflict in which there are two goals, with each goal having an attraction and a repulsion.
Double-bind theory; In the etiology of schizophrenia, the hypothesis that traces the origins of schizophrenia to situations in which a parent gives conflicting messages to an offspring. Thus, the child is "damned if he does and damned if he doesn't."
Double-blind procedure; A method for reducing the biasing effects of the expectations of research participant and experimenter; neither is allowed to know whether the independent variable of the experiment is being applied to the participant.
Down's syndrome; A congenital form of mental retardation which is caused by the failure of the 21st pair of chromosomes to separate properly when an egg or sperm is formed. Characteristics of the disease are a limited intelligence, a flat face, a skin fold at the corner of the eyes, a broad nose, and a protruding tongue.
Dream analysis; The process, originally used by Freud, of deciphering the meaning of a dream. Based on the idea that dreams are symbolic representations of our impulses and conflicts, and that by understanding the symbols, we can learn about ourselves.
Dream processes; Various methods used to disguise material so that when it is presented in a dream, it is not too emotionally threatening.
Dream; An experience that occurs during the sleeping state, drugged state, or hypnotic state that involves a more or less coherent awareness of imagery, scenes and events.

Drive reduction; The theory which claims that drives are produces to obtain our basic biological requirements.
Drive; A goal-directed tendency of an organism based on a change in organic processes; any strong stimulus that impels an organism to action. For example, the hunger drive results from the need for food.
Drug abuse; See substance abuse
DSM-IV-TR; The current Diagnostic . and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders of the American Psychiatric Association.
Dualism;
(1) A philosophical position, as developed by Plato, which holds that mind and matter are two fundamentally different substances.
(2) In psychology, the idea that the mind and the body are separate entities.
Ductless glands; Endocrine glands that release their hormones directly into the bloodstream.
Dura (dura mater); The outer protective tissue layer of the central nervous system.
Durham decision; A 1954 U.S. court ruling that an accused person is not ascriptively responsible if his or her crime is judged attributable to mental disease or defect.
Dynamic culturalists; The term applied to the psychoanalytic theories and practices of those who deviate from the teachings of Freud by
placing less emphasis on the instinctive and more emphasis on the changing social sources of human behaviour.
Dynamic lattice; As developed by R. B. Cattell, a graphic representation of the interrelations between goal seeking and motives.
Dynamic model; Model of psychopathology in which abnormal behaviour reflects a "dynamic" battle or conflict between parts or aspects of a person's personality rather than any physical or organic deficiencies.
Dynamism; A relatively enduring and consistent mode of behaviour used in interpersonal relations, drive satisfaction, and alleviation from psychological stress.
Dynamometer; An instrument utilized for measuring the strength of muscular response, such as a hand-grip.
Dysfunction; An impairment or disturbance in the functioning of an organ, organ system, behaviour, or cognition.
Dyslexia; An inability to read which is usually characterized by a specific reading impairment, such as reversing similar letters or numbers.
Dyssocial character; Individual who has no personality disorganization, but rather has values that conflict with the usual mores of the society; cultural deviant.
Dysthymic disorder; State of depression that is long lasting but not severe enough for the diagnosis of major depression.
Eardrum (tympanic membrane); The beginning of the middle ear separating the outer ear and auditory canal. The sound reaching the eardrum sets in motion the three bones of the middle ear.
Early childhood; The second period of postnatal development; from approximately age two to age six.
Early training project; A preschool project developed by Gray and Klaus emphasizing emiched and distinctive stimulation for children from impoverished backgrounds.

Ebbinghaus curve of retention; As developed by Ebbinghaus, a curve which displays the retention of nonsense material.
Ebbinghaus, Hermann; A pioneer psychologist in the field of learning, He devised the nonsense syllable and the completion test.
Echoic memory; Information stored briefly as an auditory image of a stimulus.
Echolalia; The immediate repetition of the words of others, often found in autistic children. In delayed echolalia this inappropriate echoing takes place hours or weeks later.
Echopraxia; An automatic imitation of movements by another. This reaction is sometimes found in catatonics.
Eclectic; A psychologist who uses the theories and techniques of several approaches or models, rather than specializing in one.
Ecological momentary assessment (EMA);
Form of self-observation involving collection of data in real time (e.g., diaries) regarding **thoughts, moods, and stressors.**
Ecological; Pertaining to the study of biological forms, both among species and between species and their environment. According to Lewin, pertaining to those aspects of individual's environment which are important parts of his or her life space.
Ectomorph; One of Sheldon's somatotyping classifications; ectomorphs are frail and are inclined to a long, stringy, and skinny body. They are associated with cerebrotonia; that is, they are assumed to be restrained in movement, concerned with privacy, sensitive, and socially inhibited.
Edging, In reference to the Rorschach test, a tendency of an individual to turn the cards edgewise.
Educable mentally retarded; (EMR, IQ score 52=70) This group of individuals is considered capable of being educated. The intellectual level as adults is comparable to that of the average 8 to 11-year old child. Socially, EMRs approximate the adolescent, however, they lack imagination, inventiveness, and judgment. Many, with proper guidance, can function in society and support themselves. Also called mildly retarded.
Educational psychology; A science that is concerned primarily with the application of psychological knowledge to problems of education.
Educational quotient; The ratio of educational age to chronological age, multiplied by a factor of 100. EQ = EA/CA x 100
Edwards personal preference schedule (EPPS); A test, employing a forced choice technique, which is designed to measure the needs proposed by Murray's theory of personality.
E-F scale; A subscale of the Minnesota Multiphasic Inventory of Personality which measures authoritarianism and ethnocentrism.
Effect, law of; As developed by Thorndike, the view that, all other things being equal, an animal will learn those habits which lead to satisfaction and will not learn those habits which lead to annoyance.
Effectance motivation; The concept of competence (that is, effectively interacting with the environment).
Effective-habit strength; As developed by Hull, the strength of a learned reaction as a function of the number of reinforcements.
Effectors; Neural cells that are directly involved in glandular or muscular behaviour.

Efferent nerves; Nerves that transmit impulses from the central nervous system to the end organs.
Effort syndrome; An anxiety neurosis characterized by palpitations and circulatory disorders.
Ego analysis; An important set of modifications of classical psychoanalysis, based on a conception of the human being as having a stronger, more autonomous ego with gratifications independent of id satisfactions. Sometimes called ego psychology.
Ego ideal; In Freudian theory, the image of the self that a person consciously and unconsciously strives to become, and against which the person judges him or herself.
Ego; In the structural model of psychoanalytic theory as proposed by Freud, the largely conscious mental institution which mediates between the demands of the id and demands of the environment. The ego is sometimes called the executive agency of the personality because it controls action, selects the features of the environment to which a person will respond, and decides how the person's needs can be satisfied.
Ego-analysis; A form of psychoanalysis .which emphasizes the strengths and weaknesses of the ego. There is little concentration on deeply repressed processes, and it is shorter than conventional psychotherapy.
Egocentric speech; Piaget's term for speech that does not take into account the point of view of the listener. The three basic manifestations of egocentric speech are repetition, monologue, and collective monologue.
Egocentric thought; Viewing the world entirely from one's own perspective.
Ego-involvement; Perception of a situation in terms of its potential effect on one's self-concept.
Egoistic suicide; As defined by Durkheim, self-annihilation committed because the individual feels extreme alienation from others and from society.
Eidetic imagery; Ability to retain are Huge of a picture or a scene with great clarity for a fairly long period of time. Sometimes called "photographic memory."
Eigenwelt; In existential psychology, the term which refers to man's relationship with himself.
Einstellung; A set; an attitude. Learned habits and preparatory outlooks toward a problem or direction which may be geared by preceding events which often are factors in thinking.
Elaborative rehearsal; Organizing information into a logical framework to assist in re-calling it. .'.»
Electra complex; A Freudian stage occurring around the age of 4 or 5 years, during the phallic stage, when a girl's awareness of her genital area leads her to desire her father and to become jealous of her mother. This corresponds to the Oedipus complex in the male.
Electrocardiogram; A recording of the electrical activity of the heart, made with an electrocardiograph.
Electroconvulsive shock (ECS); A form of psychotherapy used in the treatment of manic depressive psychosis and schizophrenia. An electrical current is passed through the brain resulting in convulsions and a short period of unconsciousness. Also called electroshock therapy.
Electrode; A small insulated wire that is surgically implanted into an area of the brain in order to artificially stimulate that area.

Electrodermal responding; A recording of the minute electrical activity of the sweat glands on the skin, allowing the inference of an emotional state.
Electroencephalogram (EEG); A graphic recording of electrical activity of the brain, usually of the cerebral cortex, but sometimes of lower areas.
Electromagnetic spectrum; The variety of changes occurring in electrical and magnetic fields measured in terms of wavelength or frequency of vibrations.
Electromyogram (EMG); A record of the electrical activity of a muscle usually recorded from the surface of the skin.
Elicited response; A response brought about by a stimulus. The expression is synonymous with respondent.
Eliciting effect; That type of imitative behaviour in which the observer does not copy the model's responses but simply behaves in a related manner.
Ellipsis; The omission of ideas in free association.
Embryonic period; The second of the three stages of gestation, from the third to the sixth week, at the end of which many body systems are in operation and the embryo begins to resemble the human form.
Emergency reaction; As developed by Walter Cannon, a term describing the reactions of fight or flight of an animal to dangerous situations. These reactions include increased heart rate, increased blood flow to the muscles, inhibition of digestion an/1 expansion of the air sacs in the lungs.
Emitted response; A response not elicited by a known stimulus, but simply emitted by the organism. An emitted response is an operant.
Emmert's law; The principle that the perceived size of an image on the retina varies directly with the perceived distance of the object that presumably is projecting the image.
Emotion; A complex state of the organism, usually marked by a heightened state of arousal and the feelings accompanying that condition. Includes such human feelings as fear, rage, love, or desire.
Emotional meaning; Connotative meaning as opposed to denotative meaning. Meaning suggested by a term or symbol beyond its explicit or referential meaning.
Empathic understanding; Rogerian concept referring to the importance that a therapist actively understands the immediate feelings of his client.
Empathy;
(1) The acceptance and understanding of the feelings of another person, but with sufficient detachment to avoid becoming directly involved in those feelings.
(2) In Sullivanian theory a kind of vague, biologically derived process whereby the infant senses the emotions of the mothering one through "contagion and communion."
Empirical key; A scoring key, typically for a measure of personality. The items to be weighted and the manner in which they are weighted are based on data showing the extent to which the items do, in fact, differentiate different groups of individuals.
Empirical study; An arrangement of conditions such that observations can be made systematically.
Empirical; That which is based on the observation of events occurring in an experiment or in nature, as distinguished from that founded on opinion, beliefs, or reasoning.
Empiricism;
(1) The philosophical view that experience is the source of knowledge. John Locke, George Berkeley, David Hume, David Hartley, and James Mill were empiricists.

(2) The psychological view that behaviour depends upon learning, experience, and objective observations. There is a strong emphasis on operational definitions and on relating theories to experimental findings.
Empty nest syndrome; Restlessness, anxiety, and depression in middle-aged parents whose children have left home; formerly said to be due to a woman's menopause and the loss of ability to bear children.
Empty-chair technique; A Gestalt therapy procedure for helping the client become more aware of denied feelings; the client talks to important people or to feelings as though they were present and seated in a nearby vacant chair.
Enactive mode; The most primitive (or basic) way that human convert immediate experiences into a mental model, as proposed by Bruner. It is based upon action or movement and is nonverbal.
Encephalitis; Any type of infection of the brain that causes inflammation.
Encoding; The process by which information is initially recorded in a form usable to memory.
Encounter group; See sensitivity training group.
Encounter group; A form of group psychotherapy focused on personal growth, more effective interpersonal communication, and open "expression of feelings. The aim is a more direct encounter with one's own feelings toward others, and vice versa. Openness, honesty, emotional expression, and sensitivity are encouraged.
Enculturation; The process of adapting to a new culture.
Endocrine glands; A group of ductless glands which secrete hormones directly into the bloodstream.
Endocrine system; The functioning order of glands which produce hormones, it is central in the control and regulation of behaviour and interacts closely with the nervous system.
Endogenous control; Control that comes from within the body.
Endomorph; One of Sheldon's somatotyping classifications. Endomorphs are described as soft and rotund. They are viscerotonic and are believed to love comfort and eating, be relaxed and slow in movement, and social.
Endorphins; Opiates produced within the body; they may have an important role in the processes by which the body builds up tolerance to drugs and is distressed by their withdrawal.
Engineering psychology; A branch of psychology which concentrates on the relationships between people and machines.
Engram; A hypothetical physiological change corresponding to something learned; also called a memory trace.
Entropy;
(1) In psychoanalysis, the extent to which psychic energy cannot be transferred once it has been invested in an object.
(2) The number of possible outcomes an event may have.
(3) In social psychology, the tendency for social progress to diminish, because each new change uses up energy which is not available for the succeeding change.
Enuresis; A disorder in which, through faulty control of the bladder, the person wets repeatedly during the night (nocturnal enuresis) or during the day after an age at which continence is expected.

Environment; The totality of significant aspects of an individual's surroundings. Includes all experiences and events that influence an individual's development. The three basic subcategories of environment are postnatal, prenatal, and cellular.
Environmental factors; Those factors that act as stimulating forces on the organism.
Environmentalism; The belief that emphasizes environmental differences as the cause for individual differences. Holds that heredity has only a minor role in behaviour.
Environmental-mold trait; A personality trait, developed by R. B. Cattell, which has been revolutionized through environmental influences.
Enzyme; A complex protein produced by the cells to act as a catalyst in regulating metabolic activities.
Epidemiology; The study of the frequency and distribution of illness in a population.
Epigenesis; The hypothesis that new traits emerge during embryonic development. These are traits not contained in the original fertilized cell. Rather, they develop out of prenatal environmental arid intracellular influences.
Epilepsy; Ari altered state of consciousness accompanied by sudden changes in the usual rhythmical electrical activity of the brain.
Epileptoid personality; A compilation of personality traits which are believed to be associated with epilepsy, including stubbornness, irritability, and uncooperativeness.
Epinephrine; A hormone (a catecholamine) secreted by the medulla of the adrenal gland; its effects are similar, but not identical, to those of stimulating the sympathetic nerves. It causes an increase in blood pressure, inhibits peristaltic movements, and liberates glucose from the liver. Also called adrenaline.
Episodic memory; Retention of specific events which we have ourselves experienced, like dates, names, events.
Epistemic behaviour; A label employed by Berlyne to describe behaviour designed to gather information.
Epistcmology; That branch of philosophy concerned with the acquisition and validity of people's knowledge about the world.
Equilibration; (1) The balance between what is taken in, assimilated, and what is changed, accommodated. Equilibration is the mechanism for cognitive growth and development. (2) The achievement of balance between two opposing forces.
Equilibrium; As developed by Piaget, a term referring to a balance between assimilation and accommodation. The concept of equilibration is of primary importance to Piaget's explanation of motivation. He assumed that an individual constantly interacts with his or her environment through assimilation and accommodation to achieve a state of equilibrium.
Equity theory; A condition in which the outcomes people receive from a relationship are proportional to what they contribute to it. Note: Equitable outcomes need-not always be equal outcomes.
Equivalent form; One of two or more forms of a test that have been built to the same specifications to measure the same attribute or attributes, and that consequently have approximately the same statistical characteristics.
Erg; As developed by R. B. Cattell, an innate predisposition of certain response activities to certain stimuli.
Erikson Erik; A noted child psychoanalytic psychologist. He coined the term "identity crisis." Ego psychology of Erikson's theory of personality development which emphasizes

ego development. Ego psychology is an eight-stage theory requiring a successful coping at each stage for proper development.
Erogenous zone; An area of the body, when stimulated, which gives rise to sexual feeling.
Eros (libido); A Greek word meaning love, employed by Freud to describe the life instinct present at birth that includes all drives for self-preservation. Early in his career, Freud classified 'Eros' as the sex instinct.
Error of measurement;
(1) The amount by which any specific measurement differs from the individual's hypothetical "true" score in the quality being measured. Since no measurement procedure is perfectly exact, each has included in it some component of error.
(2) An error due to the unreliability of an instrument.
Escape conditioning; A form of learning in which the proper response ends noxious stimulation.
Escape response; Any response made by an organism in order to get away from an already-present aversive stimulus.
ESP; (See extrasensory perception.)
Essential hypertension; A psychophysiological disorder characterized by high blood pressure that cannot be traced to an organic cause. Over the years it causes degeneration of small arteries, enlargement of the heart, and kidney damage.
Este's statistical model of learning; In learning theory, the view that all stimuli are composed of a large number of elements and that only a small percentage can be effective at any given time.
Estrogen; A female sex hormone produced especially in the ovaries that stimulates the development and maintenance of the secondary sex characteristics, such as breast enlargement.
Ethical model; Model of psychopathology in which psychopathology comes from guilt over immoral behaviour, assumes that individual has responsibility for his or her behaviour.
Ethology; The study of organisms and their behaviour in their natural habitats.
Etiology; All the factors that contribute to the development of an illness or disorder.
Eugenics; A form of genetic engineering that selects specific individuals for reproduction. The term was coined by Galton and is really an expression of the belief that individuals should be selected for breeding purposes in order to enhance racial characteristics.
Euphoria; A psychological state of well-being and heightened motor activity. When pathological it may be characteristic of manic states.
Eustachian tube; The valued tube connecting the middle ear and mouth which provides an equilibrium of atmospheric pressure between the outside and middle ear.
Evaluation; The complete process of comparison and determination of the relative importance of a phenomenon and the appraising of the extent to which certain objectives have been achieved.
Evoked potential; A very small change in voltage recorded from the cerebral cortex of the brain following stimulation of one of the sense modalities.
Evolution;
(1) In general, the orderly development of a theory, system or body.

(2) The process of orderly changes in the phylogenetic species which have been brought about by environmental and genetic changes with survival of the best-adapted mutants. Evolutionary processes are assumed to be responsible for the present variety and distribution of life forms.

Evolutionary biology; Study of hying organisms stressing the importance of understanding the similarities and differences between animals.

Ex post facto; Literally, "after the fact"; refers to conditions in an experiment that are not determined prior to the experiment, but only after some manipulation has occurred naturally.

Excitation; General level of arousal or a state of activity is stemming from arousal; stimulation resulting from the firing of nerve cells; agitated emotional state; generalized in Salter's theory to refer to a state in the individual in which he or she is ready for vigorous action.

Excitatory postsynaptic potential (EPSP); Depolarizing effects of synaptic transmission on the postsynaptic neuron.

Excitatory potential; As developed by Hull, the strength of a tendency to respond.

Excitatory tendency; The ability of a stimulus to evoke a response.

Executive functioning; The cognitive capacity to plan how to do a task, how to devise strategies, and how to monitor one's performance.

Exhibitionism; A sexual variant form of behaviour which involves the intentional exposure of the genitals to unsuspecting people under inappropriate conditions.

Existential analysis; The term apphed to the system of psychotherapy which combines some of the teachings of existential philosophy with some of the theories and practices

Existential model; An explanation of abnormal personality patterns that stresses the influence of present events rather than past experiences.

Existential neurosis; Feeling a loss of meaning in life even though one is a successful member of society.

Existential therapy; A type of psychotherapy developed by Rollo May and other existentialists. An insight therapy that emphasizes choice and responsibility to define the meaning of one's life. In contrast with humanistic therapy, it tends to be less cheerful or sanguine in outlook, focusing more on the anxiety that is inherent to confronting one's ultimate aloneness in the world.

Existentialism; A philosophical-psychological movement characterized by a preoccupation with existence. Existential philosophers describe the human condition in such terms as abandonment, loneliness, despair, and alienation. These feelings are purported to result from the individual's lack of knowledge about his or her origin and eventual end. Hence the term existentialism, since the only knowable reality is existence. A philosophy which adheres to the idea that at any moment in time humans are in a state of growth toward whatever they will to become.

Exocrine glands; Glands, having ducts, which secrete fluids onto the body's surface or into its cavities.

Exogenous control; Control that comes from outside the body.

Exorcism; The casting out of evil spirits by ritualistic chanting or torture.

Expansion gradient; The less dense part of a visual path (texture gradient) which appears to be closer.

Expectancy;

(1) The probability of an occurrence
(2) A learned anticipation by an organism that a certain response to a stimulus will result in the occurrence of a specific situation.
(3) An attitude characterized by attentiveness and heightened muscular tension.
Experience; Learning, or the effects of the environment on development.
Experiential therapy; The term applied to the system of psychotherapy developed by Carl Whi-taker and Thomas Malone. The emphasis is placed on matters of maturity. The goal is to increase the ease in the exchange of energies within an individual. '
Experiment; The most powerful research technique for determining causal relationships, requiring the manipulation of an independent variable, the measurement of a dependent variable, and the random assignment of participants to the several different conditions being investigated.
Experimental control; Holding constant extraneous variables in an experiment so that any effect on the dependent variable can be attributed to manipulation of the independent variable.
Experimental effect; A statistically significant difference between two groups experiencing different manipulations of the independent variable.
Experimental group; In a scientific experiment, those subjects who respond to an independent variable that is "specially" manipulated by the experimenter, the responses of the experimental group can then be compared with the responses, of the control group.
Experimental hypothesis; What the investigator assumes will happen in a scientific investigation if certain conditions are met or particular variables are manipulated.
Experimental method; Research procedure in which the psychologist manipulates one variable and tests to see what effects the manipulation has on a second variable. Controls are used to eliminate the effects of all extraneous variables. This procedure can establish a cause and effect relationship between manipulated and un-manipulated variables.
Experimental neurosis; The result of an experimentally induced conflict in which an animal in a difficult discrimination situation is unable to respond; At a critical point the animal finally "breaks down," exhibiting indiscriminate, restless behaviour.
Experimental psychology; A field of psychology that studies behaviour by performing experimental research. Problem areas investigated are learning, perception and sensation, memory, motivation, and the underlying physiology of behaviour.
Experimenter bias; The effect that an experimenter may unknowingly exert on results of an experiment, usually in a direction favouring the experimenter's hypothesis.
Experimenter effect; The effect on subjects' behaviour that is attributable to the experimenter's expectations about how the subjects should perform. Also called the Rosenthal effect.
Explicit memory; Memory of facts and experiences that one can consciously know and "declare" in words, (also called declarative memory)
Exploratory behaviour, A global term describing behaviour that has no specific goal object, but rather seems to be directed solely toward the examination or the discovery of the environment. The term frequently denotes curiosity-based activities.
Expressed emotion (EE); In the literature on schizophrenia, the amount of hostility and criticism directed from other people to the patient, usually within a family.
Expressive language disorder; Difficulties expressing oneself in speech.

External auditory meatus; The canal leading from the outside of the ear to the tympanic membrane.
External inhibition; The temporary suppression of a conditioned response that is manifested when the CS is accompanied by a novel stimulus.
External locus of control; The process that chance or outside forces beyond one's personal control determine, one's fate.
Externalization;
(1) The arousal, via learning, by external stimuli, of a drive which previously was aroused by internal stimuli.
(2) In development, the process of differentiating between self and not self.
(3) The projection of one's own psychological processes to the environment, characteristic of paranoid or hallucinatory states.
Extinction; In classical conditioning, the gradual disappearance of the conditioned response. This occurs with repeated presentation of the conditioned stimulus in the absence of the unconditioned Stimulus. In instrumental conditioning, the elimination of a learned behaviour resulting from withholding all reinforcement of that behaviour.
Extirpation; Removal of some part of the nervous system to determine the effect on behaviour.
Extraneous variable; A condition that may affect the outcome of an experiment but is irrelevant to the experiment.
Extrasensory perception; Alleged ability to get information about ideas or objects through some means other than the usual sensory channels. This phenomenon includes telepathy, clairvoyance, and precognition.
Extra-specific aggression (inter-specific aggression); Fighting or other aggression directed at a member of a different species; i.e., aggression between organisms from different species.
Extraversion; One of the types of personality proposed by Jung in which the predominant interest is in social interaction and the external world.
Extrinsic motivation; Motivation based on material rewards, not inherently internalized.
Extrinsic rewards; Candy, money, and similar objects that can be given to organisms with the effect of increasing the frequency of behaviours that precedes them.
Extrovert; A person characterized by more attention to external stimuli than to his internal thoughts and feelings; he is more spontaneous, distractible, and changeable in mood than the introvert. Introversion-extroversion is one of the major dimensions in Eysenck's theory of personality.
F - minus - K index; A measuring of a subject's attempt to fake a socially desirable score on the Minnesota Multiphasic Inventory of Personality.
Face validity; From an intuitive standpoint, the test items should look as if they are related to what is supposedly being measured. That is, there should be a reasonableness or plausibility of test tasks in terms of measuring what the test is supposed to be measuring.
Facial talk; A method used by Salter in his system of conditioned-reflex therapy to help a patient to overcome inhibitions by learning to show emotions on his or her face.
Factitious disorders; Disorders in which the individual's physical or psychological symptoms appear under voluntary control and are adopted merely to assume the role of a

sick person. The disorder can also involve a parent producing a disorder in a child and is then called factitious disorder by proxy or Munchausen syndrome.

Factor analysis; This refers to a variety of statistical techniques whose common objective is to represent a set of variables in terms of a smaller number of hypothetical variables, called factors. In psychology, these factors represent intellectual or personality traits. For example, one could account for the inter-correlations among tests of multiplication, division, and subtraction with a factor called number.

Factor rotation; A process usually associated with factor analysis which involves the manipulation of the axes in a centroid analysis so that they will pass through the maximum number of correlations.

Factor; An element in a causal explanation.

Factorial design; An experimental design in which each level of every independent variable occurs with all levels of the other independent variable.

Fading theory; A theory of forgetting that maintains items of information can no longer be emembered when the "memory trace" associated with them has disappeared.

Fading; An instrumental conditioning technique that gradually introduces or removes a Stimulus so that ongoing behaviour is not disrupted.

Fallopian tubes; Tubes linking the ovaries and the uterus. Fertilization ordinarily occurs during the egg's passage through the fallopian tubes.

False alarm; In signal detection theory, the trial in which the signal is not present, but the subject says he sees the signal. Also called a false positive report.

False negative report; A report that a signal or event was not present when in fact a signal was actually presented, usually associated with signal-detection theory. Also called a miss.

False positive; In test decision analysis, a case in which the test suggests a positive classification, yet the correct classification is negative.

Falsifiability; The extent to which a scientific assertion is amenable to systematic probes, any one of which could negate the scientist's expectations.

Familiar; In witchcraft, a supernatural spirit often embodied in an animal and at the service of a person.

Family method; A research strategy in behaviour genetics in which the frequency of a trait or of abnormal behaviour is determined in relatives who have varying percentages of shared genetic background.

Family systems approach; A general approach to etiology and treatment that focuses on the complex interrelationships within families.

Family therapy; A form of group therapy in which members of a family are helped to relate better to one another.

Fantasy; Creative imagination of a complex object or event, existent or non-existent, in concrete symbols or images, usually in the pleasant sense of a wish-fulfillment.

Fate control; The ability a person has to control one's own or another's outcomes.

Fear drive; In the Mowrer-Miller theory, an unpleasant internal state that impels avoidance. The necessity to reduce a fear drive can form the basis for new learning.

Fear response; In the Mowrer-Miller theory, a response to a threatening or noxious situation that is covert and unobservable but that is assumed to function as a stimulus to produce measurable physiological changes in the body and observable overt behaviour.

Fear; A primary emotional response to a specific object or situation perceived as dangerous, and which the individual believes he or she cannot control.
Feature detection; The activation of neurons in the cortex by visual stimuli of specific shapes or patterns.
Feature extraction; Identification of the most important aspects of a total stimulus configuration.
Fechner's law; A rule that relates any level of intensity of stimulation with a level of experience by the law S = K log I, where S is physical stimulation, K is Weber's constant, and I is the stimulus. This states that physical stimulation increases logarithmically as experience increases arithmetically.
Feedback;
(1) Information received by an individual on the effects of some previous action which is to be used by the individual to regulate further output.
(2) In neuropsychology, the afferent impulses from proprioceptive receptors which give rise to motor movement.
(3) In a man-made system, a means of controlling input by connecting the system to output, such as, a thermostat.
Feral children; Children raised in social isolation with only animal contact and raised by animals.
Ferry-Porter law; The relation between the apparent brightness of a flickering light, with a frequency greater than the critical flicker-fusion frequency, and the duration and intensity of the "on" portion of the light-dark cycle.
Fertilized ovum stage; The first stage of prenatal development beginning at fertilization and ending at approximately the second week; also called the zygote stage.
Fetal alcohol syndrome; Retarded growth of the developing fetus and infant; cranial, facial, and limb anomalies; and mental retardation caused by heavy consumption of alcohol by the mother during pregnancy.
Fetal growth; The development of the fetus in the uterus.
Fetal stage; The third period in prenatal development, from approximately the seventh week until delivery; in a full-term pregnancy of thirty-eight weeks, the last thirty-two weeks.
Fetish; Maladaptive preference for an object or nonsexual part of the body rather than a person, as a source of sexual satisfaction.
Fiber tract; A group of axons located within the central nervous system.
Field dependent; Type of personality involving dependency on external reference points.
Field independent; Type of personality involving an emphasis on internal reference points for the formation of perceptions.
Field research; Observation of behaviour in its natural setting where subjects typically do not know that they are in an experiment.
Figural aftereffect; A change in the apparent shape or location of a visual figure following inspection of another figure, because there is a tendency to maintain constancy in the figure-ground relationship.
Figure-ground; A principle of Gestalt psychology that holds that we organize our perceptions into figure and background. The figure gives the appearance of solidity or three dimensionality and the background is not clearly shaped or patterned.

Filtering; A hypothetical perceptual process involving selective attention that prevents unimportant signals from reaching awareness. New, unusual, or important signals, however, are processed into consciousness, implying that the stimulus meaning can be discriminated by this process.
First-rank symptoms; In schizophrenia, specific delusions and hallucinations proposed by Schneider as particularly important for its more exact diagnosis.
Fissure; A major indentation in the cerebral cortex. Smaller indentations are called sulci.
Fixation;
(1) In psychoanalytic theory, the failure of psychosexual development to proceed normally from one stage to the next, so that an individual's libidinal energy must in part be expended to satisfy motives appropriate to an earlier stage.
(2) In perception, the point at which the eyes are directed.
(3) In behaviour, an inability to reject an incorrect stimulus or extinguish an incorrect response for a correct response.
(4) In personality, a relatively strong and enduring emotional attachment for another person.
Fixed alternative; In a test or questionnaire, when a person must choose an answer from among a few specified alternatives.
Fixed ratio schedule; A plan of partial reinforcement in which the subject is rewarded each time a set number of correct responses has occurred.
Fixed-action pattern (FAP); Unvarying sequences of movement, keyed by a releaser, sign, or stimulus which are species-specific.
Fixed-interval schedule; A reinforcement schedule in which a reinforcement is delivered (after every response that follows a specified and constant time period since the previous reinforcement.
Flashback; An unpredictable recurrence of psychedelic experiences from an earlier drug trip.
Flashbulb memory; A clear memory of an emotionally significant moment or event.
Flat affect; A deviation in emotional response wherein virtually no emotion is expressed whatever the stimulus, emotional expressiveness in blunted, or a lack of expression and muscle tone is noted in the face.
Flight of ideas; A symptom of mania that involves a rapid shift in conversation from one subject to another with only superficial associative connections.
Flooding; A behavioural therapy procedure in which a fearful person is exposed to what is frightening, in reality or in the imagination, for extended periods of time and without opportunity for escape.
Fluid intelligence; Intelligence that can adjust to new situations; usually considered as flexible or adaptive thinking.
Focal stimuli; Stimuli which are the focus of attention; in adaptation-level theory of motivation, they represent one factor determining the adaptation level.
Focus gambling; An approach to solving conceptual problems in which the subject varies two or more attributes in each comparison with the focus; it sometimes produces quicker solutions but it can also backfire, causing slower problem solving.
Focused attention; Attending to one aspect of a stimulus while ignoring all other parts.
Follow-up study; A research procedure whereby individuals observed in an earlier investigation are contacted at a later time for further study.

Fontanelles; The soft areas of connective tissue on the skull of the newborn. They allow some flexibility in the skull during labor and growth.
Foot-in-the-door effect; The tendency for people who have first agreed to a small request to comply later with a larger request.
Forced-choice (item); A pattern, used in rating scales, in which the individual is required to select one of a set of statements as most descriptive and perhaps another as least descriptive. In preparing the sets of statements, the attempt is usually made to have all the statements in a set approximately balanced for acceptability or desirability, but quite different in what they signify about the person.
Forebrain; The front most division of the brain, encompassing the thalamus, hypothalamus, and cerebral hemispheres. This part of the brain is responsible for higher processes
Forensic psychiatry or psychology; The branch of psychiatry or psychology that deals with the legal questions raised by disordered
behaviour.
Forgetting; The loss of retention or the inability to retrieve a stored memory.
Formal group; A gathering of people in which formal titles, rules, hierarchy, and other designations are significant.
Formal operational period; The fourth stage of cognitive development as proposed by Piaget, it occurs during early adolescence, as the teenager learns to conceive of events beyond the present, imagine hypothetical situations, and develop a complex system of logic.
Fovea; A small indentation in the center of the retina into which most of the cone cells are packed. Form-and colour vision are centered here.
Fragile X syndrome; Malformation (or even breakage) of the X chromosome associated with moderate mental retardation. Symptoms include large, underdeveloped ears, a long, thin face, a broad nasal root, and enlarged testicles in males; many individuals show attention deficits and hyperactivity
Frames; Systems of rules, understandings,' and expectancies operative in repetitive social situations, such as waiting rooms.
Fraternal twins; See dizygotic twins.
Free association; A key psychoanalytic procedure in which the analyzed is encouraged to give free rein to his or her thoughts and feelings, verbalizing whatever comes into the mind without monitoring its content. The assumption is that over time, repressed material will come forth for examination by the analyzed and psychoanalyst.
(2) In testing, a word-association test where no restrictions are put on the nature of the subject's response.
Free recall; A technique for testing memory that requires the subject to reproduce learned items, but not in any specific order.
Free will; The philosophical view that behaviour is ultimately directed by volition, Man is capable of independent choice and action.
Free-floating anxiety; Continual anxiety not attributable to any specific situation or reasonable danger. See generalized anxiety disorder.
Free-response rate; Rate at which an organism responds in an operant situation.

Frequency distribution; Classifying data in a graphical format for a group of individuals in which the possible score values are arranged in order from high to low, and the number of persons receiving each score is indicated.
Frequency of usage; A count of how often a particular event occurs in some block of time or sequence of behaviour, most commonly how often a particular word occurs in a text.
Frequency polygon; A graphic representation of a frequency distribution, in which the number of cases in each score category is plotted, and the successive points are connected with straight lines.
Frequency principle; A physiological law stating that a neuron will fire more rapidly to stronger stimuli than weaker ones, generating more action potentials per given period of time.
Frequency theory; A theory of pitch discrimination that assumes that pitch is dependent upon the rate at which the whole basilar membrane vibrates.
Frequency; The number of times something occurs within a given length of time. The number of vibrations or cycles per second reaching a given point in space; often refers to a dimension of sound.
Freud, Sigmund; Founder of psychoanalytic theory.
Freudian slip; An error in speaking or writing which unintentionally reveals the speaker's or writer's true meaning.
Frontal lobe; The forward or upper half of each cerebral hemisphere, in front of the central sulcus, active in reasoning and other higher mental processes.
Frontal lobotomy; Surgical severing of the connections between the frontal lobe and the rest of the brain. Usually restricted to the prefrontal region, it is done only to treat severely psychotic patients.
Frustration tolerance; The general resistance of an individual to anxiety in frustrating situations without undue psychological harm.
Frustration; An unpleasant state of tension engendered by being blocked from attaining a goal or gratification; also, the process of blocking motivated behaviour, also, the emotional response to blocking the goal.
Frustration-aggression hypothesis; A theory proposed by Dollard and Miller, according to which the only cause of aggression is frustration. Further, that frustration always leads to some kind of aggressive reaction, whether explicit or implicit.
Fugue state; A defense by actual flight; that is, a neurotic dissociative reaction in which a person has amnesia for the past, but avoids the anxiety associated with such loss of identity. This is accomplished by developing a new identity and fleeing from the intolerable situation. An individual's activities during the fugue could range from spending a great deal of time in movie theaters to starting a completely new life.
Fugue; See dissociative fugue.
Functional autonomy; As developed by Airport, a situation in which a response which was made originally to satisfy some motive becomes intrinsically motivating.
Functional disorder; A malfunction or pathological condition without a known organic cause.
Functional fixedness; In problem-solving, a tendency Or mental set in which one considers only the common uses of objects, rather than the possibilities for novel or unusual functions.

Functional invariant; As termed by Piaget, those aspects of human interaction with the environment those are unchanging as the individual develops. The functional invariants of adaptation are assimilation and accommodation, since the processes of assimilating and accommodating remain constant as the child develops.
Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI); Modification of magnetic resonance imaging (MR1) which allows researchers to take pictures of the brain so quickly that metabolic changes can be measured, resulting in a picture of the brain at work rather than its structure alone.
Functional psychoses; Psychotic reactions that are provoked by psychological or experiential influences and have no demonstrable bodily origin.
Functional social support; The quality of a person's relationships, for example, a good versus a distressed marriage. Contrast with structural social support.
Functionalism; Early school of psychological thought which emphasized how conscious behaviour helps one adapt to the environment and the role learning plays in this adaptive process. This school of thought held that the mind should be studied in terms of its usefulness to the organism in adapting to its environment.
Functioning; As termed by Piaget, the processes by which an organism adapts to its environment. These processes are known as assimilation and accommodation.
Fundamental attribution error; The tendency for observers, when analyzing another's behaviour, to underestimate the impact of the situation and to overestimate the impact of personal disposition.
Fundamental;
(1) In audition, the lowest frequency in a compound tone.
(2) In perception, hues that make up the primaries for any given theory of colour vision.
(3) In industrial psychology, a skill needed "before further skills can be learned.
G factor; Spearman's construct for a hypothetical factor, presumably measured by a test of general intelligence, which affects performance on a variety of different tasks (as opposed to specific aptitudes).
Galvanic skin response (GSR); A change in the electrical resistance of the skin as detected by a sensitive galvanometer. The GSR has been correlated with emotional states, strain, and tension.
Gamete; The mature reproductive cell; specifically, the sperm or the egg.
Ganglion cells; Neurons in the retina connecting bipolar cells to relay areas in the brain; axons of ganglion cells form the optic nerve.
Gastrointestinal system (g.i.); Extends from the hps to the anus, including the stomach and intestines.
Gate control theory of pain; The theory that suggests that particular nerve receptors lf to specific areas of the brain related to pain; when these receptors are activated by an input? or bodily malfunction, a "gate" to the brain is opened and pain is sensed.
Gender identity disorders; A strong and persistent cross-gender identification, which is the desire to be, that one is, of the other sex, with persistent discomfort about one's assigned sex or a sense of inappropriateness in the gender role of that sex.
Gene; An ultramicroscopic area of the chromosome; the gene is the smallest physical unit of the DNA molecule that carries a piece of hereditary information.

General adaptation syndrome (GAS); Hans Selye's model to describe the biological reaction of an organism to sustained and unrelenting stress; there are several stages, culminating in death in extreme circumstances.
General habit; The learned tendency which results in a person's maintaining the same relationship between corresponding stimuli and responses in a class of situations.
General intelligence; A trait postulated to account for the positive relation found between many different kinds of tests of abilities and achievement.
General motive; Motives, that have in common an abstract goal, which involve diverse activities arid situations.
Generality of results; The issue of whether or not a particular experimental result will be obtained under different circumstances, such as with a different subject population or in a different experimental setting.
Generalization;
(1) The application of a response to a whole class or group after having been, conditioned to respond in that way to a limited portion of the class or group.
(2) Of or relating to forming an idea or judgment which is applicable to an entire class of objects, people, or events.
Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD); In this anxiety disorder, anxiety is so chronic, persistent, and pervasive that it seems free-floating. The individual is jittery and strained, distractible, and worried that something bad is about to happen. A pounding heart, fast pulse and breathing, sweating, flushing, muscle aches, a lump in the throat, and an upset gastrointestinal tract are some of the bodily indications of this extreme anxiety.
Generalized reinforcement; A form of secondary reinforcement that is not specifically related to any single need state, such as praise, smiling, and thanks.
Generative grammar; As developed by Noam Chomsky, the concept that linguistic utterances are learned through general rules which allow for great variety and originality in linguistic production.
Generativity; In E. Erikson's personality theory, the positive outcome of one of the stages of adult personality development, specifically, the ability to do creative work or to contribute to the raising of one's children. It is the opposite of stagnation.
Genetic model; The point of view that presents behaviour and development is to be understood in terms of heredity and developmental history.
Genetic opportunity; The likelihood of having an experience which influences a given trait as a function of the expression of another genetic trait not related to the first. For example, the genetic trait of skin colour influences the opportunity to have experiences which may influence IQ test performance.
Genetic transmission; The processes involved in passing genetic material from one generation to the next.
Genetics; The study of the transmission of hereditary characteristics as it relates to evolutionary theory.
Genital period; In Freudian psychoanalytic theory, the final psychosexual stage beginning with puberty at approximately the age of 11, during which sexual interest is shifted from autoeroticism to heterosexuality by involvement with normal adult modes of sexual gratification.
Genotype; An individual's unobservable, genetic constitution; the totality of genes possessed by an individual. Compare phenotype.

Genuineness; In client-centered therapy, an essential quality of-the therapist, referring to openness and authenticity.
Geriatric; A specialization in the treatment of diseases of old age.
Germ cells; Reproductive cells during any stage of their development. In the female, the egg; in the male, the sperm.
Germ theory (of disease); The general view in medicine that disease is caused by infection of the body by minute organisms and viruses.
Germinal period; The first two weeks of the prenatal period, during which the blastula forms.
Gestalt psychology; Founded by Max Wertheimer, the basic premise is that "the whole is greater than the sum of its parts." Gestalt psychology not only contends that stimuli are perceived as whole images rather than as parts built into images, but' also maintains that the whole determines the parts instead of the parts determining the whole. The theory originally focused on perception, however, is applicable to a broad range of areas.
Gestalt therapy; A humanistic therapy developed by Fritz Perls, which encourages clients to satisfy emerging needs so that their innate goodness can be expressed, to increase their awareness of unacknowledged feelings, and to reclaim parts of their personality that have been denied or disowned.
Gestalt; The term has no exact equivalent in English. The approximate English equivalents are configuration, meaningful organized whole, structural relationship, and theme.
Gestation; The prenatal phase of life lasting an average of 266 days in humans.
Gland; A bodily structure whose function is to manufacture chemicals, called hormones, that are secreted into the bloodstream and regulate bodily activities. The two general types are endocrine glands and exocrine glands.
Glove anesthesia; A lack of sensation in the part of the arm that would be covered by a glove. One of the conversion disorders.
Goal gradient; The tendency for motivation to increase or decrease as the organism approaches the goal.
Goal specificity; The desire to satisfy a motive condition with a particular reinforcement rather than with any satisfying reinforcement.
Goal; In motivation, the satisfier of a motive condition.
Gonad; The primary sex gland, ovaries in the female and testes in the male.
Good form; A Gestalt principle of organization which asserts that figures or patterns are perceived in such a way as to be as uniform as possible.
Goodenough Draw-a-Man Test; A test of intelligence in which one is asked to draw the best possible picture of a man; primarily used with children up to age 11.
Grade norm; A standard of performance which represents the average performance of a given population.
Graded potential; The sum of the excitation and inhibition at a given synapse; generator potential; receptor potential.
Gradient of stimulus generalization; Mathematical curve that illustrates the degree of generalization between various stimuli. Generally, the closer the stimuli to the conditioned stimulus, the greater the response.
Grandiose delusions; Found in paranoid schizophrenia, delusional disorder, and mania, an exaggerated sense of one's importance, power, knowledge, or identity.

Graphic rating scale; A rating scale in which the rater indicates his rating by making a mark at some point along a line. Selected points on the line are characterized by evaluative adjectives or descriptions of the quality of behaviour represented.
Graves' disease; An endocrine disorder resulting from over secretion of the hormone thyroxin, in which metabolic processes are speeded up, producing apprehension, restlessness, and irritability.
Gray matter; The neural tissue made up largely of nerve cell bodies that constitutes the cortex covering the cerebral hemisphere, the nuclei in lower brain areas, columns of the spinal cord, and the ganglia of the autonomic nervous system.
Grimace; A distorted facial expression, often a symptom of schizophrenia.
Group factors;
(1) Psychological factors postulated to account for interrelations of groups of tests; typically numerical, clerical, verbal, spatial, etc.
(2) In factor analysis, any factor that is manifested in at least two tests that constitutes the correlation matrix.
Group polarization; The enhancement of a group's prevailing attitudes through discussion.
Group pressure; The effect that the opinions, feelings, exhortations, or behaviour of groups has on a single individual.
Group therapy; Method of treating psychological disorders whereby several persons are seen simultaneously by a single therapist.
Group-rcentered therapy; The term applied to the system of group therapy developed by Carl Rogers and associates in which the individuals in the group rather than the therapist has the primary role in the therapeutic relationship.
Grouping; The tendency to perceive objects in groups, rather than as isolated elements; is determined by proximity, similarity, good form, and continuity.
Growth curve; A statistical curve derived from plotting weight and height against chronological age for comparison of an individual child's growth pattern with the average rate of growth.
Growth therapies; Therapies aimed at helping an individual achieve maximum self-actualization.
Growth; Ordinarily refers to such physical changes as increasing height or weight; quantitative growth.
GSR; See Galvanic Skin Response.
Gyrus; A ridge or convolution of the cerebral cortex.
Habit; An acquired response that becomes fixed and relatively automatic through constant repetition.
Habituation; Decreased response to a stimulus because it has become familiar. It is often a condition resulting from repeated use of a drug and characterized by a desire for the drug; little or no tendency to increase the dose; and psychological, but not physical, dependence.
Hair cells; Receptor cells possessing cilia (tiny hairs) such as the auditory receptor cells located in a membrane in the cochlea that are stimulated by vibrations in the cochlear fluid.

Halfway house; A homelike residence for people who are considered too disturbed to remain in their accustomed surroundings but do not require the total care of a mental institution.
Hallucination; Perception of an external object, often bizarre in nature, in the absence of stimulation.
Hallucinogenic drugs; A group of drugs also known as psychedelic drugs and psychoto-genic drugs, that produce hallucinations and often provoke highly imaginative thought patterns and/or unusual and mixed perceptions.
Halo effect; The tendency, when rating an individual on one characteristic, to be influenced by another characteristic of his personality, e.g. physically attractive people are more likely to be judged as intelligent than unattractive people.
Haptic system; The perceptual system whereby object properties are perceived through active touch. It includes the tactile sense as well as proprioception.
Hawthorne effect; Generally, the effect on subjects' performance attributable to their knowledge that they are serving as experimental subjects or being treated in a special manner. Sometimes, the tendency for people to work harder when experiencing a sense of participation in something new and special.
Head turning reflex; A reflex elicited in the infant by stroking his cheek or the corner of his mouth. The infant turns his head toward the side being stimulated.
Health psychology; A branch of psychology dealing with the role of psychological factors in health and illness.
Hebephrenia; See disorganized schizophrenia.
Hedonic tone; The affective quality of an emotion; degree of pleasantness or unpleasantness of an-emotion; a basic dimension of all emotions.
Hedonic value; The value of a stimulus or an experience on a scale from pleasant to unpleasant.
Hedonic; The motivation to seek pleasure and avoid pain.
Helplessness; A construct referring to the sense of having no control over important events; considered by many theorists to play a central role in anxiety and depression. See learned helplessness theory.
Hemisphere; Symmetrical left and right halves of the brain.
Hereditary factors; Those inherited biological factors that are involved in the development of the structure and function of the body.
Hering theory; Theory of colour vision postulating six primaries, black-white, red-green, and blue-yellow in three opponent process pairs.
Heritability; A statistical concept which reflects the percentage of variability in a trait that is associated with differences in the genetic composition of the individuals in the group. The capability of being inherited.
Heroin; An extremely addictive narcotic drug derived from morphine.
Hertz (Hz); A frequency measurement of cycles per second. One Hz equals one cycle per second, etc.
Heterogeneous; Dissimilar, characteristic of groups, sets of data, or individuals who show differences or dissimilarities.
Heteronomy; An intermediate stage in Bull's scheme of moral development in which the individual responds to situations primarily by their effect on him or herself. Also, pertaining

to activities originating outside the self or the guidance of one individual by another (e.g., hypnosis).
Heterophony; Speaking or writing the opposite of what is intended.
Heterosexuality; An attraction toward members of the opposite sex.
Heterozygous; Refers to an individual who has both one dominant and one recessive gene for a given trait.
Heuristic; A principle or strategy used in problem solving which serves as a device for shortening the solution process; often used when there are many different ways to solve a problem; a solution is not guaranteed.
Hierarchical model of intelligence; The view that intelligence is hierarchically structured with general intelligence, group factors, specific factors, and, finally, specific information in an interdependent system.
Hierarchization; A term used in linguistics to suggest that in the course of development, the child's linguistic abilities build upon and elaborate upon constructions made at earlier phases of development.
Hierarchy of needs; A proposal (Abraham Maslow) that arranges motives in an order of importance; those lower in the hierarchy must be
The lower motives being food, shelter, etc. progressing to "self-actualization" as the motive highest in the hierarchy.
Hierarchy of skill; A task that displays several levels of organization or structure. Performance curves often show interesting evidence of such structure.
Higher order interaction; Interaction effects involving more than two independent variables in multifactor experiments, often making interpretation difficult.
Higher-order conditioning; A form of classical conditioning in which the previously trained conditioned stimulus now functions as an unconditioned stimulus to train a new conditioned stimulus.
High-risk method; A research technique involving the intensive examination of people who have a high probability of later becoming abnormal.
Hindbrain; Phylogenetically, the oldest portion of the brain. It contains the medulla, cerebellum, pons, and base of the reticular formation. Also known as the rhomb encephalon.
Hippocampus; A neural center in the limbic system that helps process explicit memories for storage.
Histogram; A graphic representation of a frequency distribution in which the cases falling in each score category are represented by a bar whose size is proportional to the number of cases. Since each bar is the full width of the score category, the bars make a continuous "pile" chewing the form of the frequency distribution.
Histrionic personality disorder; This person is overly dramatic and given to emotional excess, impatient with minor annoyances, immature, dependent on others, and often sexually seductive without taking responsibility for flirtations; formerly called hysterical personality.
Hit; The correct detection of a signal that has been presented; usually associated with signal-detection.
Holophrases; A term used in linguistics to describe the phenomena wherein a young child will use a single word in the sense of a phrase or sentence. "Musa" can mean "Pick Musa up" or "Give Mass, same water," Ana" so on.

Homeostasis; state of optimal organismic balance, brought about by internal regulatory mechanisms.
Homogeneous; Highly similar; coming from the same background. For example, a homogeneous culture is, one in which all members have had highly similar experiences.
Homozygous; Refers to an individual whose two genes for a given trait are both either dominant or recessive.
Hope of failure; A desire for failure; not as well investigated as hope of success or fear of failure or success.
Horizontal decalage; A term introduced by Piaget to describe the fact that conservation of different quantities occurs at different times,' even though all conservations require the same mental operations for their attainment. For example, number conservation is routinely observed to appear before length conservation.
Hormone; A chemical substance produced by an endocrine gland and released into the blood or lymph for the purpose of controlling the function of a distant organ or organ system. Metabolism, growth, and development of secondary sexual characteristics are among the functions so controlled.
Hospitalism; A medical name for the syndrome (configuration of symptoms) associated with the inability of infants to survive in children's homes or hospitals. Symptoms of hospitalism include list-lessness, inability to gain weight, unresponsiveness, and eventual death.
Hostility; Angry, hateful, or destructive behaviour against another. Also the motive behind this behaviour.
Hue; That aspect of colour experience referred to by colour names, e.g., blue or yellow. Hue is the psychological correlate of wavelength.
Human engineering; The applied field of psychological specialization concerned with the design of equipment and the tasks performed in the operation of equipment.
Humanism; In psychology, a recent movement in personality and clinical psychology that focuses uniquely upon human experience, rather than abstract conceptions of human nature. There is an emphasis on positive, constructive human capacities.
Humanistic and existential therapies; A generic term for insight psychotherapies that emphasize the individual's subjective experiences, free will, and ever-present ability to decide on a new life course.
Humanistic psychology; Psychology based on humanistic principles (see Humanism).
Humanistic therapy; An insight therapy that emphasizes freedom of choice, growth of human potential, the joys of being a human being, and the importance of the patient's **phenomenology**; sometimes called an experiential therapy. See also existential therapy.
Humanitarianism; Concern with the welfare of man.
Hunger; A drive state or tissue need based on the deprivation of food; also, the feelings associated with such deprivation,
Huntington's chorea; A disorder characterized by progressive mental and physical deterioration and death, usually after the age of 20 or 30. Huntington's chorea is caused by a dominant gene and is always fatal.
Hydraulic drive model of motivation; A belief that motives or tensions behave like fluid under pressure that must break out or find release when the pressure builds up and becomes too great.

Hypermania; A manic-depressive state of excitement characterized by ravings, continuous movement, and disorientation as to time and place.
Hyperopia; Farsightedness. The inability to see near objects clearly because the image is focused behind the retina instead of on it.
Hyperphagia; Condition in which an animal eats, abnormally large amounts of food and shows no satiation of hunger, produced experimentally by destruction of the ventromedial hypothalamic nucleus.
Hypertension; Abnormally high arterial blood pressure, with or without known organic causes.
Hyperventilation; Very rapid and deep breathing associated with high levels of anxiety; causes the level of carbon dioxide in blood to be lowered, with possible loss of consciousness.
Hypnagogic imagery; Imagery that occurs as one is dropping off to sleep. It may be visual, auditory, or somesthetic, and is more vivid in some people than in others.
Hypnoanalysis; Psychoanalysis carried on while the patient is under hypnosis.
Hypnosis; A technique (or group of techniques) for inducing an altered state of consciousness. It is characterized by increased suggestibility, relaxation or alertness, and possible distortion of reality.
Hypochondriasis', A somatoform disorder in which the person, misinterpreting rather ordinary physical sensations, is preoccupied with fears of having a serious disease and is not dissuaded by medical opinion. Difficult to distinguish from somatization disorder.
Hypomania; A manic-depressive state of excitement that is characterized by great enthusiasm and grandiose planning without any reality orientation.
Hypothalamus; A group of nuclei in the forebrain that controls the involuntary functions through the autonomic nervous system. It helps to control many basic drives and emotional processes, including sleep, thirst, temperature, sex, and hunger. It also controls much of the endocrine system's activities through connections with the pituitary gland.
Hypothesis theory; Describes problem solving as a matter of formulating, selecting, and testing hypotheses about possible solutions until the correct one is found.
Hypothesis; A testable statement that offers a predicted relationship between dependent and independent variables.
Hysteria; A disorder known to the ancient Greeks in which a physical incapacity a paralysis, an anesthesia, or an analgesia—is not due to a physiological dysfunction, for example, glove anesthesia; an older term for conversion disorder. In the late nineteenth century dissociative disorders were identified as such and considered hysterical slates.
Hysterical neurosis; The DSM-II category for dissociative and somatoform disorders.
Iconic memory; A transient visual memory of a stimulus lasting about 0.5 seconds.
Iconic mode; As developed by Bruner, a method of converting immediate experience into mental models by using images in the form of sensory information.
Id; According to Freud, the id is the most fundamental component of personality, comprised of drives, needs, and instinctual impulses. It is unable to tolerate tension, is obedient only to the pleasure principle, and is in outstand conflict with the super-ego.
Ideal self; The way a person would like to be, which may not match the way one actually is.

Idealism; A philosophical doctrine which affirms the pursuit of ideas and ideals rather than actuality or reality.
Idealized self-image; As developed by Horney, a pattern of perfectionistic strivings and godlike fantasies which constitute the core of a neurosis. The idealized image is a false and exaggerated estimate of one's true potentialities and abilities, and it is derived more from fantasy than from reality.
Ideas of reference; Delusional thinking that reads personal significance into seemingly trivial remarks and activities of others and completely unrelated events.
Identical twins; Two individuals that have developed as a result of the splitting of an already fertilized egg; thus, both individuals have identical chromosomal patterns. Also called monozygotic twins.
Identification;
(1) In psychoanalytic theory, the internalization of a conscience through contact with one's parent of the same sex, creating a superego; also, a defense machoism in which one incorporates the image of an object or individual into the psyche, taking the demands of an object or individual into the psyche and acting as if they were one's own. This is also called interjection.
(2) In social psychology, the process through which someone is persuaded to a particular attitude because one has internalized the persuader's attitude. Also, the process by which people acquire a sense of personal definition from their reference group memberships.
(3) According to E. Erikson, it is the process through which the infant learns a conviction of his or her self. This process is dependent on the mother's predictability and consistency in her relationship with the infant.
Identity crisis; As proposed by Erikson, a period when one's sense of self and direction in life becomes clearer. It is marked by much confusion, experimentation, and emotionality. It generally occurs first during adolescence and may reoccur once or more often during adulthood.
Identity vs role confusion; According to Erikson, a time in adolescence of testing to determine one's own unique qualities.
Identity; (1) A logical rule specifying that certain activities leave objects or situations unchanged. (2) The individual self-Idiographic; <1) In psychology, relating to investigative procedures that consider the unique characteristics of a single person, studying them in depth, as in the case study. Contrast with nomothetic. (2) A study of personality emphasizing what makes one person different from others and unique.
Idiosyncratic; Unique to a particular person or situation.
Idiot-savant; A person with marked skill or talent in some specific activity, such as art, music or calculations, although his or her general intellectual level is low.
Illumination; In problem solving, one stage in which the answer seems to come in a flash of insight. The elements of the problem suddenly appear in a new relationship to each other. Since an emotional feeling often accompanies this experience, it is also called the Aha experience or insight.
Illusion; A distorted or false perception of an object, or an object or event that induces a false perception. One can experience illusions with respect to movement or perspective.
Image;
(1) A mental representation of an object or event.

(2) As developed by Titchener, one of three elements of consciousness; the other two are affective states and sensations.
(3) The component of dreams.
Imagery; A characteristic of verbal material that tends to evoke images or internal symbolic representations; the representations themselves.
Imagination; The creation of objects which have only a mental existence without the aid of sensory date.
Imaginative play; Play activities that include make-believe games. These are particularly prevalent during the pre-school years.
Imitation; The modelling of one's actions on those of another; one of the fundamental ways a child learns.
Immature birth; A miscarriage occurring sometime between the twentieth and the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy, and resulting in the birth of a fetus weighing between 1 and 2 pounds.
Immediate memory; Continuation of the stimulus image for about a second after the stimulus has disappeared; sensory memory.
Implicit behaviour; The convert movement of muscles which cannot be detected without the aid of instrumentation. Some examples are glandular secretions or the movements of the larynx at the time of speech. Some believe that thinking could be reduced to implicit sub vocal behaviour.
I**mplicit memory**; Retention (of skills, preferences, and dispositions) without conscious recollection, (also called non-declarative memory)
Implosive therapy; As developed by Sample and Levis, a type of behaviour therapy in which anxiety-arousing stimuli are presented in imagination while the patient is encouraged to experience as intense anxiety as possible. The therapist deliberately attempts to elicit a massive flood or implosion of anxiety. With repeated exposure in a safe setting, no objective danger is apparent, the stimulus loses its. power to elicit anxiety, and the maladaptive behaviour is extinguished.
Imprinting; In ethology, a social learning mechanism similar to learning, whereby animals of certain species, especially fowl, become "emotionally attached" to whatever stimulus they are first exposed to shortly after hatching or birth. The attachment is manifested by the animal's persistent following after the imprinted object. Imprinting occurs very early in life and is somewhat resistant to later modification.
Impulsive; A personality characteristic manifested in a greater concern with the rapid solution of problems than with their correct solution. There is an underlying need for immediate gratification rather than a need for a best possible solution.
In vivo; As applied in psychology, taking place in a real-life situation.
Inappropriate effect; Emotional responses that are out of context, such as laughter when hearing sad news.
Incentive motivation; An explanation for human behaviour, referring to the belief that it is the reinforcing property of the outcome of behaviour that determines whether or not the individual will behave. It is the incentive value of a behavioural outcome that determines its occurrence or nonoccurrence.
Incidence; In epidemiological studies of a particular disorder, the rate at which new cases occur in a given place at a given time. Compare with prevalence.

Incidental learning; Learning which takes place without the set or instruction to learn, as opposed to intentional learning.

Incoherence; In schizophrenia, an aspect of thought disorder wherein verbal expression is marked by disconnectedness, fragmented thoughts, and jumbled phrases.

Incongruence; As developed by Carl Rogers, the state of behaving in ways that are different from the way we see ourselves or the way we feel. The disharmony experienced can result in anxiety or psychopathology.

Incremental theory; Any theory that regards development as an additive series of qualitatively similar steps.

Incubation; A phase of problem solving during which the person puts aside the problem and engages in irrelevant activity, yet unconscious processes seem to be working on the solution.

Independence;
(1) An attitude characterized by a reliance upon one's own perceptions and past experience to guide behaviour.
(2) In statistics, no causal or correlational relationship exists between the variables under study.

Independent variable; In a psychological experiment, the factor, experience, or treatment that is under the control of the experimenter and that is expected to have an effect on participants as assessed by changes in the dependent variable.

Individual differences; Refers to the fact that all individuals vary and are different from other individuals, even though they may have some things in common.

Individual psychology; The term applied to the system of psychotherapy developed by Alfred Adler. Its emphasis is on the uniqueness of individual personality. Once the particular lifestyle of the individual is fully understood, the job of the therapist is to reeducate the patient toward healthier experiences and goals.

Individual test; Psychological tests given to only one subject at a time.

Induced movement; Apparent movement of a stationary object that is induced by movement of a surrounding frame.

Induction;
(1) Discipline that is based on reasons. Most effective if tailored to the child's cognitive level.
(2) In logic, reasoning from the particular to the general.

Industrial psychology; A branch of psychology that studies ways of improving efficiency in industry, both in terms of human beings and machinery. This area devises methods of selection, training, counseling of personnel, and psychological engineering.

Industry vs inferiority; According to Erik-son, the period during which children aged 6 to 12 years may develop positive social interactions with others or may feel inadequate and become less sociable.

Infancy; The period from birth to two years of age.

Infantile autism; Psychotic patterns of behaviour shown by children under age ten, characterized by poor communication, no desire for personal contact, and a desire for status quo.

Infectious disease; An illness caused when a microorganism, such as a bacterium or a virus, invades the body, multiplies, and attacks a specific organ or organ system; pneumonia is an example.
Inference; A guess about unobservable processes that is based on data.
Inferential statistics; Measures or techniques that allow for the analysis or evaluation of relationships that exist within a sample of data or between samples of data. Such analysis is useful m making predictions.
Inferiority complex; As developed by Adler, the concept that a person may experience feelings of deficiency that are reinforced in such a belief by others in society.
Inflection; A method of communication involving raising and lowering the voice and placing accents in certain spots during a verbal exchange.
Influence; A change in a person's attitude or behaviour that is induced by another person or group.
Informal group; A gathering of people in which there are no formal rules or tides; however, unwritten guidelines may exist.
Information; A set of facts or ideas that are obtained through learning; in information theory, a quantitative property of items that enable the items to be categorized in some meaningful manner. The bit is the unit of information.
Informational feedback; The stimuli which follow an organism's responses and show it the effect of its responses.
Information-processing theory; Theory of problem solving which refers to the way a person receives information from the environment, operates on it, integrates it with other information available in memory, and uses it as a basis for deciding how to act.
Informed consent; The agreement of a person to serve as a research participant or to enter therapy after being told the possible outcomes, both benefits and risks.
Ingratiation; Behaving in a friendly, positive manner toward another with the aim of manipulating that person in order to serve one's own purpose.
In-group bias; The tendency to favour one's own group.
Inheritance; The genetic composition of an organism.
Inhibition;
(1) In general, a reduction of response due to suppression or restraint.
(2) In physiology, a decrease m the firing of a neuron.
(3) In psychoanalytic theory, the process by which the superego intervenes with the instinctual impulses of the id, thus preventing those impulses from reaching consciousness.
Inhibitory postsynaptic potential (IPSP);
Hyperpolarization of the membrane of a postsynaptic neuron which decreases the probability of neural firing.
Initiative vs guilt; According to Erikson, the period during which children aged 3 to 6 years' experience conflict between independence, of action and the sometimes negative results of that action.
Innate releasing mechanism; An internal mechanism of an organism's nervous system triggering a fixed action pattern (instinctive pattern) when a releasing stimulus is presented.
Innate; Present at birth; inborn; due to heredity; not learned.

Inner ear, The part of the ear that contains the cochlea (hearing), semicircular canals, utricule, and the saccule (balance).
Inner speech; Internal representations of verbal stimuli, thought to be a process in memory and thinking.
Inoculation effect; When first exposure to mild arguments creates a set for a person so that later, stronger arguments can be resisted.
Insanity; A legal but not psychological term denoting the inability to distinguish between right and wrong or to know what one is doing.
Insight therapy; A general term for any psychotherapy that assumes that people become disordered because they do not adequately understand what motivates them, especially when their needs and drives conflict.
Instinctive behaviour; An innate, unlearned behaviour pattern exhibited by all members of a species.
Instrumental behaviour; Activity that usually achieves some goal or satisfies a need.
Instrumental conditioning; (See Operant conditioning.)
Instrumental learning; See operant conditioning.
Instrumental response; Behaviour leading toward a goal.
Insulin shock therapy; An early form of shock-therapy that utilizes insulin induced comas to treat mental disorders.
Insulin; A hormone secreted by the islands of Langerhans in the pancreas. It is involved in the utilization of sugar and carbohydrates in the body. Also used in insulin shock therapy.
Integration;
(1) The process by which parts are unified into a whole, as in the coordination of several neural impulses into a unified whole.
(2) In personality, the state in which the traits of an organism work smoothly together in a coordinated whole.
Intellectualization; A Freudian defense mechanism whereby the individual emphasizes the intellectual or rational content of his or her behaviour in order to exclude any of the emotional connotations of that behaviour.
Intelligence quotient (IQ); An index for expressing the results of an intelligence test. The intelligence quotient is an indicator of the individual's standing in relation to his own age group. Originally, quotients were computed by the ratio 100 X Mental age/Chronological age, currently, practically all intelligence quotients are standard scores, designed so that the average individual receives an intelligence quotient of 100, and the standard deviation in the group is 15 or 16.
Intelligence test; A standardized means of assessing a person's current mental ability, for example, the Stanford-Binet test and the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale.
Intelligence; Intelligence is a difficult term to define with any precision. Generally, it is a trait postulated to underlie abilities to make judgments, solve abstract problems, succeed in academic activities, etc. Operationally, it is that which is measured by intelligence tests.
Intensity; Strength or amount of energy in a stimulus or response.
Interaction;
(1) An experimental result that occurs when the levels of one independent variable are differentially affected by the levels of other independent variables.

(2) A relationship between systems such that events taking place in one system influence events taking place in the other.

Interaction-oriented group; A group whose primary goal is to provide opportunity for social interaction.

Interest tests; Tests which focus on occupational and educational interests and assess an individual's selection of activities that he or she would like to engage in.

Interference;

(1) The obstruction of learning something new caused by previously or subsequently learned material, a theory of forgetting, invoking the above process.

(2) In cognition, a decrease in the amplitude of a sound or light wave because two waves occurring simultaneously are out of phase.

Intermittent reinforcement; Any pattern of reinforcement which is not continuous. It may-vary according to ratio or interval.

Internal clock; A hypothetical physiological mechanism that regulates the cyclic variations recorded from many physiological systems.

Internal consistency; Degree of relationship among the items of a test, that is, the extent to which the same examinees tend to get each item right. Measures of reliability based upon a single testing are really measures of internal consistency.

Internal inhibition; A hypothetical process postulated by Pavlov to account for extinction. The special term given to the type of extinction in which the CS does not simply lose its effectiveness in eliciting the CR, rather it actively inhibits the CR.

Internal locus of control; The perception that one controls one's own fate.

Internalization; The process by which the individual's moral behaviours become independent of external reward and punishment:

Interpersonal attraction; Issue of friendship and romantic involvement, and attitudes of liking; subject of social psychological research.

Interpersonal relations; The often reciprocal interactions between two or more persons, or the characteristic pattern of such interactions. Most commonly employed in Sullivan's writings.

Interpersonal therapy; A psychodynamic psychotherapy that focuses on the patient's interactions with others and that directly teaches how better to relate to others.

Interpolated task; A task used to fill the interval between the study of material and its recall in memory experiments.

Interposition; A monocular depth cue in which one object appears closer to the viewer because it partly blocks the view of another object,

Interpretation; In psychoanalysis, a key procedure in which the psychoanalyst points out to the analyzed where resistance exists and what certain dreams and verbalizations reveal about impulses repressed in the unconscious; more generally, any statement by a therapist that construes the client's problem in a new way.

Interquartile range; The middle 50 percent of the distribution of values. It falls between the first and the fourth quartiles.

Inter-role conflict; When an individual is confronted with expectations based upon at least two different roles that cannot be fulfilled simultaneously.

Inter-stimulus interval (ISI); The time between two successive stimuli measured from the onset of the first to the onset of the second, usually the time between the onset of the CS and the onset of the UCS.

Intertrial interval; The delay after the feedback and before the start of the next stimulus presentation.

Interval scale;

(1) A scale that one can use to rank order objects and on which the units reflect equivalent magnitudes of the property being measured.

(2) Numbers arranged to order a variable in such a way that equal changes in the variable are represented by equal differences in the numbers.

Interval schedules; A reinforcement schedule in which reinforcement is delivered after a response that has been made at the end of a given time period.

Intervening variable; Factor that stands between and provides a relationship between some stimulus in the environment and some response on the part of an organism.

Intervention programs; A global term referring to educational programs, which are typically remedial in nature. Many intervention programs have been organized at the preschool level to supplement the backgrounds of culturally deprived children.

Interview; A conversation between investigator and subject for the purpose of obtaining factual information, for evaluating one's personality, or for therapeutic purposes.

Intimacy vs isolation; According to Erikson, a period during early adulthood on developing close relationships.

Intra-role conflict; When an individual is confronted with two or more expectations, which arise from only one role but cannot be fulfilled simultaneously.

Intra-verbal responses; Verbal responses that are related to other verbal responses; word associations; facts known through verbal chains.

Intrinsic rewards; A form of reward that results from the activity itself because the activity is interesting, pleasurable, and rewarding.

Introjection; In psychoanalytic theory, the unconscious incorporation of the values, attitudes, and qualities of another person into the individual's own ego structure.

Introspection; A procedure whereby trained subjects are asked to report on their conscious experiences. This was the principal method of study in early twentieth-century psychology.

Introversion; As developed by Jung, the personality dimension describing an orientation inward toward the self. An introvert is self-directed and concerned with his own thoughts, avoids social contact, and tends to turn away from reality. At the two extremes are the extroverts and introverts.

Intuitive thought; One of the sub-stages of the preoperational period, beginning around age 4 and lasting until age 7 or 8. Intuitive thought is marked by the child's natural ability to solve many problems and also by his or her inability to respond correctly in the face of misleading perceptual features of problems.

Invariance;

(1) The degree to which given relationships among properties of objects, events, or individuals are unaffected by specified changes in the conditions under which those things are observed.

(2) The characteristic of an afterimage retaining its size, despite changes in the distance to which it is projected.

Inverse relationship; The relationship indicated when an increase in one variable is paralleled by a decrease in another variable; a negative correlation.

Ipsative test; A test yielding multiple scores, in which the sum of scores for all individuals is the same. Thus, an individual who is high on some scales of the test must be low on others. A test in which the individual's profile is expressed in relation to his own overall average, rather than in relation to some outside group.
IQ; (See Intelligence quotient.)
Iris; The coloured part of the eye containing the pupil (a group of muscles that regulates the amount of light entering the eye).
Irrational beliefs; Self-defeating assumptions that are assumed by rational-emotive therapists to underlie psychological distress.
Irrelevant dimensions; The stimulus dimensions that do not provide defining information about the concept.
Isolation; The defense mechanism whereby the affect connected with a painful past event is dissociated from the memory or thought of the event.
Isomorphism; The Gestalt hypothesis that there is a point-for-point correspondence between a stimulus and its representation in the cerebral cortex.
Item analysis; Study of the statistical properties of test items. The typical qualities of interest are the difficulty of the item and its ability to differentiate between more capable and less capable examinees, Difficult;/ is usually expressed as the percent getting the item right and discrimination is exposed as some index comparing success by the more capable and the less capable students.
James-Lange theory of emotion; A theory proposing that emotion-producing stimuli generate physical reactions, which in turn are perceived as felt emotions.
jnd (just noticeable difference); The smallest difference between two stimuli that can be detected reliably (by convention, 50% of the time)
Jung, Carl Gustav, (pronounced yung) Swiss psychoanalyst who broke with Freud (1913) and founded the school of Analytical Psychology. Jung rejected the central importance of libido as a sexual energy and emphasized the meaning of art, religion, history, mythology, anthropology, and literature in his complex theory of personality.
Just noticeable difference; (See JND.)
Justification; The use of rationalizations to achieve a feeling of equity; real equity is not achieved.
Just-world phenomenon; The tendency of people to believe that world is just and that people therefore get what they deserve and deserve what they get.
Juvenile era; (Harry Stack Sullivan) The stage in a child's development which begins when he or she shows a need for playmates and lasts until the emergence of a need for an intimate relationship with another person of comparable status at preadolescence.
Kinesthesis; The sense of movement and bodily position, as mediated by receptors in the muscles, tendons, and joints.
Knowledge of results (Kb); Any information about the effect of a response; also called feedback.
Koffka, Kurt; One of the founders of Gestalt psychology.
Kohler, Wolfgang; One of the founders of Gestalt psychology.
Korsakoff's psychosis; A mental disorder brought on by alcoholism and characterized by a memory disturbance in which there is an inability to form new associations.

Kuder-Richardson reliability; Reliability estimated from data available from a single test administration, using the average score on the test, its standard deviation, and difficulty indices for the separate items.
Labyrinth; The area m the head containing the organs of the middle and inner ear.
Laguno; Downy, soft hair that covers the fetus. Laguno grows over most of the child's body sometime after the fifth month of pregnancy and is usually shed during the seventh month. However, some laguno is often present at birth, especially on the infant's back.
Language acquisition device (LAD); Innate biological mechanism common to all humans which operates on language data provided by parents and other speaking organisms, and- produces a given language structure. The basic mechanism for language acquisition.
Language disorder; Difficulties
understanding spoken language (receptive) or expressing thoughts verbally (expressive).
Language; No universally acceptable definition is available. Used loosely, it can mean anything from simply "a communication system" to "a learned arbitrary set of symbols passed along from one generation to the next in a culture."
Latency period; In psychoanalytic theory, the years between ages six and twelve, during Which id impulses play a minor role in motivation.
Latency; The length of time between stimulation and response.
Latent content (of dreams); Unconscious wishes or impulses that seek expression through dreams; the symbolic meaning of a dream.
Latent learning; Learning that appears to occur in the absence of reinforcement, facilitating performance in later trials when reinforcement is introduced.
Later childhood; The third period of postnatal development; from approximately age six until age twelve (the onset of puberty).
Law of effect; A proposal by Thorndike which suggests that behaviour which is satisfying or pleasing is "stamped in," while behaviour that leads to annoyance or unpleasantness is "stamped out." In general, the principle that reinforcement is necessary for, or facilitates, learning.
Law of least effort; The tendency to choose an act which accomplishes the goals of the organism and which requires the least expenditure of energy.
Law of similarity; One of the laws of organization which states that things similar to each other tend to be grouped as part of the same entity.
Laws of association; Classic treatment of knowing and thinking which held that associations arose from three sources: similarity, contrast, and contiguity in space or time.
Laws of organization; Rules by which perceptions are integrated and made coherent. Gestaltists believed that these rules reflected brain functioning.
Leadership ; The process by which certain group members motivate and guide the group.
Learned helplessness theory; The theory that individuals acquire passivity and a sense of being unable to act and to control their lives; this happens through unpleasant experiences and traumas against which their efforts were ineffective; according to Seligman, this brings on depression.
Learned motives; Conditions that result from experience and initiate, guide, and maintain behaviours; often called social motives.

Learning (behavioural) paradigm; In abnormal psychology, a set of assumptions that abnormal behaviour is learned in the same way as other human behaviour.
Learning curve; A graphic representation of the change in performance as a function of time or number of trials.
Learning disabilities; General term for learning disorders, communication disorders, and motor skills disorder.
Learning disorders; A set of developmental disorders encompassing dyslexia, mathematics disorder, and disorder of written expression and characterized by failure to develop in a specific academic area to the degree expected by the child's intellectual level. Not diagnosed if the disorder is due to a sensory deficit.
Learning set; An acquired ability to learn more rapidly in new learning situations because of previously learned responses.
Learning strategies; Methods for forming concepts and generally for acquiring and using information about the environment. Children gradually develop more sophisticated and efficient strategies.
Learning to learn; A gradual improvement, via positive transfer, in learning to solve problems of the same type as previously solved. Thought by some to account for "insight learning."
Learning; The acquisition of any relatively permanent change in behaviour traceable to experience and practice.
Lens; Transparent structure in the eye changes shape to focus the optic array the retina at the back of the eye. .
Lesion; Damaged or destroyed part of the body. Lesions are often made in the nervous system by cutting out or electrically burning tissue in order to study the physical and psychological effects that occur.
Level of aspiration; A self-imposed standard against which a person judges his or her own performance.
Level of confidence (level of significance); In statistics, the confidence that the null hypothesis can be rejected. It is the probability that the desired result could occur by chance.
Lewin, Kurt; Founder of Field Theory in social psychology!
Libidinal gratification; The gratification of sexual impulses. Within the context of Freud's theory, these need not necessarily involve what the layman considers to be the sexual regions of the body.
Libido; The name given in Freudian theory to the instinctual or id energy that is the source of all psychological energy. Sometimes used to refer specifically to sexual motivation.
Life cycle; Regularly occurring episodes and events throughout the life period from conception to death which have impact upon the total development of the person.
Life space; A term employed by Lewin to describe the individual's interpretation of his or her environment. The life space includes the individual, personal goals and aspirations, the alternatives necessary to obtain those goals, and the barriers that obstruct his or her action.
Life style; In Adler's writings, an individual's characteristic and pervasive pattern of behaviour for gaining status and dealing with feelings of inferiority.

Light adaptation; A decrease in sensitivity to light resulting from an increase in light energy reaching the eye.
Limbic system; The lower parts of the cerebrum, made up of primitive cortex; controls viscera] and bodily changes associated with emotion and regulates drive motivated behaviour.
Linear perspective; The phenomenon by which distant objects appear to be closer together than nearer objects.
Linear program; Any programmed learning situation that progresses in the same way for each subject.
Linguistic-relativity theory; A theory of thinking that states that the form and structure of a language are the determinants of the ways of thought.
Lithium salts; A chemical that provides an effective drug therapy for the mood swings of bipolar (manic depressive) disorders.
Live modeling; One organism copying a behaviour of another organism that is physically present and observed.
Lobotomy; Type of psychosurgery that involves severing the connections between the frontal lobes and the rest of the brain. It has been used to treat extremely hyperemotional mental patients but is infrequently used today.
Locus of control; (Rotter) A personality construct which is dependent upon whether the individual perceives rewards as being contingent upon his or her own behaviour.
Logical syllogism; Three-step argument which consists of two premises, assumed to be true, and a conclusion that may or may not follow from these premises.
Logotherapy; An existential psychotherapy, developed by Viktor Frankl, aimed at helping the demoralized client restore meaning to life by placing his or her suffering in a larger spiritual and philosophical context. The individual assumes responsibility for his or her existence and for pursuing a meaningful life.
Longitudinal studies; Investigation that collects information on the same individuals repeatedly over time, perhaps over many years, in an effort to determine how phenomena change. Compare with cross-sectional studies.
Long-term memory; Memory for learned material over a relatively long retention interval (generally an hour or more). A hypothetical memory system for permanent storage of learning.
Looming; A perceptual phenomenon occurring when an object appears to be directly approaching the observer because of a symmetrical increase in size.
Loose associations (derailment); In schizophrenia, an aspect of thought disorder wherein the patient has difficulty sticking to one topic and drifts off on a train of associations evoked by an idea from the past.
Loudness; The psychological attribute corresponding to amplitude of a sound wave.
Love-withdrawal; Discipline based on threatened loss of love (showing anger or hurt, isolating, or threatening to leave the child.) Excessive use may lead to anxiety, dependency, and inhibitedness.
LSD; d-lysergic acid diethylamide, a drug synthesized in 1938 and discovered by accident to be a hallucinogen in 1943.
LTM; (See Long-term memory.)
Luria-Nebraska test; A battery of neuropsychological tests that can detect impairment in different parts of the brain.

Machiavellianism; A personality characteristic, measured by the Mach scale, in which one tends to manipulate other people for one's own ends.
Macula; Generally, an anatomical structure shaped like a spot; the central region of the retina, a receptor organ in the inner ear that responds to gravitational pull.
Magazine training; The establishment of conditioned reinforcers by periodically providing reinforcement no matter what the subject is doing.
Magical thinking; The conviction of the individual that his or her thoughts, words, and actions may in some manner cause or prevent outcomes in a way that defies the normal laws of cause and effect.
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI): A technique for measuring the structure (or, in the case of functional magnetic resonance imaging, the activity) of the living brain. The person is placed inside a large circular magnet that causes hydrogen atoms to move; the return of the atoms to their original positions when the current to the magnet is turned off is translated by a computer into pictures of brain tissue.
Magnitude estimation; A psychophysical method in which the observer judges the intensity of the stimulus in some numerical ratio to a standard stimulus.
Main effect; When the effect of one independent variable is the same at all levels of another independent variable.
Major (unipolar) depression; A disorder of individuals who have experienced episodes of depression but not of mania.
Malingering; Faking a physical or psychological incapacity in order to avoid a responsibility or gain an end; the goal is readily recognized from the individual's circumstances. To be distinguished from conversion disorder, in which the incapacity is assumed to be beyond voluntary control.
Malleus; The outer of the three bones in the middle ear that transmit vibrations from the eardrum to the cochlea. Sometimes referred to as the hammer.
Mania; An emotional state of intense but unfounded elation evidenced in talkativeness, flight of ideas, distractibility grandiose plans, and spurts of purposeless activity.
Manic-depressive illness, manic-depressive psychosis; Originally described by Kraepelin, a mood disorder characterized by alternating euphoria and profound sadness or by one of these moods. Called bipolar disorder in DSM-IV-TR.
Manifest Anxiety Scale; The most widely used paper-and-pencil test to measure anxiety.
Manifest content (of dreams); In psychoanalysis, dream materials that are recalled by the dreamer; concrete objects and events of the dream.
Manipulative drive; A tendency to explore and utilize new objects in the environment independent of their immediate utility.
Marathon group; A group therapy session run continuously for a day or even longer, typically for sensitivity training, the assumption being that defenses can be worn down by the physical and psychological fatigue generated through intensive and continuous group interaction.
Marijuana; A psychoactive substance prepared from the flowers or leaves of the Indian hemp plant Cannabis sativa, the active ingredient being THC.
Masochism; The turning of any sort of destructive tendencies inward upon oneself.
Massed practice; Bunching learning trials close together without rest periods. Adversely affects performance and sometimes retention.

Mastery test; A test that is being used to determine whether a pupil or pupils have mastery of some unit that has been taught. In a mastery test, one is not really concerned about differences between individuals.
Matched groups design; An experimental design in which subjects are matched on some variable assumed to be correlated with the dependent variable and then randomly assigned to conditions.
Matched sampling; A technique for selecting subjects in which an experimenter makes sure that each group in the experiment contains the same number of subjects who possess a certain characteristic that might influence the outcome.
Maternal behaviour; Behaviour concerned with giving birth to young and providing postnatal care.
Mathematics disorder; Difficulties dealing with arithmetic symbols and operations; one of the learning disorders.
Maturation; A developmental process defined by changes that are relatively independent of a child's environment. While the nature and timing of maturational changes are assumed to result from . genetic predispositions, their manifestation is at least partly a function of the environment.
Mature birth; The birth of an infant between the thirty-seventh and forty-second week of pregnancy.
Maze-bright; An adjective describing those rats able to learn to run through mazes very easily.
Maze-dull; An adjective describing the rat that has a great deal of difficulty in learning how to run a maze.
Mean; A measurement of central tendency that is computed by dividing the sum of a set of scores by the number of scores in the set, otherwise known as the arithmetic mean or average.
Meaningfulness; In verbal learning, the number of associations evoked by material that is being learned.
Measurement; The assignment of numbers to events on the basis of rules.
Mechanical problem; Lowest level of problems studied by psychologists. All mechanical problems have specific, known solutions which can be found relatively automatically by following a simple series of steps. They may emphasize perceptual or verbal factors.
Mechanistic; A theoretical point of view which holds that all things in the universe, including living organisms, may be best understood as machines.
Median; A measure of central tendency; the middle score of a distribution, or the one that divides a distribution in half.
Mediated association; Association between two items via another item. Thus, if A is associated with B and B is associated to C, A is mediately associated with C.
Mediation; A term used to describe the processes assumed to intervene between the presentation of a stimulus and the appearance of a response. Mediation is often assumed to be largely verbal.
Mediational response; According to mediational theory, an internalized version of an external response which is formed during the learning process and manipulated in the thinking process. May be located in the nervous system, muscles, and glands, or may be thought of as purely a theoretical construct.

Mediational theory of learning; In psychology, the general view that certain stimuli do not directly initiate an overt response but activate an intervening process, which in turn initiates the response. It explains thinking, drives, emotions, and beliefs in terms of stimulus and response.
Mediator; In psychology, an inferred state intervening between the observable stimulus and response, activated by the stimulus and in turn initiating the response; in more general terms, a thought, drive, emotion, or belief. Also called a construct.
Medical (disease) model; As applied in abnormal psychology, a set of assumptions that conceptualizes abnormal behaviour as similar to physical diseases.
Medical therapies; Therapies that involve the use of physical procedures to try to treat abnormal personality problems.
Meditation; Concentration technique used to purify the ordinary state of consciousness by removing illusions and to facilitate the production of states of consciousness in which truth is more directly perceived.
Meditational process; A hypothetical process that bridges the gap between stimuli and responses.
Medulla (medulla oblongata); The lowest and most posterior part of the brain, which is connected to the spinal cord. It contains several kinds of nuclei, especially those concerned with breathing, heartbeat, and blood pressure.
Megalomania; A paranoid -delusion of grandeur in which an individual believes that he or she is an important person or is carrying out great plans.
Meiosis; The division of a single sex cell into two separate cells, each consisting of 23 chromosomes rather than 23 pairs of chromosomes. Meiosis, therefore, results in cells that are completely different.
Melancholia; A vernacular diagnosis of several millennia's standing for profound sadness and depression. In major depression with melancholia the individual is unable to feel better even momentarily when something good happens, regularly feels worse in the morning and awakens early, and suffers a deepening of other symptoms of depression.
Memory drum; An electromechanical device used to present materials for verbal learning experiments.
Memory trace change theory; The theory that forgetting is due to qualitative changes in the memory trace over time.
Memory trace; A hypothetical physiological change in the nervous system during learning. Also called engram. Gestaltists hold that the trace undergoes systematic change and reorganization.
Memory; The term designating the mental function of recalling what has been learned or experienced; the physical retention of information,
Menarche; The girl's first menstrual period. An event which transpires during pubescence.
Meningitis; An inflammation of the meninges through infection, usually by a bacterium, or through irritation. Meningococcal, the epidemic form of the disease, takes the lives of 10 percent of those who contract it and causes cerebral palsy, hearing loss, speech defects, and other forms of permanent brain damage in one of four people who recover.
Mental age (MA); A term applied to both items and scores on intelligence tests. For an item, the age level is that age at which 50-70 percent of children pass the item. For an

individual it is the age group of children who would pass the same items he or she has passed

Mental chronometry; The attempt to measure mental functions by subtracting simpler tasks from more complex ones.

Mental health; A state of personality that shows self-actualization, ability to withstand stress, and high productivity; the absence of symptoms of mental illness. (Freud: The ability to love and work.)

Mental illness; A state of personality in' which behaviour is statistically infrequent, violates societal norms, or impairs functioning.

Mental retardation; A designation for exceptional subjects whose IQ scores are below the -2 standard deviations from the mean of a normal probability distribution of intelligence test scores, generally a score below 68.

Mental set; The tendency to respond in a given way regardless of the requirements of the situation. Sets sometimes facilitate performance and sometimes impair it. (Impairment is referred to as "functional fixedness.)

Mentalistic; Subscribing to the principle that mental processes are distinct from physiological processes and that conscious processes can be exposed by introspection; explanations of psychological processes in terms of the operation of the mind.

Mentally gifted; Persons with IQ scores substantially above average.

Mere exposure effect; The tendency for novel stimuli to be liked more or rated more positively after the rater has been repeatedly exposed to them.

Mesmerize; The first term for hypnotize, after Franz Anton Mesmer, an Austrian physician who in the late eighteenth century treated and cured hysterical or conversion disorders with what he considered the animal magnetism emanating from his body and permeating the universe.

Mesomorph; A body type in Sheldon's system characterized by muscular build. A mesomorph has the personality characteristics of somatotonia: assertiveness, love of adventure and risk, physical courage, etc.

Metabolism; The sum of the intracellular processes by which large molecules are broken down into smaller ones, releasing energy and wastes, and by which small molecules are built up into new living matter by consuming energy.

Metacognition; The knowledge people have about the way they know their world, for example, recognizing the usefulness of a map in finding their way in a new city.

Methadone; A synthetic addictive heroin substitute for treating heroin addicts that acts as a substitute for heroin by eliminating its effects and the craving for it.

Method of adjustment; A psychophysical method in which the observer sets the stimulus to some predetermined limit, e.g., just detectable.

Method of constant stimuli; A psychophysical method in which the stimuli are presented relative to a standard, the observer judging between them, e.g., larger than.

Method of limits; A psychophysical method in which stimuli are presented in ascending and descending series, the observer reporting when he or she can detect stimulation.

Method of Loci; Assigning words or ideas to places, thereby improving recall of the words by envisioning those places.

Method of successive approximations; Shaping by reinforcing behaviour that successively approximates a desired behaviour.

Midbrain; One of the parts of the cerebrum lying beneath the forebrain situated between the fore-brain and the hindbrain. Also known as the mesencephalon, it is the primary location of the reticular formation.
Middle childhood; An arbitrary division in the sequence of development beginning somewhere near the age of 6 and ending at approximately 12.
Middle ear; A tiny chamber containing three bones - the hammer, the anvil, and the stirrup - which transmit vibrations to the oval window.
Migraine headaches; Extremely debilitating headaches caused by sustained dilation of the extracranial arteries, the temporal artery in particular; the dilated arteries trigger pain-sensitive nerve fibers in the scalp.
Mild mental retardation; A limitation in mental development measured on IQ tests at between 50-55 and 70; children with such a limitation are considered the educable mentally retarded and are usually placed in special classes.
Milieu therapy; A treatment procedure that attempts to make the total environment and all personnel and patients of the hospital a therapeutic community, conducive to psychological improvement; the staff conveys to the patients the expectation that they can and will behave more normally and responsibly.
Minimal social situation; A laboratory game which simulates social exchange.
Minimum age of viability; The youngest age at which the fetus can survive outside the womb. Currently this age is about 6 months.
Minimum principle; In perceptual organization, the organization that is perceived in an ambiguous stimulus is the one which keeps changes, discontinuities, and differences to a roinimum; simplicity of organization is a determinant of what will be seen.
Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMP1); A lengthy personality inventory by which individuals are diagnosed through their true-false replies to groups of statements indicating states such as anxiety, depression, masculinity-femininity, and paranoia.
Minority group; Describes a cultural, social, ethnic, or religious group existing within a larger cultural group.
Mitosis; The process of cell division by which the body produces new cells in order to maintain growth and good health, each cell being nearly identical to the original.
Mixed design; A research strategy in which both classificatory and experimental variables are used; assigning people from discrete populations to two experimental conditions is an example.
Mnemonics; Memory aids or systems for learning materials.
Modality effect; Different effects on retention often produced by visual and auditory presentation; auditory presentation usually produces better memory for the last few items in a series than does visual presentation. .
Mode; The score value that occurs most frequently in a given set of scores.
Model status; The standing or position accorded the model by the observer.
Model; A physical, mathematical or heuristic representation of a process, an object, or an event.
Modeling; In social learning theory, a form of learning in which the subject imitates the actions or reactions of another person. In behaviour modification therapy, a technique based on imitation and perceptual learning.

Moderate mental retardation; A limitation in mental development measured on IQ tests between 35-40 and 50-55; children with this degree of retardation are often institutionalized, and their training is focused on self-care rather than on development of intellectual skills.
Mongolism (Down's syndrome); A form of mental retardation, often characterized by somewhat Mongoloid facial features. Caused by an extra chromosome (47 instead of the normal 46).
Monochromator; An instrument for producing light of a very narrow wavelength band.
Monocular cues for depth; Cues for depth perception derived from information in the optic array that is available to either eye alone; interposition; size perspective linear perspective, shading, aerial perspective, texture gradients.
Monotonic relationship; Relationship between two variables in which an increase on one variable is accompanied by a consistent increase or decrease on the other variable.
Monozygotic (MZ) twins; Genetically identical siblings who have developed from a single fertilized egg; sometimes called identical twins.
Mood disorders; Disturbances severe enough to interfere with normal living.
Moral anxiety (Feelings of guilt) ; In psychoanalytic theory, the ego's fear of punishment for failure to adhere to the superego's standards of proper conduct.
Moral realism; The immature orientation in all the areas of moral judgment studied by Piaget. An attitude that the morality of an act is inherent in that act and can be perceived immediately by an observer as an objective fact.
Moral relativism; The mature orientation in all the areas of moral judgment studied by Piaget. Morality and rules are seen as something that is flexible and subject to consensus, rather than fixed.
Moral treatment; A therapeutic regimen, introduced by Philippe Pine during the French Revolution, whereby mental patients were released from their restraints and were treated with compassion and dignity rather than with contempt and denigration.
Moro reflex; An automatic response shown by most normal infants to a startling stimulus, it involves throwing the arms to the side, extending the fingers, and then curving the hands back to the midline.
Morpheme; The smallest part of a word that conveys meaning and cannot be further subdivided without destroying the meaning; the units into which phonemes are arranged to make a language.
Mosaic hypothesis; The postulation of a simple one-to-one correspondence between perceptual experience and physical stimulation; the basic weakness, according to Gestalt theorists, in the system of Structuralism.
Motion parallax (Relative motion); The apparent movement of stationary objects occurring when the observer changes position.
Motivated forgetting theory; The theory that holds that forgetting is due to a person's motivation, e.g., a desire to avoid certain memories, which are therefore repressed. Freud argued for this theory of forgetting.
Motive; A condition or tension that initiates, guides, and maintains behaviour.
Motor area; An area of cerebral cortex around the central fissure controlling voluntary movements of the skeletal muscles.
Motor learning; Learning in which the primary elements are the control of bodily movements through various cue systems; e.g., visual, auditory, and kinesthetic cues.

Motor nerves; The bundles of neurons that conduct impulses from the central nervous system to muscles and glands

Motor sequence; The series of events involving the development of posture, crawling and walking in infants. These events tend to occur in a set order and at approximately the same age in most infants of a particular culture.

Motor skills disorder; A learning disability characterized by marked impairment in the development of motor coordination that is not accounted for by a physical disorder such as cerebral palsy.

Motor theory; An early stimulus-response theory of thinking espoused by behaviourists and proposing that thinking always involves muscular or glandular activity of some kind. According to this theory, most human thought is basically sub-vocal speech activity.

Motor; Refers to information being carried out from the central nervous system. Efferent is a synonym.

Mourning work; In Freud's theory of depression, the recall by a depressed person of memories associated with a lost one, serving to separate the individual from the deceased.

Movement parallax; The difference in the rate of motion over the retinal surface of images projected by objects at different distances from a moving observer; motion parallax.

MRI (Magnetic resonance imaging); A technique that uses magnetic fields and radio waves to produce computer generated images that distinguish among different types of soft tissue; allows us to see structures within the brain.

Muller-Lyer illusion; An illusion in which two lines of the same length appear to be of different lengths because of the direction of the arrows at the ends of each line; the line with arrows pointing out appears shorter than the line with arrows pointing in.

Multiaxial classification; Classification having several dimensions, each of which is employed in categorizing; DSM-IV-TR is an example.

Multifactorial; Referring to the operation of several variables influencing in complex fashion the development or maintenance of a phenomenon.

Multimodal therapy; A cognitive-behavioural therapy introduced by Arnold Lazarus, which employs techniques from diverse approaches in an effort to help people make positive changes in their BASIC IB- behaviour, affects, sensations, images, cognitions, interpersonal relationships, and biological functioning.

Multiple approach-avoidance conflict; A situation in which a subject must choose between two (or more) stimulus situations, each of which has both positive and negative values (double bind).

Multiple personality; An extremely rare form of dissociation in which a person displays two or more relatively distinct personalities, each with its own set of memories. The second personality often exhibits traits repressed in the first.

Multiple schedules; Partial reinforcement schedules that require the subject to satisfy two or more independent schedules that are presented successively, each cued.

Multiple therapy; Any form of psychotherapy in which two or more therapists simultaneously participate.

Mutation; A change in, or deformation of, a gene, causing a modification in the character that the gene determines.

Mutism; The inability or refusal to speak.

Mutual satisfaction; A leadership style in which policies are made by the group, with the leader simply acting as a focal point for carrying out their wishes.
Myelin sheath; The fatty, or lipid, substance that surrounds the axons of some neurons. The greater the degree of myelination, the greater the speed of transmission of neural impulses. The sheath is whitish in colour.
Myopia; Nearsightedness; deficient acuity for distant objects.
Mysticism; A belief in a spiritual meaning or reality that is neither apparent to the senses nor rationally obvious.
N; Symbol used to represent the number of cases in the group being studied.
Name calling; The propaganda technique giving an object a name with either pleasant or unpleasant connotations.
Narcissistic personality disorder; Extremely selfish and self-centered, people with a narcissistic personality have a grandiose view of their uniqueness, achievements, and talents and an insatiable craving for admiration and approval from others. They are exploitative to achieve their own goals and expect much more from others than they themselves are willing to give.
Narcissistic; Self-centered, egotistical gratification-oriented; characteristic of the infant and of persons whose personalities retain infantile features.
Narcolepsy; An uncontrollable need to sleep for short periods during the day.
Narcosynthesis; A psychiatric procedure originating during World War II in which a drug was employed to help stressed soldiers recall the battle traumas underlying their disorders.
Narcotherapy; The treatment of mental illness, particularly personality disorders, by giving sleep inducing drugs, e.g., sodium amytal. The patient is encouraged to discuss his difficulties, and interpretations are given afterwards.
Narcotic drugs; Drugs that can be used as painkillers, opiates, such as heroin or morphene.
Narcotics; Addictive sedative drugs, for example, morphine and heroin, that in moderate doses relieve pain and induce sleep.
Nativism; Encompasses the notion that there are innate ideas, such as space and time perception, as well as the notion that the capacity for intelligence is inherited.
Natural selection; The theory Darwin posed to explain evolution by which traits that aid the organism to survive and propagate their own kind recur in future generations, while those that are unsuitable do not; "survival of the fittest."
Naturalistic observation; A method for research in which subjects are observed in their natural setting, rather than in the laboratory. The researcher attempts to be as unobtrusive as possible.
Nature; That side of the nature-nurture issue which represents the influence of heredity
Nature-nurture controversy; The question of determining the relative contribution of heredity and environment to the development of the individual.
Need achievement (McClelland); An indicator of motivation; concern with improvement of performance; aggressive and ambitious people possess a higher need for achievement than more passive and less ambitious people.
Need for affiliation; Concern for establishing, maintaining, and cultivating relationships with people, often assessed by means of the content analysis of TAT stories.

Need for power; Concern with having or attaining status, reputation, and influence, often assessed by means of analyzing the content of TAT productions.
Need; Any deficiency which an organism feels is necessary for its welfare. It may be learned or innate; an animal drive or physiological motive.
Need-reduction theory; The theory that reinforcement is based on reduction of primary physiological drives through consummatory behaviour.
Negative acceleration; A decrease in the rate of growth or change in a function with time or practice; a curve of diminishing returns, characteristic of learning and forgetting.
Negative afterimage; After staring at a coloured stimulus for a period of time, a person sees the same stimulus in complementary colours against a neutral background.
Negative reinforcement; In operant conditioning, where reinforcement is paired with or contingent upon the termination of an aversive stimulus. Thus the absence of the stimulus condition strengthens or maintains a response.
Negative reinforcer; A stimulus whose removal is reinforcing, leading to a greater probability that the response bringing about this removal will occur again.
Negative skew; When most of the scores of a distribution are found at the upper end of the measurement scale and the tail of the distribution is predominantly on the left; skewed to the left.
Negative symptoms; Behavioural deficits in schizophrenia, such as flat affect and apathy.
Negative transfer of training; When the learning of one task increases the difficulty of learning a second task.
Negative-triad; In Beck's theory of depression, a person's baleful views of the sell, the world, and the future; the triad is in a reciprocal causal relationship with pessimistic assumptions (schemata) and cognitive biases such as selective abstraction.
Neobehaviouristic theories; A division in learning theory that includes those theoretical positions that, although they are still concerned with stimuli and responses as the fundamental data of psychology, they do take into account the events that intervene between stimuli and responses.
Neo-Freudian analysis; The psychoanalytic theories and practices of therapists who claim to have revised, rather than to have rejected, the teachings of Freud. These practices emphasize social factors, insecurity, and interpersonal relationships in the causation of neuroses.
Neo-Freudian; Refers to a large number of psychologists who agree with some of Freud's ideas" but have amended his theory to develop their own, more modem theories. Also called "neoanalytic," the category includes Horney, Erikson, and Fromm.
Neonate; The newborn infant.
Nerve impulse; A change in polarity in the membrane of a nerve fiber that is propagated along the length of the fiber when its initial segment is stimulated above threshold; an action potential.
Nerve; A bundle of axons from many neurons. Outside of the central nervous system, it-runs from one point in the body to another and carries nerve impulses; used synonymously with neuron.
Nervous breakdown; Popular term usually used to describe a person whose emotional problems are so severe that he can no longer cope with home or work responsibilities and requires hospitalization; not a description of a physical nervous condition.

Nervous system; The brain and spinal cord, plus all of the neurons traveling throughout the rest of the body. It is a communication system, carrying information throughout the body.
Neurasthenia; A neurotic reaction in which the person is constantly tired and feels vaguely unwell. It is no longer included in the standard .psychiatric nomenclature.
Neurofibrillary tangles; Abnormal protein filaments present in the cell bodies of brain cells in patients with Alzheimer's disease.
Neuron; The basic structural unit of the nervous system, composed of a cell body, an axon, and one or more dendrites; its function is to send and receive messages.
Neuropsychological tests; Psychological tests, such as the Luria-Nebrasfca, that can detect impairment in different parts of the brain.
Neuropsychologist; A psychologist concerned with the relationships among cognition, affect, and behaviour on the one hand, and brain function on the other.
Neuroses; Old term for a large group of non-psychotic disorders characterized by unrealistic anxiety and other associated problems, for example, phobic avoidances, obsessions, and compulsions. See anxiety disorders.
Neurotic anxiety; In Freud's theory the fear that the impulses of the id will get out of control; in learning theory, conditioned fear.
Neurotic depression; A mild depressive reaction, usually in response to some environmental stress. The patient is quite dejected and inactive physically and mentally.
Neurotic need; (Horney) A strategy employed by "an anxious person to find a solution to the problems of disturbed human relationships and to cope with his or her feelings of isolation and helplessness; it takes the form of a compulsive demand for certain behaviour on the part of others.
Neurotic paradox; Refers to the fact that the neurotic person persists in his maladaptive behaviour despite its self-defeating nature and the resulting unpleasant consequences.
Neurotic reactions; Behaviour patterns produced by high levels of conflict and frustration that are repetitious and maladaptive.
Neurotransmitter; Chemical messengers that cross the synaptic gaps between neurons. When released by the sending neuron, neurotransmitters travel across the synapse and bind to receptor sites on the receiving neuron. Thereby influencing whether it will generate a neural impulse.
Neutral transfer; Lack of transfer of any training effects from prior learning to present learning.
Nicotine; The principal alkaloid of tobacco (an addicting agent).
Night terrors; Profoundly frightening nightmares which wake the dreamer.
Noise; In detection theory, the term used to describe any extraneous stimuli; the background of stimulation in which the signal is embedded.
Nomenclature; A system or set of names or designations used in a particular discipline, such as the DSM-IV-TR.
Nominal realism; The belief held by young children that names are identical with the properties or objects that they name; by naming an object it is made real.
Nominal scaling; The assignment of numbers to groups as names, used to distinguish between logically separated groups, e.g., Team Numbers, 1,2,8,20.
Nomothetic; Approach to personality study that involves looking for traits common to all persons.

Nonconformity; When a person responds in a manner contrary to a group's opinions or expectations.
Noncontinuity theory; The theory that learning occurs on one trial or not at all.
Nondirective therapy; A form of therapy originated by Carl Rogers in which the therapist serves I mainly to reflect the feelings expressed by the patient, accepting them without evaluation; client-centered therapy.
Nonreactive; Term to describe observations that are not influenced by the presence of the investigator; unobtrusive methods.
Nonreversal shift; A type of discrimination learning in which the subject, who has been reinforced for selecting one value of a dimension, is now reinforced for selecting stimuli on the basis of another dimension. For example, the subject who has been taught to select black animal figures and reinforced for doing so is now reinforced for selecting animal figures regardless of their colour.
Nonsense syllable; A syllable, usually with three letters, constructed to be as devoid of meaning as possible, used often in verbal learning experiments. There are two varieties: consonant-vowel-consonant syllables and consonant tri-gram syllables.
Nonverbal communication; Communication by means other than words. Often termed body language.
Norepinephrine; A catecholamine that is a neurotransmitter of the central nervous system. Disturbances in its tracts apparently figure in depression and mania. It is also a neurotransmitter secreted at the nerve endings of the sympathetic nervous system, a hormone liberated with epinephrine in the adrenal medulla and similar to it in action, and a strong vasoconstrictor.
Norm group; The group with which an individual is being compared.
Norm; A representative standard for performance or behaviour; an established rule for identifying desirable behaviour.
Normal curve; A mathematically defined curve that is bell-shaped and in which the mean, median, and mode are all in the same interval; it is the graphic representation of the normal probability distribution.
Normal distribution; The distribution is bell-shaped, that is, symmetrical with a piling up of cases in the middle, steep shoulders, and flat, tails. It is thought to approximate the distribution of many biological and psychological characteristics. Its mathematical formula is derived from the laws of probability.
Normative developmental research; Research strategy that compares the behaviour of children at different ages in a particular situation. It tends to be used by psychologists who stress the role of maturation in development and aims to chart behavioural norms for different ages.
Normative test; A test in which the individual's performance is expressed in relation to that of some norm or reference group, as contrasted with an Normative test.
Nuclear family; A family consisting of a mother, a father, and their offspring.
Nucleus; In anatomy, a mass of nerve cell bodies (gray matter) within the brain or spinal cord by which descending nerve fibers connect with ascending nerve fibers.
Null hypothesis; States that the independent variable will have no effect on the dependent variable.
Null result; An experimental outcome where the dependent variable was not influenced by the independent variable.

Nurture; That side of the nature-nurture issue which reflects the influence of the environment, socialization education, and training on the development of an organism.
Nystagmic eye movements; Rapid involuntary movements of the eye followed by a slow return to normal fixation, as in the following of a moving target. , '
Obedience; A change in behaviour due to the commands of others.
Obesity; Corpulence; fatness. The condition of being 20% or more overweight.
Object concept; .Piaget's expression for the child's understanding that the world is composed of objects that continue to exist quite apart from his or her perception of them.
Object conservation; The discovery "by the infant, towards the end of the first year of life, that objects continue to exist even when they are outside the range of the infant's sense perceptions. Also the child's ability to ignore irrelevant transformations (e.g.. the child knows that when water is poured from a wide-short glass, into a tall glass the volume is the same; is conserved).
Object permanence; A term in Piaget's theory of development which refers to a child's belief that an object continues to exist even though it is no longer visible.
Object; A relatively stable aspect of the environment with relatively consistent meanings. It can also mean a goal.
Objective (realistic) anxiety; In psychoanalytic theory, the ego reaction to danger in the external world; realistic fear". Contrast with neurotic anxiety.
Objective psychotherapy; The term applied to the system of psychotherapy developed by Benjamin Karpman in which the patient receives a memorandum based on his or her answers to autobiographical questions.
Objective test; A test made of up structured response items which provide both a specific problem and a limited set of choices from which the student must select his or her answer.
Objective; Having an existence independent of the observer, existing in fact or physical reality; unbiased.
Objectivity; When judgments made are free from bias or the influence of personal feeling.
Observational learning; Learning by observing and imitating the behaviour of others.
Observational methods; Research techniques based on simply observing behaviour without trying to manipulate it experimentally; field or natural setting research.
Obsession; An idea, often irrational or unwanted, usually associated with anxiety, that persists or frequently recurs and cannot be dismissed by the individual.
Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD); An anxiety disorder in which the mind is flooded with persistent and uncontrollable thoughts or the individual is compelled to repeat certain acts again and again, causing significant distress and interference with everyday functioning.
Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder; People with an obsessive-compulsive personality have inordinate difficulty making decisions, are overly concerned with details and efficiency, and relate poorly to others because they demand that things be done their way. They are unduly conventional, serious, formal, and stingy with their emotions.
Occipital lobe; The posterior area of each cerebral hemisphere, Situated behind the parietal lobe and above the temporal lobes, responsible for reception and analysis of visual information and for some visual memory.

Oedipal conflict (complex); Proposed by Freud, this is the attraction a boy has for his mother and its accompanying anxiety and guilt. In the female Electra conflict, it is her attraction for her father and the resulting anxiety and guilt.
Oedipus complex; In Freudian theory, the desire and conflict of the four-year-old male child who wants to possess his mother sexually and to eliminate the father rival. The threat of punishment from the father causes repression of these id impulses. Girls have a similar sexual desire for the father, which is repressed in analogous fashion and is called the Electra complex.
Ogive; A curve that is loosely described as S* shaped.
One-tailed test; Test that places the rejection area at one end of a distribution. Events falling in the other end of the distribution are ignored as being spurious.
Operant behaviour; A response that is supposedly voluntary and operates on the environment, modifying it so that a reward or goal is attained.
Operant conditioning chamber; An apparatus used for experimental testing of instrumental conditioning; several varieties exist, the best known being the "Skinner box."
Operant conditioning; A type of learning involving an increase in the probability of a response occurring as a result of reinforcement. Much of the experimental work of B. F. Skinner investigates the principles of ant conditioning. (See "classical conditioning.") Also referred to as Instrumental Conditioning.
Operant level; The rate at which a response is emitted prior to the introduction of a reinforcement schedule.
Operant; The label employed by Skinner to describe a response not elicited by any known or obvious stimulus. Most significant human behaviours appear to be operant. Such behaviours as writing a letter or going for a walk are operants, if no known specific stimulus elicits them. ("Operating" on the environment so as to produce a result.)
Operation; According to Jean Piaget, a process that changes its object.
Operational definition; A definition of a concept in terms of the operations that must be performed to demonstrate the concept a definition by concrete example.
Operationism; A school of thought in science that holds that a given concept must be defined in terms of a single set of identifiable and repeatable operations that can be measured.
Opinion; The verbal expressions of a belief, often still open to modification.
Opium; One of the opiates, the dried, milky juice obtained from the immature fruit of the opium poppy. This addictive narcotic produces euphoria and drowsiness and reduces pain.
Opponent process theory, A theory of colour vision holding that there are three kinds of visual receptors, one for brightness and two for colour (red-green and blue-yellow), and that any colour experience results from a combination of excitation and/or inhibition of these colour receptors**.**
Oppositional defiant disorder; An under controlled disorder of children marked by high levels of disobedience to authority but lacking the extremes of conduct disorder.
Optic array; A pattern of observable light energy, reflected from the surface of an object, that enters the eye.
Optic chiasm; A structure on the base of the brain that transmits the impulses from the receptors in the eye to the brain. In man, half of the optic fibers cross to the opposite

hemisphere at the optic chiasm thus providing information from both eyes to each hemisphere.
Optic disc, The area of the retina where all the nerve impulses leave the eye to form tin optic nerve and where there are no rods or cones, creating a "blind spot" on the retina.
Optic nerve; A bundle of ganglion axons in the back of the eyeball that carries visual information from the eye to the brain.
Optical resolving power; The ability of the lens in the eye to focus the optic array sharply on the retina and not in front of or behind it.
Oral stage; In psychoanalytic theory, the first psychosexual stage, which extends into the second year; during it the mouth is the principal erogenous zone.
Ordinal scale; Numbers arranged to correspond to the increase or decrease in the variable being measured. A set of ranks. The relative distances between the elements need not be, and usually are not, equal.
Ordinate; The y-axis, or vertical axis, of a graph. By convention the dependent variable is plotted on the ordinate.
Organ of Corti; The fining on the basilar membrane of the inner ear that contains the hah- cells which are the receptors for hearing.
Organic disorder; An emotional problem resulting from biological causes, usually from impairment of brain functioning.
Organism; A form of life exhibiting integration and coordination of function, which has the capacity for self-maintenance. In psychology the term is often used to refer to the higher animals including human beings.
Organismic variable; A physiological or psychological factor assumed to be operating "under the skin"; these variables are a focus of behavioural assessment.
Organization; The process of cognitive growth which, according to Jean Piaget, integrates one psychological structure with another.
Orientation-reaction (response); The initial response of humans and other animals to novel stimulation. Also called the orienting reflex or orienting response. Components of the orientation reaction include changes in EEG patterns, in respiration rate, in heart rate, and in galvanic skin response.
Orthogenetic; Refers to Heinz Werner's theory of the sequence of development which takes place in the same direction and through the same stages in every organism despite differing external conditions. Also, pertaining to that which encourages desirable development.
Orthographic attribute; In Underwood's theory of memory, the attribute of a memory relating to the physical shape of the remembered item.
Osgood's transfer surface; A three-dimensional representation, first formulated by Charles Osgood, representing positive and negative transfer as a function of stimulus
Ossicles; Three tiny bones in the middle ear which transmit the sound vibrations from the eardrum to the cochlea.
Otolith organs; Sense organs in the inner ear that are sensitive to changes in the tilt of the head, involved in maintaining equilibrium.
Outcome research; Research on the efficacy of psychotherapy. Contrast with process research.
Outer ear; The visible part of the ear that acts as a sound collector.

Oval window; A thin membrane between the middle ear and the inner ear that transmits vibrations while increasing their strength.
Ovaries; The reproductive organs in females: they are also endocrine glands that secrete hormones
(including estrogens), regulating sexual cycles and behaviour, and supporting pregnancy.
Over controlled (behaviour); In reference to childhood disorders, problems that create distress for the child, such as anxiety and social withdrawal.
Over justification effect; The result of
bribing people to do what they already like doing; they may then see their action as externally controlled rather than intrinsically appealing.
Overlearning; The amount of practice occurring after a performance criterion has been reached, resulting in no mistakes in a given number of trials.
Overloading, The presentation of material to one sense modality at such a high rate that the person cannot absorb it; stimulus overload.
Overt; Outward or external. Capable of being observed. Not concealed physically or psychologically.
Overtones (Partials) (Harmonics); Components of a complex periodic sound wave which are multiples of the fundamental, or lowest, frequency. The pattern of overtones determines the timbre of a musical instrument.
Ovum (plural ova);- The sex cell produced by a mature female approximately once every 28 days. When mature it consists of 23 chromosomes as opposed to all other human body cells (somatoplasm), which consist of 23 pairs of chromosomes. It is often referred to as an egg cell.
Pain disorder; A somatoform disorder in which the person complains of severe and prolonged pain that is not explainable by organic pathology; it tends to be stress-related or permits the patient to avoid an aversive activity or to gain attention and sympathy.
Pain; The drive aroused by noxious stimulation, especially at high intensity levels. The actual mechanism for pain detection remains a mystery.
Paired-associate learning, Learning a list of paired items such that one member of the pair can be recalled given the other member as a stimulus.
Palmar reflex; The grasping reflex that a newborn infant exhibits when an object is placed in his or her hand.
Pancreas; Produces the hormone muslin and thus regulates the use of sugar in the body. Below normal production of insulin by this gland leads to diabetes mellitus, or too much sugar in the blood.
Panic disorder; An anxiety disorder in which the individual has sudden and inexplicable attacks of jarring symptoms, such as difficulty breathing, heart palpitations, dizziness, trembling, terror, and feelings of impending doom. In DSM-IV-TR, said to occur with or without agoraphobia.
Paper-and-pencil tests; Psychological tests that use written or check-type answers only.
Papilla; A small, nipple-shaped protuberance. Papillae are located on the skin, the tongue, and the nasal mucosa, and contain receptors for touch, taste, and smell.
Paradigm clash; Conflict between two radically different views of the nature of the physical or psychological world.

Paradigm; A pattern or model. In psychology, the term is often used to apply to an accepted procedure for investigating some phenomenon, such as the paradigm for studying transfer of training.
Paradoxical intervention; A therapeutic strategy that asks patients to increase or observe the frequency or intensity of a symptom, for example, having anxious patients make themselves more anxious or note when and how severely they become anxious.
Parallel attention; Sensory processing when several stimuli are attended to simultaneously.
Parallel forms; Two alternative forms of a test that yield equivalent results.
Parallel processing; Information processing in which several aspects of a problem are processed simultaneously. The brain's natural mode of information processing for many functions, including vision; contrasts with the step-by-step (serial) processing of most computers and of conscious problem solving.
Parameters; Measurements describing a population. Parameters are usually inferred from statistics, which are measurements describing a sample.
Paranoia; A psychotic reaction in which there are delusions of persecution or grandeur, with no withdrawal or impairment of other intellectual functioning.
Paranoia; The general term for delusions of persecution, of grandiosity, or both; found in several pathological conditions, delusional disorders, paranoid schizophrenia, and paranoid personality disorder. It can also be produced by large doses of certain drugs, such as cocaine or alcohol.
Paranoid personality disorder; The person with this personality expects to be mistreated by others, becomes suspicious, secretive, jealous, and argumentative. He or she will not accept blame and appears cold and unemotional.
Paranoid schizophrenia; Subtype of schizophrenia in which paranoid tendencies predominate, characterized by delusions of persecution, suspicion of others, and delusions of grandeur.
Paraphrenia; A term sometimes used to refer to schizophrenia in an older adult.
Parapraxia; A minor error in behaviour, such as a slip of the tongue or pen, memory blockings, small accidents, misplacing articles, etc.
Paraprofessional; In clinical psychology, an individual lacking a doctoral degree but trained to perform certain functions usually reserved for clinicians, for example, a college student trained and supervised by a behavioural therapist to shape the behaviour of autistic children through contingent reinforcers.
Parapsychology; Study of topics that are related to psychology (such as ESP, clairvoyance, telepathy, and psychokinesis) but are not fully accepted as belonging under the heading of psychology.
Parasympathetic nervous system; The division of the autonomic nervous system that is involved with maintenance; it controls many of the internal organs and is active primarily when the organism is not aroused.
Parataxic distortion (Sullivan); Any attitude toward another person based on fantasy or identification of that person with other figures. The Freudians call this transference.
Parathyroid; A gland of the endocrine system that controls nervous tissue excitability by regulation of calcium and phosphorus levels in the body.
Paresthesia; Conversion disorder marked by a sensation of tingling or creeping on the skin.

Parietal lobe; The middle division of each cerebral hemisphere, situated behind the central sulcus and above the lateral sulcus; the normal production of insulin by this gland leads to diabetes mellitus, or too much sugar in the blood.
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Paresthesia; Conversion disorder marked by a sensation of tingling or creeping on the skin.

Parietal lobe; The middle division of each cerebral hemisphere, situated behind the central sulcus and above the lateral sulcus; the receiving center for sensations of the skin and of bodily positions.

Parkinson's disease; A disease characterized by uncontrollable and severe muscle tremors, a stiff gait, a masklike, expressionless face, and withdrawal.

Part learning; Learning by dividing the materials into subsections or units, learning each unit separately, then combining at the end. Distinguished from whole learning.

Partial reinforcement effect; The finding that responses conditioned under partial reinforcement are more resistant to extinction than are those conditioned under continuous reinforcement.

Passive avoidance learning; A learning task in which the subject must refrain from making a proponent response in order to avoid an aversive stimulus.

Passiveness; A personality trait characterized by over-dependency, lack of assertiveness, and lack of autonomy.

Pathology; The science of diseases and disorders; the abnormality of structure and function characteristic of a disease.

Pavlovian conditioning (classical conditioning); Process in which an originally neutral stimulus repeatedly paired with a reinforcer comes to elicit a response.

Peak experience; According to Maslow, the most important experiences humans have. They may involve much tension and excitement or deep peace aid relaxation. They generally are marked by total involvement in the present.

Pearson product moment correlation coefficient (r); A statistic, ranging in value from -1.00 to +1.00; the most common means of denoting a correlational relationship. The sign indicates whether the relationship is positive or negative, and the magnitude indicates the strength of the relationship.

Peer group; Those who are members of one's social group, especially in cultures in which membership is determined by age or status, and by whom one is treated as an equal.

Peer-group influence; The attachment to and the effects of age mates; increasingly important as a child grows older.

Perceived locus of causality; A judgment as to whether the source of another's behaviour lies in one's own motivations (internal locus) or in the nature of the situation in which one is placed (external locus).
percentile band; A range of percentile values within which the true percentile for an individual may be expected to lie. Usually the band extends one standard error of measurement above and below the percentile rank corresponding to the obtained score.
Percentile norms; A system of norms based on percentiles within a specific reference group.
Percentile; The score value below which a specified percent of cases falls. Thus, the 50th percentile on an examination is the raw score below which 50 percent of examinees fall.
Perception; The reception of information through sensory receptors and interpretation of that information so as to construct meaningfulness about one's world.
Perceptual constancies; The tendency for our experience of objects to remain relatively constant in spite of changing stimulus conditions.
Perceptual defense; Failure to recognize stimuli that are threatening because of their relation to unconscious conflicts.
Perceptual deprivation or isolation; A condition in which patterned stimulation is reduced; sensory deprivation.
Perceptual displacement; Perceiving an event as having occurred at some other time or place than its actual occurrence, usually as a consequence of the structure of its context.
Perceptual learning, The effects of past experience on current perception, usually as a result of sensorimotor changes.
Perceptual segregation; The tendency to organize one's perception into figure and ground, or focus and margin.
Perceptual selection; The tendency to focus upon only part of the potentially available stimuli.
Perceptual vigilance; Heightened sensitivity to stimuli that are threatening because of their relation to unconscious conflicts; related to perceptual defense.
Performance test; A test, most often an intelligence test, in which ability is primarily evaluated in terms of motor skills.
Performance; The responses or behaviour exhibited by an organism, which may or may not reveal what the organism has learned.
Period of the embryo; The second of the three principal stages of gestation, during which the blastocyst is implanted in the uterus wall. From the second to the eighth week of gestation.
Period of the fetus; The third of the three principal stages of gestation beginning in the eighth week until birth, during which body systems ad-van* and the fetus grows rapidly.
Period; The time required for any oscillation to make a complete cycle.
Peripheral nervous system (PNS); Those nerves outside the central nervous system; it has two subdivisions, the somatic and autonomic systems. It contains all the neurons connecting to muscles, glands and sensory receptors.
Perseveration; The persistent repetition of words and ideas, often found in schizophrenia.

Persona (Jung); The mask of conscious intentions and fulfillments of social requirements of the individual behind which one hides (from oneself as well as others); the more deeply rooted components of personality; the, role which a person plays.
Personal construct; In Kelly's personality theory, a hypothetical learned process that determines how one construes a particular set of events.
Personal equation; The correction of an observation for the observer's time error.
Personal responsibility; Seeing an outcome, as due to one's own efforts or skills (or lack of), rather than due to luck, chance, fate, or the actions of others.
Personal unconscious; In Jung's theory/ of personality, the part of personality that holds memories and repressed desires.
Personality assessment; Administering and evaluating a variety of tests (and perhaps interviews) in order to develop an understanding of an individual's personality.
Personality disorders; A heterogeneous group of disorders, listed separately on Axis II, regarded as longstanding, inflexible, and maladaptive personality traits that impair social and occupational functioning.
Personality impression; A characterization by one person of the invariant affects, intents, and abilities that are peculiar to another individual.
Personality inventories; Personality assessment procedures that use many statements or questions by which the person may evaluate himself.
Personality psychology: The branch of psychology that studies consistency and change in people's behaviour and the characteristics that differentiate people.
Personality test; Tests of personality undertaken to appraise the individual's typical or habitual way of acting and thinking, as distinct from his ability to perform.
Personality trait; A combination of perceptual, conceptual, motivational, and acting tendencies which gives rise to relatively stable, consistent behavioural dispositions in a class of situations.
Personality; The unique organization of relatively enduring characteristics possessed by an individual as revealed by his or her interaction with this environment.
Personification; A type of projection in which an individual attributes favourable or unfavourable qualities to another person as a result of his own unconscious conflicts.
Perspective theory; Explanation of how physically equal stimuli are peraived as unequal by proposing that one uses perspective clues to judge depth and then uses this depth informal ion in perceiving size.
Perspective; A monocular depth cue in which perception of distance is based upon previous knowledge of size-distance and shape-slant relationships.
Pervasive developmental disorders; Severe childhood problems marked by profound disturbances in social relations and oddities in behaviour. Autistic disorder is one.
PET scan; Computer-generated picture of the living brain, created by analysis of radioactive particles from isotopes injected into the bloodstream.
Phallic stage; In psychoanalytic theory, the third psychosexual stage, extending from ages three to six, during which maximal gratification is obtained from genital stimulation.
Phallic symbol; A symbol representing some aspect of sexual experience and generally having an elongated, pointed or upright shape.
Phase; A point in a wave-form that recurs in a cyclic manner.

Phenomenal field; Everything experienced by an individual at any moment, including awareness of the self. Objects physically present but not perceived are not pan of the phenomenal field, and objects not physically present but thought about are.
Phenomenalistic causality; Belief held by young children that events that occur together cause one another. 1-or example, a little boy may scratch his head and win a game, there after he may believe that scratching his head will always help him to win games**.**
Phenomenological point of view; The hypothesis that an individual's behaviour may be entirely understood and explained in terms of his or her phenomenal field (all that he or she experiences at a given moment).
Phenomenological report; A subject's description of his or her own behaviour or state of mind; also called subjective report.
Phenomenology; As applied in psychology, the philosophical view that the phenomena of subjective experience should be studied because behaviour is considered to be determined by how people perceive themselves and the world, rather than by objectively described reality.
Phenomenon; An event, occurrence, or happening.
Phenotype; The observable properties or characteristics of organisms resulting from the influence of the genotype and the environment.
Phenylketonuria (PKU); A genetic disorder that, through a deficiency in a liver enzyme, phenylalanine hydroxylase, causes severe mental-retardation unless phenylalanine can be largely restricted from the diet.
Pheromone; A chemical, secreted by one member of an animal species that communi-cates usually through the sense of smell, with another member of the species; often used as trail or territory markers or in sexual signaling.
Phi phenomenon; The apparent movement that occurs when two or more visual figures are successively illuminated as in stroboscope motion.
Phlegmatic; A temperamental characteristic in Hippocrates's system. The phlegmatic person is apathetic and sluggish.
Phobia; An intense, compelling, and irrational fear of something; according to analytic theory it involves displacement of anxiety onto a situation that is not dangerous or only mildly dangerous.
Phobic reaction; A neurotic reaction characterized by fear of situations, e.g., crowds or high places.
Phoneme; The smallest unit of sound that has meaning in the language, generally consisting of a single sound such as a vowel.
Phonological disorder; A learning disability in which some words sound like baby talk because the person is not able to make certain speech sounds.
Phonology; The study of the system of speech sounds within and across languages.
Photographic memory; Uncommonly vivid imagery as though the subject was actually perceiving; common in childhood but usually disappears during adolescence; eidetic imagery.
Photon; A quantum of radiant energy. It is the stimulus that excites photoreceptive cells, rods being able to detect the presence of only one photon.
Phrase; In grammar, a group of words that can function as a unit in grammatical structure.

Phrenology; An obsolete system developed by Franz-Joseph Gall for identifying types of people by examining their physical features, especially the configuration of "bumps" on their skulls.
Phylogenetic development; The evolutionary development of the species from its origins to its present state. Phylogeny is contrasted to ontogeny, in the sense that it refers to the development of a species rather than to the development of an individual.
Physiological psychology; A branch of psychology which studies the physiological, or bodily, foundations of behaviour.
Physiological responses; Any bodily changes, e.g., heart rate, are occurring in response to stimuli.
Piaget's theory; A theory of cognitive development that describes changes in the cognitive abilities of children. The four stages described by Piaget are sensorimotor, preoperational thinking, concrete operations, and formal operations.
Pigment; A substance that absorbs certain wavelengths of light and reflects others. The light reflected accounts for the colour of the pigment. Visual pigments, contained in the rods and cones, absorb the light that ultimately results in visual experience.
Pilomotor response; The response of hair cells to stimulation in which they stand up, producing the effect called goose pimples; also termed piloerection.
Pineal gland; A gland located in the center of the brain whose functions are obscure.
Pitch; The psychological attribute of sounds that corresponds approximately to the fundamental frequency of the waveform.
Pituitary; An endocrine gland located at the base of the brain consisting of an anterior portion that controls other glands and growth and a posterior portion that is involved in metabolism. Because it regulates other glands it is sometimes referred to as the "master gland:"
Pivot grammar; A form of grammar found among young children—usually consists of a single, "pivot" word and a class of "open" words that can be joined with the pivot— e.g., "Mom go."
Place theory; A theory of pitch discrimination that holds that specific places on the basilar membrane respond to different frequencies.
Placebo control group; A group in an experiment which receives contact, support, and encouragement from a therapist, but not the active ingredient in the particular kind of therapy under study.
Placebo effect; The action of a drug or psychological treatment that is not attributable to any specific operations of the agent. For example, a tranquilizer can reduce anxiety both because of its special biochemical action and because the recipient expects relief. See placebo.
Placebo; A chemically inert material that has the same appearance as an active drug; allows psychologists to test the effects of the expectations of subjects who believe they are actually taking a drug; by analogy, the "placebo effect" . is any situation in which subjects believe they are experiencing a manipulation by the experimenter when in fact they are not.
Placenta; The disk-shaped mass of tissue that serves as a two-way filter between the bloodstreams of the mother and the embryo.
Plaques; Small, round areas composed of remnants of lost neurons and beta-amyloid, a waxy protein deposit; present in the brains of patients with Alzheimer's disease.

Plateau; In a learning curve, a period of little or no change in performance preceded and followed by periods of performance improvement.
Plato; Greek philosopher and early proponent of dualism who first divided the mind into rational and irrational elements.
Play therapy; A technique for the treatment of mental illness in children in which they are given an opportunity to express their otherwise forbidden feelings and desires in a permissive playroom situation.
Pleasure centers; Areas in the brain which, when electrically stimulated, produce very strong, pleasurable sensations. May be involved in determining what is rewarding for animals in everyday life.
Pleasure principle; A concept originated by Freud, it is the idea that humans strive to avoid pain and seek pleasure. It is on this principle that the id operates, seeking immediate gratification.
Pluralistic ignorance; A false impression of how other people are thinking, feeling, or responding.
Poggend off illusion; An illusion involving a line that passes diagonally through two parallel lines.
Poly genetic determination; The determination of a trait through the interaction of a number of genes, rather than through major gene determination.
Polygraph; An instrument used to record various physiological measures such as galvanic skin response, heart rate, etc. The lie detector is a common form of a polygraph*
Pons; A part of the hindbrain containing large bands of nerve fibers connecting the lobes of the cerebellum, pathways going to and from higher centers, and many vital nuclei.
Population genetics; The application of genetic principles to the study of the pattern and frequency of traits throughout an entire population or species.
Population; The entire group from which samples may be chosen.
Positive acceleration; A value that changes by larger and larger steps as a function of time or trials. In learning curves, a curve of increasing returns.
Positive instances; All stimuli in a population which have the characteristics that illustrate a giyep concept. For example, if flying animals is the-concept, birds are positive images.
Positive regard; In Roger's theory of personality, the concept of acceptance by others; may be unconditional (unrestricted) or conditional (restricted).
Positive reinforcement; A type of event in which the presence of a stimulus condition strengthens or maintains a response.
Positive skew; When most of the scores of a distribution are found at the lower end of the measurement scale used.
Positive symptoms; In schizophrenia, behavioural excesses, such as hallucinations and bizarre behaviour. Compare with negative symptoms.
Positive transfer; The facilitory effect of prior learning on present learning.
Possession state; State in which the subject feels as if his own personality or soul has been taken over or displaced by some non-physical
entity.
Posthypnotic effects; Behaviour caused by suggestions given to the subject while he or she is hypnotized but which occur after the subject has been brought back to a normal state of consciousness.

Postmature birth; The birth of an infant after the forty-second week of pregnancy.
Postnatal; Following birth.
Postsynaptic neuron; A neuron that receives the information (transmitter substance) from the axon of a presynaptic neuron.
Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD); An anxiety disorder in which a particularly stressful event, such as military combat, rape, or a natural disaster, brings in its aftermath intrusive re-experiencing's of the trauma, a numbing of responsiveness to the outside world, estrangement from others, a tendency to be easily startled, and nightmares, recurrent dreams, and otherwise disturbed sleep.
Postural reflexes; Those reflexes involved in keeping the body upright without conscious control.
Poverty of content; Reduced informational content in speech, one of the negative symptoms of schizophrenia.
Poverty of speech; Reduced amount of talking, one of the negative symptoms of schizophrenia.
Power (of a statistical test); The probability of rejecting the null hypothesis in a statistical test when it is in fact false.
Power test; A test given with ample time, and designed to appraise how well the individual can perform, rather than how fast he or she can work.
Power; In modeling, potential' influence. In social relations, the ability to influence others.
Power-assertion; Discipline based on the physical or material superiority of the parents.
P-O-X model (Heider); Descriptive model used to diagram relationships according to balance theory; P (person) has an orientation toward 0 (another person); P also has an orientation toward X (usually an object); and P perceives 0 as having an orientation toward X. The nature of the orientations determines whether a balanced state exists.
Practice effect; The systematic change in scores on a test, ordinarily a gain, resulting from previous practice with the test.
Preadolescence; The period in the development of the individual, which follows upon the juvenile period and ends with the beginning of genital sexuality.
Precipitating factors; Stimuli that actually initiate or trigger behavioural patterns.
Precognition; An alleged ability to predict events in the future, without the benefit of sensory information.
Preconceptual thought; The first sub-stage of the period of preoperational thought, beginning around age 2 and lasting until 4. It is so called because a child has not yet developed the ability to classify and therefore has an incomplete understanding of concepts.
Preconscious; In Freudian theory, the ideas, thoughts, and images which a person is not aware of at a given moment but which can be brought into awareness with little or no difficulty. Any thought which happens to be conscious at a given moment is preconscious both before and after that particular moment.
Prediction (actuarial); Prediction of a trend or average tendency of a group of subjects, as opposed to prediction of the behaviour of an individual.
Predictive validity; The degree to which a test measures what it is supposed to measure.

Predisposition; An inclination or diathesis to respond in a certain way, either inborn or acquired; in abnormal psychology, a factor that lowers the ability to withstand stress and inclines the individual toward pathology.
Prefrontal lobotomy; A form of psychosurgery in which the connections between the prefrontal areas of the cerebral cortex and the thalamus are cut. This once popular procedure results in permanent brain damage, an inability to inhibit impulses and an unnatural tranquility and shallowness.
Pregenital stages; In psychoanalysis, the stages of the infantile period which precede the phallic phase during which the libido seeks satisfaction from the anal and oral regions.
Prejudice; Attitude held toward members of another group that is emotionally, rigidly or inflexibly felt and acted on and negative.
Premack principle; In operant conditioning, the principle that given two behaviours which differ in their likelihood of occurrence, the less likely behaviour can be reinforced by using the more likely behaviour as a reward.
Premature birth; Refers to the delivery of a fetus before the normal gestation period has been completed; between the 29th and 36th week of pregnancy.
Prenatal development; The period of development beginning at conception and ending at birth during which the zygote differentiates and grows.
Preoperational period; The second of Jean Piaget's stages of cognitive development (from two to seven years of age), characterized by the child's development of symbolic representation. During this time children are still confused in their use of language and explanations of causality.
Preparedness; An evolutionary concept regarding the organism's readiness to learn; used to try to explain why some learning occurs easily while other learning may be quite difficult.
Prepubescent stage; The first stage of puberty, during which the secondary sex characteristics begin to develop, but the reproductive organs do not yet function.
Presbyopia; Deficient visual acuity.in old age, attributable to loss of flexibility of the tissues of the lens, resulting in decreased ability to accommodate.
Presumptive symptoms; The initial, highly probabilistic signs of pregnancy frequently noted by prospective mothers. These include cessation of menses, morning sickness, changes in the breasts, and occasionally an increase in the frequency of urination.
Presynaptic neuron; The neuron whose axon releases transmitter substance into the synaptic cleft thereby transmitting information across the synapse to the postsynaptic neuron.
Prevention; Primary prevention comprises efforts in community psychology to reduce the incidence of new cases of psychological disorder by such means as altering stressful living conditions and genetic counseling; secondary-prevention includes efforts to detect disorders early, so that they will not develop into full blown, perhaps chronic, disabilities; tertiary prevention attempts to reduce the long-term consequences of having a disorder, equivalent in most respects to therapy.
Primacy effect; In verbal learning, the tendency to recall items at the beginning of the list better than items in the middle. There is little proactive interference at this point.
Primal therapy; A "pop" therapy technique emphasizing the release of "frozen" pain often through the primal scream.

Primary circular reaction; An expression employed by Piaget to describe a simple reflex activity such as thumb sucking.
Primary drives; The behaviourally activating concomitants of physiological need states; in some motivational models, the innate motives on which all others are based.
Primary emotions; Emotions directly involved in goal-oriented behaviour, related to gratification or frustration of our motives; joy, anger, fear.
Primary empathy; A form of empathy in which the therapist understands the content and feeling of what the client is saying and expressing from the clients phenomenological point of view. Compare with advanced accurate empathy.
Primary gain; For neurotic behaviour, the immediate reduction of anxiety.
Primary group; A reference group with which a person spends a great deal of time, which exerts a major influence on his behaviour beliefs, and standards.
Primary mental abilities; Major components of intelligence. Group factors posited by the Thurstones as a result of factor analyses.
Primary prevention; Programs and services designed to change the behaviour of persons and organizations in order to reduce rates of occurrence of disorder and promote psychological wellbeing.
Primary process; The characteristic functioning of the id, whereby there is immediate and direct satisfaction of an instinct. Primary process thinking is the dominant mode for the young child and persists in the unconscious in adult life and manifests itself chiefly through dreams, humor, and pathology
Primary receptive area; An area of the cerebral cortex that receives afferent information from a sense organ by relatively direct routes.
Primary reinforcement; A stimulus that is reinforcing in the absence of any learning. Such stimuli as food and drink are primary reinforcers, since presumably an organism does not have to learn that they are pleasurable.
Primary stimulus generalization; The generalization of responses exhibited toward a primary stimulus to similar stimuli.
Principle of least interest; In a dyadic relationship, when the person with the least involvement establishes the conditions, and the other accepts them in order to maintain the relationship.
Proactive interference; In learning, the negative influence of previously learned material on the recall of new material. When the influence is on the learning of the new material, it is called negative transfer.
Probability matching; In a discrimination task where each stimulus alternative has a finite probability of being correct, the tendency of subjects to respond to each stimulus with a probability that approximates the probability that the stimulus is correct.
Probability; An estimate of the likelihood that a particular event will occur.
Process schizophrenia; A form of schizophrenia for which the symptoms are slow in onset, beginning at a relatively early age, and for which the prognosis is relatively poor.
Product-moment correlation (r); A correlational measure used when the distributions are on either interval or ratio scales.
Proficiency test; A measure of current level of skill in some aspect of a job or of an educational program. The term is used with almost the same meaning as achievement test, but with somewhat more implication of a job-oriented skill.

Profile; Graphic representation of a set of scores for an individual, organized so that the high and low scores can be identified, In order for scores to be meaningfully displayed in a profile, they must be converted to some common score scale, such as standard scores or age or grade equivalents.
Profound mental retardation; A limitation in mental development measured on IQ tests at less than 20-25; children with this degree of retardation require total supervision of all their activities.
Progestins; Steroid presentational hormones that are the biological precursors of androgens, the male sex hormones.
Prognosis; A prediction of the likely course and outcome of an illness. Compare with diagnosis.
Prognostic test; A test designed to predict progress in achieving skill or knowledge in some area.
Program; A compilation of statements used in a teaching machine for automated instruction; the statements that control the operation of a computer.
Programmatic reasoning; Reasoning using already-existing systems of thought.
Programmed learning; A learning method based on operant conditioning, it involves taking the student through a set of learning materials in small steps and requiring mastery of each step before proceeding to the next. Reinforcement is immediate and usually positive.
Projection; A Freudian defense mechanism whereby the individual protects his ego from the recognition of an undesirable id impulse.by relocating the impulse in another person.
Projective technique; A method of investigation or observation in which the subject is encouraged to respond in his own way to relatively nebulous stimuli, and the investigator then interprets the subject's response. The assumption is that the subject will project his true feelings, thoughts, or beliefs.
Projective test; A psychological assessment device employing a set of standard but vague stimuli on the assumption that unstructured material will allow unconscious motivations and fears to be uncovered. The Rorschach series of inkblots is an example.
Prolactin; A hormone secreted by the pituitary gland that stimulates the production of milk in female mammals and brooding in birds.
Pronoun reversal; A speech problem in which the child refers to himself or herself as "he," "she," or "you" and uses "I" or "me" in referring to others; often found in the speech of children with autistic disorder.
Propaganda; An organized attempt to change attitudes in a desired direction.
Proposition; In psychological jargon it refers to a statement that can be either true or false.
Proprioceptors; Receptors that sense position and movement of the limbs and the body in space. The principal proprioceptors are Pacinian corpuscles, muscle spindles, Golgi tendon organs, semicircular canals, utricles, and saccules.
Pro-social aggression; Aggressive behaviours which may be harmful to the target person but which are generally- sanctioned in the society as contributing to social order.
Protanope; A dichromat with a red-green deficiency (colour blindness) due to a relative in-sensitivity to red light
Protocol; The original notes or records of an experiment from which scientific data may be extracted.

Prototype; The best example of a category; matching new items to the prototype provides a quick and easy method for including items in a category (as when comparing feathered creatures to a prototypical bird, such as a sparrow).
Proximity; A Gestalt law of organization which asserts that elements which are close to one another will tend to be perceptually organized together.
Proximo-distal trend; The tendency for the central portions of the body to develop before and more quickly than the peripheral portions.
Pseudo-conditioning; A temporary elevation in the amplitude of the conditioned response following a conditioning series that is not due to association between the conditioned stimulus and unconditioned stimulus. Apparently the conditioning series sensitizes the subject to respond.
Psyche; The soul, spirit, or mind as distinguished from the body. In psychoanalytic theory, it is the totality of the id, ego, and superego, including both conscious and unconscious components.
Psychic determinism; The assumption that there is either a conscious or unconscious cause behind every mental process, including errors, dreams, and slips of the tongue.
Psychic energy; In Freud's system, the energy, like physiological energy, which is involved in psychological processes. It is organized into instincts, or motives.
Psychoanalysis; A term applied primarily to the therapy procedures pioneered by Freud, entailing free association, dream analysis, and working through the transference neurosis. More recently the term has come to encompass the numerous variations on basic Freudian therapy
Psychoanalyst (analyst), A therapist who has taken specialized postdoctoral training in psychoanalysis after earning an M.D. or a Ph.D. degree.
Psychoanalytic theory; The complex personality theory developed by Freud and his followers which emphasizes unconscious ideas, motives, and conflicts and which stresses the biological-sexual basis of personality development.
Psychobiologic therapy; The term applied to the system of psychotherapy developed by Adolf Meyer which emphasizes environmental manipulative and supportive approaches.
Psychodrama; A method of therapy originated by Moreno, in which patients act out plays about their conflicts in which the roles are those of significant people in their lives.
Psychodynamic; A term referring to processes that motivate behaviour, particularly unconscious processes.
Psychogenic amnesia; A failure to remember past experience.
Psychogenic fugue; An amnesiac condition in which people take sudden, impulsive trips, sometimes assuming a new identity.
Psychokinesis; Making physical events happen in a desired manner with no physical intervention, such as moving objects by using only thought processes.
Psycholinguistics; The study of the learning, use, and understanding of language.
Psychological abnormality; A failure to meet one or more of the criteria of adjustment.
Psychological autopsy; The analysis of an individual's suicide through the examination of his or her letters and through interviews with friends and relatives in the hope of discovering why the person committed suicide.
Psychological hedonism; the belief that people act to obtain pleasure and avoid pain.

Psychological testing; The use of some measurement technique to try to assess a behavioural characteristic.
Psychological tests; Standardized procedures designed to measure a person's performance on a particular task or to assess his or her personality.
Psychology; The scientific study of behaviour and the systematic application of behaviour principles.
Psychometric test; Any device designed to obtain a quantitative assessment of an individual's psychological attributes.
Psychopath; A very general term for an individual who is not deterred from committing immoral or antisocial acts by the anxiety that normally accompanies such behaviour, attributable to inadequate socialization.
Psychopathologists; Mental health professionals who conduct research into the nature and development of mental disorders. Their academic backgrounds can differ; some are trained as experimental psychologists, others as psychiatrists, and still others as biochemists.
Psychopharmacology; The study of the psychological effects of drugs.
Psychophysics; The study of the relationship between physical stimulation and the conscious sensations it provokes in a person.
Psychophysiological disorders; Disorders with physical symptoms that may involve actual tissue damage, usually in one organ system, and that are produced in part by continued mobilization of the autonomic nervous system under stress. Hives and ulcers are examples. Now listed in DSM-1V-TR on Axis I as psychological (actor fencing a medical condition; on Axis III the specific physical condition is given.
Psychosexual stages of development; A Freudian term describing child development as a series of stages based on the focus of libidinal energy. The sequence of the stages is: oral, anal, phallic, latent, and genital.
Psychosis; A severe mental disorder in which thinking and emotion are so impaired that the individual is seriously out of contact with reality.
Psychosocial crises; In Erikson's theory of personality development, a series of stages at which critical choices must be made in regard to one's relationship to other people and to society in general.
Psychosocial stages of development; In Erik Erikson's theory, phases through which people pass from infancy through old age, each characterized by a particular challenge or crisis.
Psychosomatic disorder; Medical problems caused by an interaction of psychological, emotional, and physical difficulties.
Psychosurgery; A medical therapy involving the surgical destruction of brain tissue with the aim of reducing or eliminating psychological symptoms or maladaptive behaviour.
Psychotherapy by reciprocal inhibition;
The system of psychotherapy developed by Joseph Wolpe which employs conditioning to overcome a maladaptive habit by forming a new and antagonistic habit in the same stimulus situation.
Psychotherapy; A primarily verbal means of helping troubled individuals change their thoughts, feelings, and behaviour to reduce distress and to achieve greater life satisfaction. See insight therapy and behaviour therapy.

Psychotic (delusional) depression; A profound sadness and unjustified feelings of unworthiness, which also include delusions!
Psychotic episode; A sudden experience, generally triggered by some specific stimuli in the environment, during which a person develops a psychosis.
Puberty; The period of adolescence during which an individual reaches sexual maturity and acquires secondary sexual characteristics.
Pubescence; The period in late childhood or early adolescence during which secondary sexual characteristics begin to develop.
Public opinion poll; A technique in which a sample from a population is asked a few questions regarding attitudes toward a particular topic.
Punishment; In psychological experiments, any noxious stimulus imposed on an organism to reduce the probability that it will behave in an undesired way.
Pupil; The aperture in the eye, surrounded by the iris, through which light passes.
Pupillary reflex; An involuntary change in the size of the pupil as a function of brightness or darkness. The pupillary reflex is present in the neonate.
Purity; A psychological sensation corresponding to the degree of mixing of different wavelengths in one light stimulus: increasing the degree of mixing reduces the purity of a colour experience; saturation.
Purkinje shift; A change in the perception of colour brightness as levels of illumination change. As illumination decreases the subjective brightness of the extremes of the visible spectrum (particularly the red) also decreases.
Q-sort; A personality questionnaire in which the subject or rater sorts a large number of statements into piles which range from "highly typical" to "highly atypical"
Quartile; A score value that separates one quarter of a group from the next. There are three quartiles. The first or tower quartile separates the lowest quarter of the group from the upper three-fourths. The second quartile is the same as the median. The third or upper quartile separates the top quarter of the group from the rest.
Random assignment; A method of assigning people to groups in an experiment that gives each person an equal chance of being in each group. The procedure helps to ensure that groups are comparable before the experimental manipulation begins.
Random error; Chance errors. Such errors form a normal distribution about the mean of the measurements.
Random groups design; When subjects are randomly assigned to conditions in a between subjects design.
Random sample; A sample of cases drawn from some larger population in such a way that every member of the population has an equal chance of being drawn for the sample.
Random schedule (variable schedule); An intermittent schedule of reinforcement, It may be either interval or ratio, and is characterized by the presentation of reward at random intervals or on random trials.
Random; Occurring by chance; in a haphazard manner.
Range; The range of a set of scores is the difference between the highest and the lowest score in a set of scores. The distance between the highest and lowest data points.
Rank-difference correlation; A correlation measure used when the distributions are on ordinal scales. Also called the rank order correlation.

Rapid eye movement (REM); One component of paradoxical sleep, characterized by rapid eye movements, an EEG like that of light sleep, and difficulty in waking. Dreams are thought to occur in this stage of sleep.
Rapid-smoking treatment; A behaviour therapy technique for reducing cigarette smoking in which the person is instructed to puff much more quickly than usual in an effort to make the whole experience aversive.
Rapport; A reciprocally comfortable and unconstrained relationship between two or more persons, especially between therapist and patient or between tester and teste.
Rating scale; A pencil-and-paper measuring device by which a person rates the personality traits, performance, and any number of characteristics of another person.
Ratio scale; An interval scale beginning with a true zero point. Only on such a scale are ratios meaningful.
Ratio schedules; Partial reinforcement schedules in which the reinforcement delivered is based upon the number of correct responses made.
Rational-emotive behaviour therapy (REBT); New term for rational-emotive therapy.
Rational-emotive therapy (RET); A cognitive-restructuring behaviour therapy introduced by Albert Ellis and based on the assumption that much disordered behaviour is rooted in absolutistic demands that people make on themselves. The therapy aims to alter the unrealistic goals individuals set for themselves, such as, "I must be universally loved."
Rationalization; A defense mechanism whereby one interprets and defends his or her behaviour in terms of some motive other than the one actually responsible for the behaviour, an intellectualized explanation or excuse.
Raw score; A score expressed in the units in which it was originally obtained, that is, pounds, inches, or points earned on a test. Raw scores are often transformed into "normal form" for ease-of interpretation and comparison.
Reactance; The tendency to resist being manipulated by other people. As a theory, the position that if opportunity to choose an object is limited, its attractiveness will,be increased (Jack Brehm).
Reaction formation; A defense mechanism whereby an unconscious and unacceptable impulse or feeling that would cause anxiety is converted into its opposite so that it can become conscious and can be expressed.
Reaction time (RT); The minimum time between a stimulus and a response.
Reaction type; A psychiatric diagnostic classification in terms of the preponderating symptom.
Reactive schizophrenias; Schizophrenic reactions in which the onset of symptoms is relatively sudden; sometimes called acute schizophrenias.
Readiness; A concept in development referring to one's state of being ready to learn a particular skill.
Real self; The concept of I, me, or myself as one really is; one's own awareness of his or her existence.
Realistic-group-conflict theory; Theory of prejudice stating that if two groups are in conflict with each other, members of each group will tend to develop prejudice against members of the other group.
Reality anxiety; In Freud's theory, reality anxiety is anxiety for which there is a realistic cause, i.e., fear; objective anxiety.

Reality principle; In psychoanalytic theory, the manner in which the ego delays gratification and otherwise deals with the environment in a planned, rational fashion.
Reappearance hypothesis; The notion that copies of images are stored hi memory and that remembering consists of making these copies reappear.
Recall; A method for measuring retention of material previously learned, The material must be reproduced, verbally or in writing, either exactly in the order in which it was given (serial recall), or in any order desired by the subject (free recall),
Recency effect; The tendency to recall or incorporate into cognitive schemes material that was recently learned rather than earlier material; such a tendency as depicted by a serial position curve.
Reception paradigm; A procedure in concept learning; the experimenter presents the subject with stimuli which the subject must learn to categorize without error. •
Receptive field; Area of the retina corresponding to a single cell in the visual cortex.
Receptive language; What is understood from words that are used.
Receptor; A specialized structure for transducing particular stimulus energy into a form process able by the nervous system.
Recessive gene; The gene in a pair of dissimilar genes that does not usually affect the process of development (the phenotype), but does affect the genotype of the individual and may be transmitted genetically to the next generation.
Reciprocal inhibition; Learning to decrease the presence of a response like anxiety by increasing the presence of an incompatible response like relaxation while the original anxiety-producing stimulus occurs.
Reciprocal innervation; The relaxation of a muscle when the one antagonistic to it is excited.
Reciprocity norm; The rule of social exchange that people should help and not hurt those who have helped them. (Piaget) The child's acquired belief that punishment should be logically related to an offense.
Recognition; A test of memory in which the subject must indicate which one of a set of items was previously experienced, or is the correct answer. In contrast to recall, the spontaneous generation of the correct answer is not necessary.
Reconnaissance; From the French "to know"; that part of therapy characterized by the collection of biographical information about the patient through intensive interrogation (Sullivan).
Reconstruction; The notion that memory consists of an abstraction and coding process and that recall involves decoding and elaboration and not simply the recovery of, for example, "photographs" of the memory from a storage space.
Reconstructive therapy; Any psychotherapy which professes to effect major changes in the personality of a patient.
Redintegration; Remembering the whole event on the basis of partial cues; recollection.
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Redirection; An organism's inappropriate responding in the presence of a single releaser stimulus.
Reductionism; The point of view that the explanation of events at one level (for example, psychological) is best accomplished by reference to processes at a "lower" or more basic level (for example, physiological).

Re-educative therapy; Systems of psychotherapy which are believed to help the individual to handle problems more effectively rather than to reconstruct his or her personality. Contrasted with reconstructive therapies.
Reference group; A group to which a person belongs, or identifies with, that influences his or her attitudes, standards, proper conduct, etc.
Reflex: An automatic response to a stimulus dependent on unlearned neural connections; exhibiting reflexive behaviour.
Refraction; The bending of light rays when they pass from one medium to another, as through a lens.
Refractory period (phase); Time interval, usually following a response, during which almost no stimulus will produce another response.
Regression to the mean; The tendency for extreme measures on some variable to be closer to the group mean when remeasured, due to unreliability of measurement.
Regression; A defense mechanism in which anxiety is avoided by retreating to the behaviour patterns of an earlier psychosexual stage.
Regularization; The tendency of young children to learn the rules of grammar before they learn the exceptions and to deal with the exceptions as if they followed the rule; some examples are "feet's," "runned," "bringed." Often taken as evidence of innate language ability.
Rehearsal; The repetition of a verbal input.
Reinforcement schedule; A rule specifying the occasions on which reinforcements will be delivered.
Reinforcement; In operant conditioning, increasing the probability that a response will recur either by presenting a contingent positive event or by removing a negative one.
Relational concept; A complex concept based upon the relation between two features of a stimulus situation rather than having any absolute basis.
Relative refractory period; The period during which a neuron, not yet having returned to its resting state, requires more .than the normal stimulus to be set off.
Relative size; The phenomenon by which, if two objects are the same size, the one that a smaller image on the retina is perceived to be farther away.
Relearnirig; A measure of retention in which the time or trials necessary for the second learning of a task are compared to the time or trials necessary for original learning.
Releaser; A concept in ethology, referring to highly specific stimuli that release fixed action patterns, or complex sequences of instinctive species-specific behaviour.
Relevant attributes; Characteristics of a stimulus which make the stimulus a positive instant of a given concept. Also, characteristics of a stimulus or environment of interest, to the researcher.
Relevant dimension; Stimulus dimension along which a concept is defined. For example, colour is a relevant dimension along which the concept red is defined; size is not a relevant dimension for the concept red.
Reliability coefficient; The correlation coefficient between two equivalent measurements. The measurements may be two applications of the same test at different points in time, or the application of two equivalent forms of a test.
Reliability; The extent to which a test, measurement, or classification system produces the same scientific observation each time it is applied. Some specific kinds of reliability include test-retest, the relationship between the scores that a person achieves when he

or she takes the same test twice; interrater, the relationship between the judgments that at least two raters make independently about a phenomenon; split half, the relationship between two halves of an assessment instrument that have, been determined to be equivalent; alternate form, the relationship between scores achieved by people when they complete two versions of a test that are judged to be equivalent; internal consistency, degree to which different items of an assessment are related to one another.
REM sleep; A stage of sleep in which brain waves are recorded that look very much like those recorded when the subject is awake and in which rapid eye movements occur. Dreaming accompanies this stage.
Reminiscence; A rise in performance of learned behaviour beyond the level at which it was learned, which follows a rest after learning. It is thought to be due to a loss of work inhibition.
Repeatability; The attribute of observations that appear regularly under the same experimental conditions.
Repeated learning; Relearning material previously learned back to the point of mastery. Normally reduces subsequent forgetting.
Replication; Repeating an experiment precisely as it was conducted before; replication is usually necessary before any empirical findings are scientifically acceptable.
Representational thinking; Characteristic of the second stage in Piaget's system. The child develops representations for things that one can do. One-and-a-half to four years.
Repressed emotions; According to the "psychoanalytic tradition, a person who has an emotion without being conscious of it-the existence of such unconscious emotions can only be inferred through indirect means; for example, gestures, facial expressions, tone of voice and dreams.
Repression; A defense mechanism whereby impulses and thoughts unacceptable to the ego are pushed into the unconscious.
Research; A systematic attempt to discover by means of experimental investigation.
Residual schizophrenia; Diagnosis given to patients who have had an episode of schizophrenia but who presently show no psychotic symptoms, though signs of the disorder do exist.
Residual stimuli; Stimulation carried over from recent experience that influences adaptation level.
Residual; The difference between predicted and observed values from a regression equation.
Resistance to extinction; The tendency of a conditioned response to persist in the absence of any reinforcement.
Resistance; During psychoanalysis, the defensive tendency of the unconscious part of the ego to ward off from consciousness particularly threatening repressed material.
Respondent (Skinner); A response elicited by a known specific, stimulus. Unconditioned responses of the type referred to in classical conditioning are examples of respondents.
Response amplitude; A measure of the magnitude or intensity of a response as measured on a predetermined dimension.
Response chaining; Putting several responses together into one integrated behaviour.
Response competition; The association of two (or more) responses to the same stimulus, which will only evoke the more strongly associated of the two.

Response discrimination; Learning to give only one particular response in a given situation.
Response generalization; Responding to the original stimulus not only with the original response, but with other similar responses.
Response integration; Unitizing or knitting, together a complex response to be learned.
Response prevention; A behaviour therapy technique in which the person is discouraged" from making an accustomed response; used primarily with compulsive rituals.
Response probability; The frequency with which a response occurs relative to the number of opportunities for its occurrence.
Response set; The tendency of an individual to respond in a particular way to questions or statements on a test—for example, with a False—regardless of the content of each query or statement.
Response specificity; Change in one response system that is not seen in another.
Response; Any measurable behaviour. Sometimes specific to behaviour elicited by a stimulus.
Response-produced cues; Cues that result from a response and that act as stimuli for the next response in a chain.
Resting potential; The non-activated state of a neuron, in which the inside of the cell is slightly negative in potential when compared to the outside.
Retarded; A general term describing abnormally slow development, or those people who have not developed either physically or intellectually as rapidly as normal.
Retention interval; The period of time between acquisition of. a response and the correct retrieval of that response from storage.
Retention; Memory for material previously learned. The persistence of a learned behaviour or experience after a temporal interval.
Reticular activating system (RAS); A network of nerve fibers spread through the brain that acts as a general activating system responsive to sensory stimulation.
Retina; The layer of photosensitive cells at the back of the eye con taming the receptors and other neural structures responsible for vision.
Retinal disparity; The slight difference in stimulus patterns produced on the two retinas of the eyes from one object; an important depth cue, also referred to as "binocular disparity."
Retinal receptive field; The small areas on the retina which, when stimulated, give rise to electrical activity in a single neuron in the visual cortex.
Retrieval cue; Information presented at the time of a memory test to aid recall.
Retrieval failure; A theory of forgetting which suggests that forgetting is caused by failure in the retrieval process and not in "loss" of the stored material itself.
Retrieval; The process of bringing materials from storage.
Retroactive inhibition (interference); Difficulty in recalling learned information because of something learned after the information one is trying to recall.
Retrograde amnesia-Forgetting of past events (i.e., before the amnesia) caused by physiological or psychological trauma.
Retrospective reports; Recollections by an individual of past events.

Retrospective study; An investigation involving recollected data reported by people who were significant in a person's life. Errors in recollection often result in unintentional "retrospective errors."
Reuptake; Process by which release neurotransmitters are pumped back into the pre-synaptic cell, making them available for enhancing transmission of nerve impulses.
Reversal (ABAB) design; An experimental design in which behaviour is measured during a baseline period (A), during a period when a treatment is introduced (B), during the reinstatement of the conditions that prevailed in the baseline period (A), and finally during a reintroduction of the treatment (B). It is commonly used in operant research to isolate cause-effect relationships.
Reversal learning; A discrimmation-learning procedure in which the roles of the "correct" and "incorrect" stimuli are switched after the subject has reached a criterion performance level.
Reversibility; (Piaget) A property of mental operations such that an operation proceeding in one direction may also proceed in the opposite direction. It is responsible for the development of conservation of various quantities.
Reward; Any satisfying event or stimulus that, by being contingent on a response, increases the probability that the person will make that response again.
Rh factor; A substance present in the red blood cells of most people. If the Rh factor is present in the blood of a fetus but not in that of the mother, her system produces antibodies that may enter the bloodstream of the fetus and indirectly damage the brain,
Rhodopsin; The photosensitive pigment found in the rod cells of the retina of the eye involved in dark adaptation.
Ribonucleic acid (RNA); Large molecules concerned with protein synthesis, possibly implicated in memory storage.
Riceo's law; The inverse linear relation between the area of a visual target and its threshold.
Rigidity; The characteristic of continuing to perform a task in a stereotyped fashion even after better methods become possible. A personality trait characterized by inability to change one's attitudes, opinions, or manner of adjustment.
Risk factor; A condition or variable that, if present, increases the likelihood of developing a disorder.
Risky shift; A group decision that is more venturesome than what could have been predicted from the responses of any one individual in the group or the mean response of the group.
Rods; The visual receptors which function primarily in dim or dark conditions; they are located toward the periphery of the eye and operate only in a black-and-white dimension.
Role consistent or role appropriate; Behaviour that is consistent with what is expected on the basis of a role; the--individual may or may not be comfortable with the behaviour.
Role playing; Technique involving the acting out of specific roles in order to work through problems.
Role; A person's function in a group; the set of behaviours expected of a person serving a particular function in a group.
Rooting response; A baby's tendency, when touched on the cheek, to open the mouth and search for the nipple.

Rorschach Inkblot Test; A projective test in which the examinee is instructed to interpret a series of ten inkblots reproduced on cards.
Rote learning; Learning verbatim; learning "by heart"; sometimes, learning without understanding.
Rubella (German measles); An infectious disease that, if contracted by the mother during the first three months of pregnancy, has a high risk of causing mental retardation and physical deformity in the child.
Saccadic eye movement (saccade); An abrupt point to point dart of the eye as it moves from its original fixation point to a new one.
Safety needs (Maslow); A term to describe the individual's need to maintain an orderly and predictable environment — an environment not threatening in either a physical or psychological sense.
Sample bias; Any procedural variable which can cause a sample to be nonrepresentative of its population.
Sample error; The error caused by sample bias which occurs when a sample is non-representative.
Sample; A set of elements drawn from a population; the attempt should be made to make the sample as representative as possible of the population when the sample is to be used as the data base for research.
Sampling techniques; Procedures for selecting a small number of cases from a large population such that the sample that results is representative of the larger population.
Sampling; Selection of subjects from a population; in general, the experimenter attempts to make the sample as representative of the population as possible.
Sanguine; One of the four temperaments in Hippocrates's system of personality types. A sanguine person is warm and confident. Once thought to be due to the predominance of healthy blood.
Sanity; The condition of "normalcy" with respect to behaviour as defined by society.
Saturation; One of the three attributes of colour experience, saturation is the psychological correlate of purity, or number of different wavelengths in the colour mixture. More wavelengths result in less saturation.
Savings; The measure of retention (or forgetting) by measuring the time or number of trials needed to relearn something as opposed to the time originally taken to learn the material.
Scale; Any series of values, objects or magnitudes according to which a phenomenon can be quantified. In science there are nominal, ordinal, interval, and ratio scales.
Scanning; Strategy for solving conceptual problems which uses a hypothesis testing approach. Successive scanning involves testing possibility solutions one at a time. Simultaneous scanning involves testing more than one hypothesis at a time.
Scapegoat theory; Theory that prejudice is a displacement of aggression and thereby serves as an outlet for personal feelings of hostility and aggression.
Scattergram (scatterplot); A pictorial way of displaying the correlation between two variables by plotting on a graph.
Schachter-Singer theory (1962); A theory of emotionality that holds that emotions are differentiated by their cognitive content, rather than by physiological responses.
Schedules of reinforcement; Ways of arranging partial reinforcement according to either a time interval or the number of responses made by the subject.

Schema; A mental structure for organizing information about the world.
Schemes (also schema or schemata action); Systems that allow the child to test out the characteristics and properties of things in. the physical world.
Schizoaffective disorder; Diagnosis applied when a patient has symptoms of both mood disorder and either schizophreniform disorder or schizophrenia.
Schizoid personality disorder; The person with a schizoid personality is emotionally aloof, indifferent to the praise, criticism, and feelings of others, and usually a loner with few, if any, close friends and with solitary interests.
Schizophrenia; A group of psychotic disorders characterized by major disturbances in thought, emotion, and behaviour; disordered thinking in which ideas are not logically related; faulty perception and attention; bizarre disturbances in motor activity; flat or inappropriate emotions; and reduced tolerance for stress in interpersonal relations. The patient withdraws from people and reality, often into a fantasy life of delusions and hallucinations. See schizoaffective disorder, schizophreniform disorder, and brief reactive psychosis.
Schizophreniform disorder; Diagnosis given to people who have all the symptoms of schizophrenia, except that the disorder lasts more than two weeks but less than six months.
Schizophrenogenic mother; A cold, dominant, conflict-inducing mother formerly believed to cause schizophrenia in her child.
Schizotypal personality disorder; The person with a schizotypal personality is eccentric, has oddities of thought and perception (magical thinking, illusions, depersonalization, derealization), speaks digressively and with overelaborations, and is usually socially isolated. Under stress he or she may appear psychotic.
Scholastic tests; Aptitude tests used to predict future performance in. academic pursuits.
School phobia; An acute, irrational dread of attending school, usually accompanied by somatic complaints. It is the most common phobia of childhood.
School psychology; A branch of psychology which specializes in testing, counseling, and guiding students.
Science; The pursuit of systematized knowledge through reliable observation.
Scoring profile; The presentation of a summary of the results collected from the ad-ministration of a test battery, as in a personality profile:
Secondary appraisal; A reinterpretation of the causes of an emotion; may change the explanation from the one that was first proposed.
Secondary circular reaction; Infant responses that are circular in the sense that the response serves as a stimulus for its own repetition, and secondary since the responses do not center on the child's body, as do primary circular interactions.
Secondary drives; Drives acquired through the contiguity of previously neutral stimuli and primary drives; drug addition, for example.
Secondary elaboration; Process of forming manifest dream content into a more cohesive unit through-combining or creating elements.
Secondary gain; For neurotic behaviour, other positive consequences in addition to the relief from tension or anxiety; as when being ill results in attention or relief from work.
Secondary group; A reference group with which a person has less contact than a primary group but which influences his or her behaviour in some situations.

Secondary process; The characteristic functioning of the ego in which it fulfills id impulses by indirect routes while at the same time meeting the demands of the external environment; the reality principle.
Secondary reinforcers; Originally neutral stimuli that come to function as reinforcers as the result of their learned association with primary reinforcers or through exchange for a reward, as in token economy therapy.
Secondary sexual characteristics; Physical features — such as growth of beard in males and enlarging of breasts in females that appear during puberty as indicators of sexual maturity.
Secondary stimulus generalization; Stimulus generalization based upon the subject's knowledge of language or some other type of symbol.
Sector therapy; The system of psychotherapy developed by Felix Deutsch to change defensive attitudes and to discriminate present realities from past experiences. The therapist focuses on symptoms and conflicts revealed by the patient's own words.
Security; In Sullivanian terminology, a state of belonging, of being accepted and of being non-apprehensive about future satisfaction. of one's needs.
Sedative; A drug that slows bodily activities, especially those of the central nervous system; it is used to reduce pain and tension and to induce relaxation and sleep.
Segmentation; In speech perception, the process of dividing the acoustic wave into meaningful units. Pauses are perceived between segments, although they may not necessarily be present in the wave itself.
Selection paradigm; A procedure in concept learning; Subjects select the stimuli which are classified by the experimenter until the subject can define the concept.
Selective abstraction; A cognitive bias in Beck's theory of depression whereby a person picks out from a complex situation only certain features and ignores aspects that could lead to a different conclusion.
Selective attention; A sensory state in which an organism attends to certain aspects of the environment while ignoring others.
Selective inattention; Not being guided in behaviour by an aspect of the situation that is perceived. Doing so avoids the anxiety of unpleasant or discrepant information.
Selective learning; Selection of a dominant response in response competition by means of selective reinforcement.
Selective mortality; A possible confound in longitudinal studies, whereby the less healthy people in a sample are more likely to drop out over time.
Selective mutism; A pattern of continuously refusing to speak in almost all social situations, including school, even though the child understands spoken language and is able to speak.
Self-theory; Approach to personality that focuses on the individual as a whole, unified self. It takes a fairly positive view of humans and is a part of the humanistic approach to psychology-Self; That which is perceived as one's own conscious being, the individual revealed through introspection as the persistent center of psychological processes; the ego or I.
Self-actualization (Maslow); The process or act of developing one's potentiality, achieving an awareness of one's identity and fulfilling oneself; the highest level of need.

Self-arousal; In modeling, a motive condition that arises out of the observation and retention of the behaviours of others and brings the individual closer to some action or cognition.
Self-concept; The definition of oneself including the person's mental image of his or her physical self, expectations about his or her behaviour, and the attitudes and other cognitions that define the person's meaning.
Self-dynamism (Sullivan); Pattern of the enduring motivations toward satisfaction and toward security that form the self-system.
Self-efficacy; In Bandura's theory, the person's belief that he or she can achieve certain goals:
Self-esteem needs; Maslow's term used to describe the individual's desire for others to hold him in high regard and for the individual himself to maintain a high opinion of his behaviour and his person.
Self-fulfilling prophecy; When an expectation appears to lead to or cause the anticipated
behaviour. In research, an experimenter's expectations may inadvertently get his subjects to act in a particular way, ensuring that the prediction comes true.
Self-image; The personality as viewed by the self; self-concept.
Self-instructional training; A cognitive-behavioural approach that tries to help people improve their overt behaviour by changing how they silently talk to themselves.
Self-monitoring; In behavioural assessment, a procedure whereby the individual observes and reports certain aspects of his or her own behaviour, thoughts, or emotions.
Self-psychology; Kohut's variant of psychoanalysis, in which the focus is on the development of the person's self-worth from acceptance and nurturance by key figures in childhood.
Self-reinforcement; In modeling, the satisfaction of standards that have been established by observing others' behaviours.
Self-stimulation; Generally, stimulation of oneself; also a procedure whereby a human or animal may administer electrical stimuli to areas of his or her own brain (intra-cranial self-stimulation).
Semantic differential; A rating-scale approach to connotative meaning developed by Osgood. Each adjectival concept is rated on a series Of bipolar scales like good-bad.
Semantic generalization; Transfer of a response from one word as it was initially learned to another word that is meaningfully related to the first.
Semantic memory; Retention of rules, knowledge of our language, and other material not specifically related to particular places, times, or events.
Semantics; The study of the relation of words, signs and symbols to what they mean or denote.
Semicircular canals; Three fluid filled canals in the inner ear, which contain receptors re-sponsive to acceleration resulting from body rotation. They are partly responsible for maintaining equilibrium and posture.
Semi-interquartile range (Q); One half of the difference between the upper and lower quartiles. The semi-interquartile range provides an index of the variability of a set of scores.
Sensation; The simplest form of experience resulting from stimulation of a sense organ; a feeling.

Sense modality; A category of perceptual experience which depends on a particular kind of energy affecting a particular type of receptor.
Sensitivity training; Group experience aimed at improving human relations, skills, and honesty and understanding of oneself and others; also called T-group.
Sensitivity; The range over which a test measures differences.
Sensorimotor period (or stage); The first stage of development in Piaget's classification. It lasts from birth to approximately age 2 and is so called because the child understands his world primarily through his contact and physical manipulation of it.
Sensorimotor play; Play activity involving the manipulation of objects or execution of activities simply for the sensations that are produced.
Sensorimotor; The knowledge possessed by a child during Piaget's first stage of development which extends until age two. A child acquires object constancies, the independent existence of objects and representations of the world during this period.
Sensory adaptation; The process of adjustment to unusual levels of stimulation by either an increase or decrease in sensitivity in that receptor:
Sensory cortex; Areas of the cerebral cortex that are the highest level receiving stations for sensory information.
Sensory deprivation; A situation in which an experimental subject is placed in a condition of reduced stimulation, either in intensity or variety. Subjects in prolonged conditions of sensory deprivation experience restlessness, impaired perceptual and cognitive functioning and hallucinations.
Sensory gating; A brain process that reduces the input into certain sensory systems while allowing other systems to remain fully functioning.
Sensory memory; One of several hypothesized memory stores. In sensory memory the input is stored ^.relatively raw form and for brief periods of time.
Sensory nerves; The bundles of neurons that conduct impulses from the receptors to the central nervous s> stem; also termed afferent nerves.
Sensory overload; Excess stimulation; extremely high levels of a stimulus that may result in pain, improper assimilation of information, and temporary or permanent impairment.
Sensory storage; The very brief retention of a signal in its unprocessed sensory form; also termed very short-term memory.
Sensory; Refers to information being brought into the central nervous system; pertaining to the sense organs. Afferent is a synonym.
Separation anxiety disorder; A disorder in which the child feels intense fear and distress when away from someone on whom he or she is very dependent; said to be a significant cause of school phobia.
Septal region; A portion of the limbic system of the forebrain that is thought to be involved in the inhibition of emotional behaviour.
Sequential attention; Sensory processing in which single units of information are treated in succession as opposed to simultaneous attention.
Serial anticipation; A learning method in which the subject is given a series of items to memorize in order and is asked to predict, as each item in the list comes up, what the next item will be.
Serial learning; learning in which materials or operations are presented in a particular order that must be followed;

Serial position cut ve; A graphic representation of retention as a function of the input position of the information; usually memory is better for the first items (primacy effect) and the last items (recency effect) than for those in the middle.
Serial position effect; Our tendency to recall best the last and first items in a list.
Serotonin; An inhibitory neurotransmitter found in the brain and believed to play a role in sleep and emotion.
Set; A predisposition to respond in a particular way, in problem solving, a tendency to persist in solving a problem according to a particular procedure.
Severe mental retardation; A limitation in mental development measured in IQ tests at between 20-25 and 35-40. Individuals often cannot care for themselves, communicate only briefly, and are listless and inactive.
Sex chromosomes; Chromosomes contained in sperm cells and ova responsible for determining the sex of the offspring. Sex chromosomes produced by the female are of one variety (X); those produced by the male may be either X or Y.
Sex definition; Definition of an individual as male or female by physical criteria.
Sex differentiation; Increasing differences in physical development of males and females before or after birth; differential treatment of individuals on the basis of sex.
Sex-role; A set of expectations for behaviour and characteristics held for' a person on the basis of sex.
Sex-linked characteristic; A hereditary characteristic determined by a gene carried on the X or the Y chromosome, which also determines sex; red-green colour-blindness is an example of such a characteristic.
Sexual and gender identity, disorders; In DSM-IV-TR, disorders comprising the paraphilia's, sexual dysfunctions, and gender identity disorders.
Shadowing; A procedure used in studies of attention, in which the subject must repeat word for word a message as it is being presented.
Sham rage; Ferocious, undirected rage behaviour provoked by very mild stimulation; experimental condition produced by surgical removal of the cerebral cortex.
Shape constancy; The tendency to perceive an object as of constant form in spite of change in the contours of the retinal image.
Shaping behaviour; Modifying behaviour by reinforcing only those responses that tend toward the direction desired by the experimenter.
Shaping; In operant conditioning, the procedure whereby the desired behaviour is gradually "put together" by reinforcing the series of successive steps which culminate in the final response.
Sharpening; The cognitive process of accentuating certain details and dropping others in memory, so that objects and events become more clearly defined in the recall than they were in the original experience.
Shock therapy; The treatment of mental illness by the administration to some agent causing convulsions and coma. Such agents include insulin metrazol, and electric current (electroconvulsive therapy, ECT) applied to the brain.
Short-term memory (STM); One of several hypothetical memory stores. STM has a persistence on the order of 30 seconds but can be prolonged by rehearsal. It is of limited capacity, about 7 items (bits).
Shuttle box; Device with two compartments separated by a door, used to study learning and motivation.

Sibling rivalry; Jealousy or competition between brothers and/or sisters (siblings), which often develops in a child upon the birth of a new brother or sister due to competition for parental attention.
Sign stimulus; A stimulus which triggers one phase of an instinct.
Signal detection theory; A psychophysical method in which the observer is placed in varying conditions, e.g., variation in frequency of stimulus presentation, and asked to state if a particular stimulus is present.
Signal; A stimulus pattern which serves as-a basis for a particular response; stimuli that can be used for communication.
Significance level; Probability that an experimental finding is due to chance, or random fluctuation, operating in the data; the 'p' value.
Significant difference; A difference between two statistics which is so great that it is quite unlikely that' it could have occurred by chance. The cutoff point is usually at the .05 or .01 level of confidence. .
Similarity; Gestalt law of organization, which says that elements that are similar to one another will tend to be grouped together.
Simple schizophrenia; Subtype of schizophrenia characterized by withdrawal, indifference and apathy, but seldom any delusions or hallucinations.
Simulation; In psychology, the attempt to use a computer program to duplicate the processing (thinking) stage in problem-solving.
Simultaneous conditioning; A classical conditioning procedure where the conditioned stimulus and the unconditioned stimulus occur at the same time.
Simultaneous contrast; The effect on brightness or colour produced by presenting in close proximity, and at the same time, complementary visual stimuli, usually resulting in the detection of a greater contrast.
Sine wave; A sound pressure wave with regular cyclical properties; any complex waveform may, through Fourier analysis, be analyzed into a series of sine waves.
Single-blind control; An experimental situation in which the subjects are unaware of how or when the variables are manipulated by the experimenter, but the conditions are known to the experimenter.
Single-subject experimental design; A design for an experiment conducted with a single subject, for example, the reversal design in operant conditioning research.
Situational attribution; The judgment that situational constraint rather than an actor's typical motivations have shaped his or her behaviour in a particular situation.
Situational instigators of aggression; Stimuli or events in the environment that increase the probability that aggressive behaviour will occur.
Situational test; A test for studying behaviour or personality based upon the simulation of a natural life situation, as opposed to artificial laboratory situations.
Size constancy; The tendency to perceive an object as of the same size in spite of variations in retinal image size, which occur when we move, away from an object.
Skeletal (voluntary) muscle; Muscle that clothes the skeleton of the vertebrate, is attached to bone, and is under voluntary control.
Skew; When the scores of a distribution occur with greater frequency at one end of the distribution.

Skin resistance (GSR, PGR); Sometimes called the galvanic skin response or psychogalvanic response, it reflects a sudden decrease in the electrical resistance of the skin, usually due to increased sweating.
Skinner box; A laboratory apparatus in which an animal is placed for an operant-conditioning experiment. It contains a lever or other device that the animal must manipulate to obtain a reward or avoid punishment.
Sleep apnea; Respiratory disorder in which breathing ceases repeatedly for a period of ten seconds or more hundreds of times throughout the night.
Sleeper effect; A delayed impact of a message occurs when we remember the message but forget a reason for discounting it.
Small n design; Research design utilizing a small number of subjects.
Smell; Sense that deals with the reception of chemical stimuli in the olfactory organs.
Smooth (involuntary) muscle; Thin sheets of muscle cells associated with viscera and walls of blood vessels, performing functions not usually under direct voluntary control.
Snellen chart; A series of letters varying in size, used for the clinical assessment of visual acuity.
Social attitude; Combination of feelings beliefs, and action tendencies toward classes of persons or objects that are directly or indirectly social in nature.
Social change; A significant alteration of social structure.
Social class; A group of people, differentiated from other members of society in terms of income, housing, values, privileges, and prestige, who associate with other members of the group socially and are perceived by themselves and others as belonging to a distinctive social level.
Social comparison; The process of determining one's own standards or standing on the basis of the behaviour of others or using the behaviour of others for purposes of evaluating one's own behaviour, particularly in situations of uncertainty.
Social desirability; In completion of personality inventories, the tendency of the responder to give what he or she considers the socially acceptable answer, whether or not it is accurate.
Social development; The development of a child's ability to interact with others. A consideration of social development frequently includes such topics as games, morality, the learning of language, and the learning of socially appropriate and inappropriate behaviours.
Social exchange theory; Interpersonal attraction can be analyzed in terms of rewards and costs of each event or type of interaction.
Social facilitation; Phenomenon in which the mere presence of other persons, as an audience or as coworkers, without any verbal exchange, increases individual performance.
Social influence; The area of social psychology concerned with situations in which the actions of an individual or group affect the behaviour of others.
Social interaction; Communication among individuals who both send and receive messages, verbally or by gestures.
Social interference; When the presence of others appears to hinder performance of a particular response.

Social learning theory, Attempt to explain personality in terms of learning, based on the assumption that much of what we call personality is learned behaviour involving imitation. Social learning therapy tries to restructure maladaptive behaviour using this theory.
Social loafing; The tendency for people in a group to exert less effort when pooling their efforts toward attaining a common goal than when individually accountable.
Social motive; A motive whose satisfaction requires the presence of at least one other person and often involves status or companionship.
Social movement; An attempt by a large group of people to cause social change.
Social phobia; A collection of fears linked to the presence of other people.
Social problem solving; A form of cognitive behaviour therapy that has people construe their psychological difficulties as stemming from . soluble problems in living and then teaches them how to generate useful solutions.
Social psychology; A psychology that draws upon the social sciences; a study of the effect on individual behaviour of the real or implied, immediate or past, presence of others.
Social responsiveness; The extent to which a person responds to subtle social pressures and the presence of other people.
Social stimulus value; The effect of the external aspects of personality (appearance and behaviour patterns) and other situational variables on the behaviour and attitudes of others.
Social structure; A description of the ways in which the persons in a given society are ranked and related to one another.
Social system; A group of participants united through stable patterns of interaction and interdependent organizational structures.
Socialization; The complex process of learning those behaviours that are appropriate within a given culture as well as those that are less appropriate.
Social-skills training; Behaviour therapy procedures for teaching socially unknowledgeable individuals how to meet others, talk to them and maintain eye contact, give and receive criticism, offer and accept compliments, make requests and express feelings, and otherwise improve their relations with other people. Modeling and behaviour rehearsal are two such procedures.
Society; A group of people living in one area who have developed patterns of interaction for getting along with one another.
Sociogram; A pictorial or graphic representation of the social structure of a group.
Sociometry; Technique for describing the structure of social groups by showing the patterns of preferences and aversions among the members.
Socionomy; An intermediate stage in Bull's scheme of moral development in which the individual begins to accept external social rules and incorporates them into an internal system for determining morality.
Soma; The totality of an organism's physical makeup.
Somatic nervous system; The part of the peripheral nervous system that innervates the skeletal muscles and peripheral sense organs.
Somatic therapy; Any of several forms of therapy for mental illness. involving physical treatment, including drugs, shock therapy, etc.
Somatic; Refers to the body.

Somatization disorder (Briquet's syndrome); A somatoform disorder in which the person continually seeks medical help for recurrent and multiple physical symptoms that have no discoverable physical cause. The medical history is complicated and dramatically presented. Compare with hypochondriasis.
Somatoform disorders; Disorders in which physical symptoms suggest a physical problem but have no known physiological cause; they are therefore believed to be linked to psychological conflicts and needs but not voluntarily assumed. Examples are somatization disorder (Briquets syndrome), conversion disorder, pain disorder, hypochondriasis.
Somatoform pain disorder; A somatoform disorder in which the person complains of severe and prolonged pain that is not explainable by organic pathology; it tends to be stress related or permits the patient to avoid an aversive activity or to gain attention and sympathy.
Somatotonia (Sheldon); A temperamental characteristic associated with mesomorphy. The soma-totonic individual is restless, aggressive, noisy, competitive, and active.
Somatotype; W. H. Sheldon's system of grouping body types into the categories of endomorph (soft and rounded), mesomorph (well-muscled),' and ectomorph (thin and frail), each of these somato-types correlating with certain personality types.
Sound localization; The capacity to determine where a sound is coming from. It is dependent upon time of arrival, intensity, and phase differences between the signals perceived by the two ears.
Source traits (Cattell); The personality trails that are the basic causes of one's overt, or surface, behaviour.
Space perception; The ability to see depth.
Spaced practice; Practice in which trials are separated by sufficient amounts of time to dissipate fatigue*
Specific factors; Reliable component of a test score specific to the test itself, that is, not correlating with other tests.
Specific phobia; An unwarranted fear and avoidance, of a specific object or circumstance, for example, fear of nonpoisonous snakes or fear of heights.
Specific-reaction theory; The hypothesis that an individual develops a given psychophysiological disorder because of the innate tendency of the autonomic nervous system to respond in a particular way to stress, for example, by increasing heart rate or developing tension in the forehead.
Spectral sensitivity curve; The curve 'representing the perceived brightness of equal in-tensities of light of various wavelengths. ;
Spectral; Pertaining to the visible band of wavelengths within the range of electromagnetic radiation.
Speed tests; Psychological tests in which the time limit for completion is considered a crucial variable.
Speed-accuracy tradeoff; In reaction time experiments, the ability of the responder to substitute changes in the percentage of correct responses for changes in speed of responding.
Sperm cell; The sex cell produced by a mature male. It is haploid, like the egg cell (ovum) consisting of 23 chromosomes rather than 23 pairs of chromosomes.
Spermatogenesis; Development of sperm, the male reproductive cell.

Spinal cord; That portion of the central nervous system located in the vertebral column. It is the main neural pathway for somatic information traveling to and from the brain and capable of reflex action interchanges.
Split-brain experiments; Research conducted when the corpus callosum has been severed, creating two entirely separate hemispheres which function independently.
Split-half reliability; Determining the reliability of a test by dividing the test items into two arbitrary groups and correlating the scores obtained on the two halves of the test.
Spontaneous recovery; In classic conditioning, the reoccurrence of an extinguished response following a rest period between extinction and retesting, and with no retraining.
Spontaneous remission - Recovery from abnormal personality patterns without any therapy. This phenomenon has always confounded attempts to assess the effectiveness of therapy.
Stage I sleep; The stage of transition between wakefulness and sleep.
Stage II sleep; A sleep deeper than that of stage 1, characterized by sleep spindles.
Stage III sleep; Sleep characterized by slow brain waves, with greater peaks and valleys in the wave pattern.
Stage IV sleep; The deepest stage of sleep, during which we are least responsive to outside stimulation.
Stages of development; Periods in the development of a child when his or her mental operations can be characterized in a particular way and certain phenomena can be observed.
Stages of sexuality (Freudian theory); The developmental periods through which the individual is pushed by the libido toward the achievement of mature sexuality. The first period is the oral stage. The second is the anal stage. The third period is the phallic stage, during which interest is first focused on the penis or clitoris, but soon fastens upon the parents.
Standard deviation; A measure of the variability or spread of scores in a group. The standard deviation is the square root of the average of the squared deviations from the arithmetic mean of the group.
Standard error of measurement; A measure of the size of errors that are likely to result from the application of a particular measurement procedure. It is the standard deviation of the distribution of errors.
Standard score; A relative score that indicates the score's relation to the norm in terms of the number of standard deviations from the mean.
Standardization group; Persons chosen to be tested with a new test; their scores determine the norms for the test when it is given to other persons drawn from the same population.
Standardization; The establishment of norms or standards for administering, scoring, and interpreting a psychological test. It usually involves administering the test to a large group of people representative of those for whom the test is intended.
Standardized test; A test that has been published for general use. The most distinctive feature is a set of norms established on the basis of preliminary tryout and analysis of the test on a general reference population.
Stanford-Binet test; A revision of the Binet intelligence test made by psychologists at **Stanford University,** it is an individual test using age level subtests. It is the most widely used children's intelligence test.

Stapes; The third of the three tiny bones in the middle ear that conduct the sound vibrations from the eardrum to the cochlea.
Startle pattern; A primitive pattern of emotional responses to any sudden, unexpected stimulus which produces reflexive responses of the head, neck, face and arms as well as the visceral system.
State anxiety; Momentary, consciously perceived feelings of apprehension and tension.
State-dependent learning; The phenomenon whereby an organism shows the effects of learning that took place in a special condition, such as while intoxicated, better than in another condition.
State-dependent memory; The phenomenon whereby people are more able to remember an event if they are in the same state as when it occurred. If they are in a greatly different state when they try to remember—happy now, and sad then, for example—memory is poorer.
Statistical judgment; Decisions based solely on statistical (or numerical or data-based) information.
Statistical significance; A result that has a low probability of having occurred by chance alone and is by convention regarded as important.
Statistics; The discipline that deals with the collection analysis interpretation, and presentation of numerical data.
Status; A position in a social structure that is defined by the privileges and responsibilities of the persons having that position.
Stereogram; A set of two pictures taken from two different points of regard so that retinal disparity is simulated. Viewing a stereogram in a stereoscope results in stereoscopic vision.
Stereoscope; An instrument for presenting one visual stimulus to the right eye and a different stimulus to the left eye; used in the laboratory for investigating the perception of depth.
Stereotype; A set of relatively rigid, oversimplified or over-generalized beliefs about a group of people.
Stereotyped behaviour; Making the same response(s) over and over, regardless of environmental change; occurs hi situations involving high frustration levels.
Stimulant; A substance that increases physiological activity and alertness.
Stimulation needs; A class of motives in which a person seems to require certain levels of sensory or perceptual stimulation, as shown by stimulation deprivation studies.
Stimuli's generalization; The elicitation of a learned response by a stimulus similar to, but not identical with, the conditioned stimulus.
Stimulus control; State of learning in which the organism is responding only to the discriminative stimulus in an operant situation.
Stimulus discrimination; Learning to respond differently to various stimuli that may have some similarities.
Stimulus satiation; Loss of interest in a stimulus after continued exposure to it, as measured by a reduction in exploration, inspection or choice of that stimulus in competition with a fresh alternative.
Stimulus; Any event in the physical environment capable of affecting an organism; specifically, anything that can activate a sensory neuron.

Stimulus-seeking; Tendency of isolated subjects to provide self-stimulation and to value and be rewarded by external stimuli introduced into the situation.
STM; (See short-term memory.)
Storage; The location in the memory system in which material is saved.
Stranger anxiety; A development in the third quarter of the infant's first year in which un familiar people are frightening and separation from familiar people is distressing.
Strategic processing; The use of cognitive strategies to solve problems; said to be defective in people with mental retardation.
Stratified sampling; A technique for selecting subjects in such a way that non-overlapping sub-groups are sampled in proportion to each group's representation in the total population.
Stress management; A range of psychological procedures that help people control and reduce their stress or anxiety.
Stress; Psychological state of an organism when there is a disparity between its ability to cope comfortably with demands of the environment and the level of such demands.
Stressor; An event that occasions stress in an organism, for example, loss of a loved one.
Stroboscopic; Illusion or effect; apparent motion produced by presentation of stimuli at successive intervals, too short for the visual system to record as separate events; e.g., motion pictures.
Stroke; A sudden loss of consciousness and control followed by paralysis; caused when a blood clot obstructs an artery or by hemorrhage into the brain when an artery ruptures.
Stroop effect; Difficulty in attending to or responding to a given stimulus due to an inability to block responses to irrelevant features in the stimulus situation; a response competition phenomenon.
Structural change; The second stage of learning posited by consolidation theory; consists of a relatively permanent change in neuro-physiological activities.
Structural hypothesis; The third and last theory of the psyche proposed by Freud, in which he distinguished three functionally related structures of the psyche; the id, the ego, and the superego.
Structuralism; Early school of psychological thought originated by Wundt which held that psychology should attempt to analyze psychological phenomena into its components and determine how the components are synthesized; the primary method was introspection.
Structure; Term employed by Piaget to describe the organization of an individual's capabilities, whether they be motor or cognitive.
Structured interview; An interview in which the questions are set out in a prescribed fashion for the interviewer. Assists professionals in making diagnostic decisions based upon standardized criteria.
Structured test; A test that permits the selection of only particular given response alternatives.
Stuttering; One of the communication disorders of childhood, marked by frequent and pronounced verbal dysfluencies, such as repetitions of certain sounds.
Subject representativeness; Determination that samples are considered true or valid indices of the characteristics of the entire population.
Subject variable; Characteristics of people that can be measured or described, but cannot be varied experimentally (e.g., height, weight, sex, I.Q., etc.).

Subjective report or test; One in which the responses of answers are non-structured or creative resulting from open-ended questions.
Subjective; Accessible only to private experience and unverifiable by others; dependent upon individual interpretation; nonstructured; used in contrast with objective.
Subjectivity; When judgments are affected by bias, prejudice, or personal feeling.
Sublimation; Defense mechanism entailing the conversion of sexual or aggressive impulses into socially valued behaviours, especially creative activity.
Subliminal perception; The supposed understanding or interpretation of stimuli that occur at a level slightly below the threshold value.
Subliminal stimulation; Stimulation that falls below some psychophysical threshold but that still has a measurable behavioural effect.
Substance abuse; The use of a drug to such an extent that the person is often intoxicated throughout the day and fails in important obligations and in attempts to abstain, but there is no physiological dependence.
Substance dependence; The abuse of a drug sometimes accompanied by a physiological dependence on it, made evident by tolerance and withdrawal symptoms; also called addiction.
Substance-related disorders; Disorders in which drugs such as alcohol and cocaine are abused to such an extent that behaviour becomes maladaptive; social and occupational functioning are impaired, and control or abstinence becomes impossible. Reliance on the drug may be either psychological, as in substance abuse, or physiological, as in substance dependence, or addiction.
Subtractive method; Donder's technique to estimate the amount of time required for various mental operations by subtracting one component from another.
Subvocal activity; Behaviour of speaking to oneself (moving the muscles of the voice apparatus at very low levels without speaking overtly). According to the motor theory of thinking, subvocal activity is the basic behavioural component of thinking.
Successive approximations; Responses that closer and closer resemble the desired response in operant conditioning. See shaping.
Sucking reflex; The automatic sucking response of a newborn child when the oral regions are stimulated. Nipples are particularly appropriate for eliciting the sucking reflex.
Suicide; The deliberate taking of one's own life.
Sulcus (fissure); A shallow furrow in the cerebral cortex separating adjacent convolutions orgyri.
Superego; In Freudian theory, the part of the personality developing out of the ego during childhood. It contains values, morals and basic attitudes as learned from parents and society.
Superstitious behaviour; Responses made by an organism in an operant situation that are not necessary for reinforcement but that have become associated with it nonetheless, due to reinforcement following an arbitrary movement.
Suppression; In psychoanalysis, the conscious act of keeping an impulse or memory just below the level of awareness, in the preconscious, because it is likely to provoke anxiety or other negative consequences.
Supraoptimal motivation; Motivation at such a high level that performance is impaired.
Surface structure; In linguistics, the arrangement of words in a language at the level of interpersonal communication.

Surface traits; In Cattell's approach to personality, the typical behaviours of an individual, as opposed to the underlying source traits that are the basic causes of the behaviour; postulated to account for the correlations observed among tests of personality.
Surrogate mother; Term used by Harry Harlow to describe a wire or a terry cloth covered figure that he used as a substitute, or surrogate, for a monkey's real mother.
Survey research; Technique of obtaining a limited amount of information from a large number of people, usually through random sampling by asking a fixed set of questions to all of n.
Surveys; Opinion-polling; usually done with a sample taken from some predetermined population.
Syllables; Sound uttered at a single effort of voice. The smallest speech units to which the receiver usually attends.
Syllogism (syllogistic reasoning); A logical form that consists of two premises and conclusion based on the two premises.
Symbol; Any specified stimulus which has become a commonly understood representation for some object, event, action, or idea.
Symbolic learning; In modeling, learning a behaviour without actually observing it; verbal descriptions are used to establish the modeled response.
Symbolic mode; The most sophisticated method for converting immediate experiences into mental models. As proposed by Bruner, it involves using words and sentences as symbols of objects, events, and states of affairs.
Symbolic; The final stage in the development of a child's representation of his world. The term is employed by Bruner to describe a representation of the world through arbitrary symbols. Symbolic representation including language, as well as theoretical or hypothetical systems.
Symbolization; Dream process- that disguises material in the dream so that something in the dream represents or stands for something else in real life,
Symmetry; A law of perceptual organization that slates that balanced figures are usually perceived from exposure to ambiguous or complex stimuli. Balanced figures are aesthetically pleasing.
Sympathetic nervous system; The division of the autonomic nervous system that acts on bodily systems—for example, contracting the blood vessels, reducing activity of the intestines,, and increasing the heartbeat—to prepare the organism for exertion, emotional stress,-or extreme cold.
Symptom; An observable physiological or psychological manifestation of a disease, often occurring in a patterned group to constitute a syndrome.
Synapse; The space between the terminal button of an axon and the membrane, or dendrites of another neuron. Transmitter substance flows across this space completing the circuit.
Synaptic space; Small gap separating the ends of the axon and dendrite in a synapse.
Synaptic vesicles; Membranous packets found in the terminal buttons of neurons from which transmitter, substance is discharged into the synaptic cleft.
Syncretic reason; A type of semi logical reasoning characteristic of the classification behaviour of the very young preschooler. It involves grouping objects according to egocentric criteria, which are subject to change from one object to the next. In other

words, the child does not classify on the basis of a single dimension, but changes dimensions as he or she classifies.
Syndrome; A group of symptoms that go together and (usually) characterize a particular disease or condition.
Synesthesia; A condition in which stimulation in one sensory modality arouses imagery in a different modality.
Syntactics; The study of the rules of language, particularly of sentence production.
Syntax; The grammar of a language consisting of the rules that govern the arrangement of words as elements in a sentence showing their interrelationships and dependencies; sentence structure.
System of psychology; Any particular body of theories of psychology used in the organization or interpretation of all of behaviour.
Systematic desensitization; Type of behaviour therapy developed by Wolpe to help people overcome fears and anxiety. It involves step-by-step classical conditioning in which an anxiety-producing stimulus (CS) is paired with relaxation (UGS).
Systematic rational restructuring; A variant of rational-emotive therapy in which the client imagines a series of increasingly anxiety-provoking situations while attempting to reduce distress by talking about them to the self in a more realistic, defusing fashion.
Systematic replication; Repeating an experiment while varying numerous factors considered to be irrelevant to the phenomenon to see if it will survive these changes. / /
Tabula rasa; In reference to the mental content " a newborn, the empiricist notion that the mind is initially a "blank tablet" to be inscribed upon by experience.
Tachistoscope (T-scope); An apparatus for presenting visual stimuli for brief, controlled periods of time.
Tachycardia; A racing of the heart, often associated with high levels of anxiety.
Tact; A verbal utterance under the control of events in the world rather than specific needs of the speaker. A basic form of verbal behaviour in Skinner's system.
Task-oriented group; A group whose primary goal is to perform a specific task, such as producing something, solving a problem, providing ideas, or reaching a consensus. Such a group concentrates on performing the task rather than on factors unrelated to the group's goal, e.g., social relations within the group.
Taste buds; Receptors for taste; located on the surface of the tongue. They are not neurons but they synapse directly onto sensory neurons..
Taste; The sense that deals with the reception of dissolved chemical stimuli through the papillae on the tongue.
TAT (Thematic Apperception Test); A basic projective measurement technique in which the subject is asked to tell a story about each of several relatively ambiguous pictures; often used in the measurement of aspects of achievement motivation.
Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale; Fifty items drawn from the MMPI, used as a. self-report questionnaire to assess anxiety.
Teaching machines; Devices that present material to be learned" in a series of single statements, to each of which the learner must respond for reinforcement.
Tectum; The upper portion (roof) of the midbrain, comprising the inferior and superior colliculi.
Tegmentum; The lower portion of the midbrain beneath the tectum.

Telegraphic speech; Early speech stage in which the child speaks like a telegram - using mostly nouns and verbs and omitting "auxiliary" words.
Telepathy; An alleged phenomenon whereby one person can communicate with another without benefit of the known sensory channels or known forms of physical energy.
Temperament; A general term used to refer to an individual's disposition, energy level, and social orientation. An aspect of personality.
Template matching; A theory of pattern recognition which suggests that patterns are recognized by being matched to internally stored templates.
Temporal conditioning; A classical conditioning procedure in which the UCS occurs at regular intervals; these regular intervals are treated as the CS.
Temporal lobe; A large area of each cerebral hemisphere situated below the lateral sulcus and in front of the occipital lobe; contains primary auditory projection and association areas and general association areas.
Temporal maze; An apparatus for studying temporal order rather than spatial sequences.
Temporal summation; The compounding of the effects of several subthreshold depolarizations that occur one right after another to produce an action potential.
Tension reduction; A view of reinforcement or reward which holds that reduction in stimulation from the attainment of a goal is the basic condition for reinforcement.
Terminal buttons; The ends of an axon which form the synaptic knob and which release transmitter substance into the synaptic cleft.
Terminal response theory; The theory that reinforcement is based on response termination. Since the subject stops responding, what was done last is preserved until the next time the same stimulus is presented.
Terminal threshold; The maximum stimulus intensity which will still produce a sensation.
Territorial instinct; An organism's innate desire or drive for complete control of the physical area in which it lives.
Tertiary circular reaction; An infant's response that is circular in the sense that the response serves as the stimulus for its own repetition, but where the repeated response is not identical to the first response. This last characteristic, the altered response distinguishes a tertiary circular reaction from a secondary circular reaction.
Test anxiety; An increase in anxiety brought on by a testing situation.
Test battery; The combination of several different psychological tests into a series presented to a subject.
Test norms; Data collected in the course of validating a test that enable a test user to compare a person's score with the scores for the population of which that person is a part.
Test; Any form of measurement which yields quantitative data.
Testimonials; A propaganda technique that uses statements from respected persons as to the worth of some person or thing.
Testosterone; Male sex hormone secreted by the testes that is responsible for the development of sex characteristics, such as enlargement of the testes and growth of facial hair.
Test-retest reliability; Reliability estimated by giving the same test on two occasions and finding the correlation between the scores for the two administrations. Since the test

is unchanged, differences from test to retest reflect either change or inconsistency of the individual from one occasion to another.

Textual response; Reading; saying what one sees written. Also, a scoring category in the Rorschach Inkblot Test for responses based on the texture of the inkblot.

Texture gradient; The change in the appearance of texture based upon distance from the viewer; a monocular depth cue. The apparent increase in density and loss of separateness of the elements in a perceptual field, with increasing distance.

T-group; A sensitivity training encounter group.

Thalamus; A major brain relay station consisting of two egg-shaped lobes located in the diencephalon; it receives impulses from all sensory areas except the olfactory and transmits them to the cerebrum.

Thanatos; A Greek word meaning death, employed by Freud in his later writings to describe what he calls the death wish or death instinct. It is used in contrast with the word Eros.

Thematic Apperception Test (TAT); A projective test consisting of a set of black-and-white pictures reproduced on cards, each depicting a potentially emotion-laden situation. The examinee, presented with the cards one at a time, is instructed to make up a story about each situation.

Theory; A formally stated and coherent set of propositions that purport to explain a range of phenomena, order them in a logical way, and suggest what additional information might be gleaned under certain conditions.

Therapist; An individual who conducts treatment procedures; the agent who provides psychotherapy.

Theta; Relatively high amplitude brain waves; 4-7 Hz.

Thinking; The cognitive manipulation and reorganization of percepts, concepts, habits, motives, and rules.

Thirst; A postulated drive related to water deprivation; the sensations arising from water deprivation.

Thought disorder; A symptom of schizophrenia, evidenced by problems such as incoherence, loose associations, poverty of speech, and poverty of content of speech.

Threshold; A statistically determined point on a stimulus continuum at which there is a transition in a series of sensations or judgments.

Thymus; An endocrine gland located in the lower neck region involved with the lymphoid system and immunological reactions.

Thyroid gland; An endocrine structure whose two lobes are located on either side of the windpipe; it secretes thyroxin that regulates metabolic rate and activity levels.

Timbre; The attribute of tonal sounds which is the correlate pf waveform complexity. The characteristic tone quality of a voice or a musical instrument, their patterns of overtones (harmonics).

Time perspective; Organized concepts of past and future compared with the present.

Time-out; An operant conditioning punishment procedure in which, after bad behaviour, the person is temporarily removed from a setting where reinforcers can be obtained and placed in a less desirable setting, for example, in a boring room.

Tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon (TOT); When retrieval (usually verbal) from long-term storage seems almost possible, but cannot quite be accomplished.

Toddler; A nontechnical label sometimes used to describe the child between the ages of 18 months and 2% years.
Toilet training; Training the child to defecate and urinate in the proper place at appropriate times.
Token economy; A behaviour therapy procedure, based on operant conditioning principles, in which institutionalized patients are given scrip rewards, such as poker chips, for socially constructive behaviour. The tokens can be exchanged for desirable items and activities such as cigarettes and extra time away from the ward.
Tolerance; A physiological process in which greater and greater amounts of an addictive drug are required to produce the same effect. See substance dependence.
Top-down processing; Perception guided by knowledge, experience, expectations, and motivations.
Trace conditioning, A classical conditioning procedure in which the onset and cessation of the CS occurs before the UCS is presented.
Trace; In theories of memory the hypothetical residual effect of stimulation, used to explain memory.
Trace-dependent forgetting, Loss of learned information due to the loss of a memory trace.
Tracking; The tendency to stay at about the same level of growth or performance relative to peers who are the same age.
Trait anxiety; Anxiety proneness; the predisposition to respond with high state anxiety when under stress.
Trait cluster; Group of traits that tend to go together, so that a person who has one of the traits will probably have all of them.
Trait theory; An attempt to categorize personality using the presence or absence of several characteristics.
Trait; In respect to personality, a relatively persistent and consistent characteristic or attribute that serves to distinguish one person from another.
Transcendental meditation; One type of concentrative meditation, as taught by the Maharishi Mahesh Yogi. Its basis is the use of a mantra.
Transduction; The conversion of energy from one form to another, stimulus energy into action potentials as accomplished in a rod or cone cell, for example.
Transductive reasoning; Semi logical reasoning that proceeds from particular to particular, rather than from particular to general or from general to particular. One example of transductive reasoning is the following: Cows give milk. Goats give milk. Therefore goats are cows.
Transfer index; A measure of the ability to apply what one has learned previously to new situations. It is based upon performance in discrimination learning tasks but is presumably independent of overall learning ability.
Transfer of training; The effect of earlier learning on present learning; transfer is positive if the earlier learning makes present learning easier, negative if the earlier learning makes present learning more difficult.
Transference (psychoanalytic theory); The stage of therapy in which the patient begins to respond to the analyst as though the analyst were some significant person (e.g., mother or father) in the patient's past.

Transmitter substance; A chemical, secreted by axon terminals, which excites or inhibits an adjacent neuron. Transmitters are responsible for synaptic action.
Transposition; The tendency to recognize common patterns in stimulus configurations made up of different elements.
Transsexual; A person who believes he or she is opposite in sex to his or her biological endowment; sex-reassignment surgery is frequently desired.
Trauma; A severe physical injury or wound to the body caused by an external lose, or a psychological shock having a lasting effect on mental life.
Tremor; An involuntary quivering of voluntary muscle, usually limited to small musculature of particular areas.
Trephining; Cutting a hole in the skull; an operation used in ancient times to remove the evil spirits that supposedly caused mental illness.
Triad; Three persons interacting with one another.
Trial and error; A method of problem solving in which a sequence of acts is performed until one act produces the goal. This method involves a minimum understanding of the relationship between the factors involved.
Trichromatic theory; The Young-Helmholtz theory of colour vision which posits the existence of three basic receptor types, each maximally sensitive to a limited region of the visible spectrum.
True prevalence; The presence of treated as well as untreated persons with mental disorders in a community.
True score; The hypothesized underlying ability of an individual on the attribute measured by a test. An obtained test score is considered to result from this true level of ability modified by an error of measurement that characterizes that particular test.
Trust vs mistrust; According to Erikson, the first stage of psychosocial development, occurring from birth to 18 months of age, during which time infants develop feelings of trust or lack of trust.
T-score; A score on a test which is transformed to. a score on a scale with a fixed mean and standard deviation.
T-test; The ratio of a statistic to its standard error. It is generally stated in terms of the probability or p value. ' r ' Tumor (neoplasm); Abnormal 1 growth that when located in the brain can' either be,-malignant and directly destroy brain tissue or be benign and disrupt functioning by increasing intracranial pressure.
Twin method; Research strategy in behaviour genetics in which concordance rates of monozygotic and dizygotic twins are compared.
Two + two (2+2) phenomenon; Adoption of a prejudiced attitude from an erroneous conclusion about facts. Logical error based on unquestioned acceptance of an erroneous or deceiving premise.
Two-factor theory; Mowrer's theory of avoidance learning according to which
(1) fear is attached to a neutral stimulus by pairing it with a noxious unconditioned stimulus, and
(2) a person learns to escape the fear elicited by the conditioned stimulus, thereby avoiding the unconditioned stimulus.
Two-phase movement; An act in which the initial movements are preparatory and perhaps opposite to the ultimately desired movement.

Two-tailed test; A test that places the rejection area at both ends of a distribution.
Tympanic membrane; The eardrum, separating the middle ear from the external auditory canal.
Type 1 error; The probability that the null hypothesis is rejected when it is in fact true; equals the significance level.
Type 2 error; Failure to reject the null hypothesis when it is in fact false.
Type A behaviour pattern; One of two contrasting psychological patterns ' revealed through studies seeking the cause of coronary heart disease. Type A people are competitive, rushed, hostile, and overcommitted to their work, and are believed to be at heightened risk of heart disease. Those who meet the other pattern, Type B people, are more relaxed and relatively free of pressure.
Type A personality; Friedman and Rosen-man's term for competitive, hard-driving, impatient, verbally aggressive, and anger-prone people.
Type B personality; Friedman and Rosen-man's term for easygoing, relaxed people.
Type R learning, A Skinnerian expression for operant conditioning. It is so called since both reinforcement and a response are involved in the learning.
Type S learning; A Skinnerian expression for classical conditioning. It is so called since stimuli are involved in classical conditioning.
Type; In personality theory, a group of individuals having certain characteristics in common. Typologies are usually based upon a very limited set of categories and thus are not generally and completely accepted by most psychologists.
Ultrasonic; Referring to vibrations whose frequency is above the upper limit of human hearing, greater than approximately 20,000 Hz.
Ultraviolet; Electromagnetic radiation whose wavelength is below that of violet light, i.e., below about 380 nanometers.
Umbilical cord; A thick cord that runs from the fetus, at the point that will become the navel, to the placenta. It transmits nourishment and oxygen from the mother to the growing fetus and carries away the fetus' waste products.
Umweg learning; Detour learning. The subject must learn to move away from a goal in order to get around a barrier that prevents direct access to the goal.
Unconditional positive regard; According to Rogers, a crucial attitude for the client-centered therapist to adopt toward the client, who needs to feel complete acceptance as a person in order to evaluate the extent to which current behaviour contributes to self-actualization.
Unconditioned response (UCR); In classical conditioning, the response elicited automatically, without any training, by the presentation of the unconditional stimulus (UCS).
Unconditioned stimulus (UCS); In classical conditioning, a stimulus that can elicit a response in the absence of conditioned learning.
Unconscious motives; Information that is held in memory and continues to influence responding but is not recognized at a conscious level.
Unconscious; A division of the psyche, the contents of which are at least temporarily (and usually permanently) unknown to the individual. Ac-. cording to Freud, this part of the psyche contains repressed material which is often the cause of human actions.
Under controlled (behaviour); In reference to childhood disorders, problem behaviour of the child that creates trouble for others, such as disobedience and aggressiveness.

Undifferentiated schizophrenia; Diagnosis given for patients whose symptoms do not-fit any listed category or meet the criteria for more than one subtype.
Undoing, Ego-defense mechanism whereby the individual engages in a ritual which is intended to abolish the effect of a previously committed act.
Unilateral ECT; Electroconvulsive therapy in which electrodes are placed on one side of the forehead so that current passes through only one brain hemisphere.
Unimodal; Having only one peak or mode, as opposed to bimodal or multimodal.
Unipolar depression; A term applied to the disorder of individuals who have experienced episodes of depression but not of mania; referred to as major depression in DSM-IV-TR. Unlearned motives; Innate conditions that initiate, guide and maintain behaviours.
Unlearning; The hypothesis that subsequent learning interferes with earlier learning by dissolving the earlier associations; a deliberate attempt to erase undesirable bad habits.
Unstructured test; A test that allows responses to vary widely to reveal personality.
Utricle; A saclike structure within the inner ear, which contains receptors sensitive to gravitational pull.
Validity; Different types of validity include internal, the extent .to which experimental results can be confidently attributed to the manipulation of the independent variable; external, the extent to which research results may be generalized to other populations and settings. Validity as applied to psychiatric diagnoses includes concurrent, the extent to which previously undiscovered features are found among patients with the same diagnosis; predictive, the extent to which predictions can be made about the future behaviour of patients with the same diagnosis; etiological, the extent to which a disorder in a number of patients is found to have the same cause or causes. Validity as applied to psychological and psychiatric measures includes content validity, the extent to which a measure adequately samples the domain of interest; criterion, the extent to which a measure is associated in an expected way with some other measure (the criterion). See also construct validity.
Value; An abstract concept, often merely implicit, that defines what ends or means to an end are desirable; a general motive relating to one's behaviour or goals.
Variability; The extent to which scores in a set of scores are spread out from the average score in the group; common measures are the range and the standard deviation.
Variable interval schedule; A schedule of reinforcement in which the first response following a given interval of time is reinforced. The length of the time period, however, is changed from trial to trial.
Variable ratio schedule; A schedule of intermittent reinforcement in which every 'nth' response is reinforced, with 'n' varying from trial to trial.
Variable schedules; Partial reinforcement schedules that can change in ratio or interval, usually around some average value.
Variable; A property, measurement, or characteristic which can take on two or more values; variables can be independent or dependent.
Variance; Measure of dispersion of scores around some measure of centered tendency; the standard deviation squared.
Vasoconstriction; A narrowing of the space within the walls (lumen) of a blood vessel; implicated in diseases such as hypertension.

Ventricles; The hollow spaces within the brain which form a continuous channel for the flow of cerebrospinal fluid; includes the lateral, third and fourth ventricles.
Verbal IQ; A special score given by the Wechsler IQ tests as a measure of the ability to deal effectively with words, based on the subtests of information, comprehension, digits forward and backward, arithmetic, similarities, and vocabulary.
Verbal learning; The learning of language, lists of words and word like material.
Verifiability; The ability of a theory or group of results to be tested by observation or experimentation for veridicahty; the ability of an experiment to be repeated yielding similar results.
Vertical decalage; Term used by Piaget to suggest developmental differences in cognitive ability; that different stages of child development reflect actual differences in cognitive functioning rather than arbitrary divisions along a continuum
Very short-term memory; Memory for events presented for a very brief time (e.g., 50 milliseconds) which lasts only a second or so; sensory memory including iconic and echoic memory.
Vestibular sense; The perception of balance; the function of the three semicircular canals, the utricle and the saccule.
Vicarious learning; The experience of observing and understanding another's response and the consequences of that response.
Vicarious reinforcement; Reinforcement that results from observing someone else is being reinforced.
Viennese School; The followers of Freud's teachings of psychoanalysis.
Viscera; The internal organs of the body located in the great cavity of the trunk proper.
Viscerotonia (Sheldon); A temperamental characteristic associated with the endomorphic body build; a cheerful person seeking a passive, accepting environment.
Visual acuity; Ability to discriminate fine detail in a patterned stimulus.
Visual cliff; An apparent but not actual drop-off designed to test depth perception in infants. It consists of a glass floor over a patterned surface which terminates and immediately continues, but at some distance below the glass. Through the glass a "cliff is perceived.
Vocal tract; The entire assembly of the organs of speech including the larynx, pharynx, tongue, teeth hps, nasal passages and mouth.
Vocational tests; Aptitude tests used to predict future performance in a job or career.
von Restorff effect; The tendency of items that are distinct in some way from the other items in a list to "stand out" and thus be more easily learned.
WAIS; Abbreviation for Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale.
Warm-up; Any of a number of experiences that serve to prepare an organism for performance of a response.
Watson, John B.; Early twentieth-century American psychologist and founder of behaviourism.
Wavelength; The distance between successive peaks in a periodic waveform.
Waxy flexibility; An aspect of catatonic immobility in which the patient's limbs can be moved into a variety of positions and maintained that way for unusually long periods of time.

Weber's fraction law (□ I/I); The ratio of the threshold increment to the baseline intensity. It is part of Weber's law that a JND increases with' the magnitude of the baseline.
Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS); An intelligence test, administered individually, and primarily concerned with the assessment of intelligence in adults.
Wechsler-Bellevuc; Intelligence test battery, in adult and children's versions, composed of tests for different abilities. Divided into performance tests and verbal tests, it yields a point score which can be converted into an IQ.
Wernicke's aphasia; A syndrome involving problems with understanding language, resulting in fluent but nonsensical speech.
Wernicke's area; An area within the temporal lobe of the brain that is involved in language perception. It has connections to memory areas of the brain and damage to the area results in Wernicke's aphasia where language has syntax but no meaning.
Wertheimer, Max; One of the founders of Gestalt psychology.
White matter; Neural tissue in the brain and spinal cord consisting of axons that are whitish due to the light coloured myelin sheath covering them.
White noise; Noise often used in experimentation consisting of a flat spectrum of energy at all frequency levels.
Whole learning; Learning the entire set of materials as a unit rather than by parts.
Whorfian hypothesis; The assumption that the form of expression in a language directs the form of thought processes that develop.
Will therapy; The term applied to the system of psychotherapy developed by Otto Rank in which the patient is encouraged to assert him-or herself and achieve independence, as in the birth trauma.
Withdrawal; Negative physiological and psychological reactions evidenced when a person suddenly stops taking an addictive drug; cramps, restlessness, and even death are examples.
Within group variance; A measure of the dispersion among subjects in the same group in an experiment as contrasted with the variance which occurs as a result of different experimental conditions.
Within-subject design; An experimental design in which each subject is tested under more than one level of the independent variable.
Word association; A projective technique for eliciting responses to single words. A word is presented and the subject is directed to respond with the first word it makes him think of**.**
Work inhibition; A buildup in fatigue due to continuous effort.
Wundt, Wilhelm; The founder of structuralism he also started the first experimental laboratory of psychology at Leipzig.
X chromosome; The chromosome responsible for sex determination. The XX chromosome combination in humans results in a female.
X-Axis; The abscissa or horizontal axis in a graph. By convention the independent variable is plotted on the abscissa.
XXY pattern (Klinefelter's syndrome) - A genetic abnormality once believed to be related to criminal or aggressive behaviour.
Y chromosome; A chromosome responsible for sex determination. In humans, a Y chromosome paired with an X results in a male.

Y-axis; The ordinate or vertical axis on a graph. By convention the dependent measure is plotted on the ordinate.

Yerkes-Dodson law; A statement. that performance is a curvilinear function of arousal or motivation, showing first an increase and then a decrease as arousal or motivation is increased.

Young-Helmholtz theory; Theory of colour vision, holding that there are three kinds of colour receptors (cones), each for a different primary colour, and that any colour experience involves a combination of stimulation of the three types of receptors.

Z score; The difference between the obtained score and the mean, divided by the standard deviation.

Zeigarnik effect; Better recall of uncompleted than completed tasks, provided that the subject is concerned with the outcome of the task.

Zeitgeber; An event that is indicative of the passage of a particular period of time and that helps to maintain the periodicity of certain physiological functions. Daylight or a new moon are examples of such an event.

Zygote; The fertilized egg cell formed when the male sperm and female ovum unite.